

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1954

UNITED STATES
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

MARCH 15, 1955.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-
FOURTH CONGRESS:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 6 (c) of the act of July 3, 1930 (Public No. 536, 71st Cong.), and section 1504 of the act of June 22, 1944 (Public Law 346, 78th Cong.), I have the honor to submit herewith report of activities of the Veterans Administration as of June 30, 1954. Also included is the annual report of the Veterans' Educational Appeals Board established by section 2 of the act of July 13, 1950 (Public Law 610, 81st Cong.).

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. V. Higley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

H. V. HIGLEY,
Administrator.

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SUMMARY

The estimated number of living veterans in civil life reached an all time high of 20,850,000 on June 30, 1954. This was a net increase of 712,000 during the year. Veterans of the Korean conflict (those who had seen service since June 27, 1950) numbered 2,897,000, an increase of 934,000 during the fiscal year.

Total VA expenditures in fiscal year 1954 amounted to \$5,282,574,988, of which \$4,282,591,740 was expended from general and special fund appropriations and the balance from trust and other funds.

At the close of fiscal year 1954 the Veterans Administration was operating 170 hospitals. Based on the medical type of the majority of patients under care, there were 21 hospitals designated as tuberculosis, 38 as neuropsychiatric, and 111 as general medical and surgical.

During the year, operating hospital beds were increased by 7,997 and reached a total of 117,032 on June 30, 1954. A daily average of 114,244 beds were occupied by a daily average of 103,491 patients. The peak patient load for fiscal year 1954 was 107,383 for the week ending February 15, 1954. Admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals totaled 477,915 and discharges totaled 469,604 during fiscal year 1954.

The opening of additional beds in VA hospitals during the fiscal year reduced the waiting list of hospital applicants from 22,613 on June 30, 1953, to 20,765 on June 30, 1954. Of the 20,765 veterans on the waiting list on June 30, 1954, none were awaiting treatment for a service-connected condition. Also reduced, were the VA bed requirements in non-VA (contract) hospitals. There were 4,534 beds in non-VA hospitals being utilized for the care of VA patients on June 30, 1954. This number constituted a reduction of 1,332 from the number utilized in non-VA hospitals a year earlier.

The overall number of field stations from which VA services and benefits were made available to veterans and their dependents increased during the year from 536 to 538 on June 30, 1954. Two new type offices were established as a part of the reorganization of Central Office; the Veterans Benefits Office and the Insurance Center, both in Washington, D. C. Nine new hospitals were opened, 1 which had been closed earlier for conversion was reopened, and 2 were closed permanently.

During the year, there were approximately 2,152,000 outpatient visitors who received medical services from VA outpatient clinics or fee-basis physicians. Several changes in law and in VA regulations during the year reduced the extensiveness of the outpatient dental program. As a result of these limitations, the number of applications for outpatient dental treat-

ment declined from 662,000 in fiscal year 1953 to 450,000 in fiscal year 1954, and the number of applications pending authorization of treatment also declined from 307,000 on June 30, 1953, to 143,000 on June 30, 1954.

At the end of the year, 17 VA field stations were providing domiciliary care for 16,880 veterans. Fourteen were hospital-domiciliary centers and 3 were separate domiciliaries.

Overall employment increased very slightly during the year from 178,402 on June 30, 1953, to 178,857 on June 30, 1954. Employment in medical programs increased from 137,743 to 143,333, while employment in all other activities decreased from 40,659 to 35,524.

During the year, employees of the Veterans Administration made numerous outstanding contributions that received public attention. Among these was a physician at the Bronx, N. Y., VA hospital who received the Robert de Villiers Foundation Award for outstanding contributions in the field of cancer and leukemia research. An exhibit presented at the 103d annual meeting of the American Medical Association won the Hektoen Gold Medal, the highest award given for scientific exhibits by that Association. At the international Motion Picture Festival held in Venice, Italy, a VA motion picture was awarded the Grand Prix, the highest honor given in the category of documentary short films.

The number of veterans in receipt of disability compensation and pension benefits rose over 84,000 to 2,588,579 on June 30, 1954, due primarily to the veterans of the Korean conflict added to the rolls during the year. Disability compensation and pension payments increased from \$1,764,941,-718 during fiscal year 1953 to \$1,834,359,896 during fiscal year 1954. The number of dependents of deceased veterans receiving death compensation or death pension benefits also increased from 1,089,318 on June 30, 1953, to 1,128,310 at the end of the current year. Death compensation and pension benefits during fiscal year 1954 totaled \$612,189,266 as compared with \$608,081,037 during the previous fiscal year.

Awards of servicemen's indemnity amounting to \$182,259,800 had been authorized as of June 30, 1954, to the beneficiaries of 21,720 deceased veterans under Public Law 23, 82d Congress. Through the end of the year, payments of indemnity amounting to \$41,996,158 had been made, and of this amount, \$23,542,060 was expended during fiscal year 1954 as compared with \$11,797,529 during the prior fiscal year.

By June 30, 1954, a total of 41,091 automobiles and other conveyances, amounting to \$65,510,650, had been received by seriously disabled veterans.

During the year, 377,000 veterans entered training under the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education and Training program. This is almost twice the number that entered training during the previous fiscal year. A total of 355,000 of these veterans entered training under the Veterans Readjustment Act of 1952 (Public Law 550, 82d Cong.), bringing the total number who have thus far availed themselves under this act to over one-half million veterans. The total training load for all laws combined dropped during the year in spite of substantial increases in Public Law 894 and Public Law 550 training loads. The average number of veterans in training was 530,000 compared to 700,000 in the previous fiscal year. Payments for subsistence,

tuition, supplies and materials, education and training, fee-basis counseling, etc., during the fiscal year 1954 totaled \$590 million. During the previous year these payments totaled \$728 million. Expenditures during fiscal year 1954 brought the total benefit payments, since the inception of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education and Training program, to over \$16 billion.

The number of applications for guaranteed or insured loans increased during the fiscal year from 335,236 in fiscal year 1953 to 377,638 in fiscal year 1954. Home loan applications rose sharply to 367,226, while applications for business loans decreased from 14,205 to 8,972 and for farm loans from 1,672 to 1,440. From the beginning of the program late in 1944 through June 1954, more than 3½ million loans having an original principal of almost \$24 billion, had been guaranteed or insured for \$12.7 billion. As of the end of the fiscal year, there were 2.9 million loans outstanding on which the contingent liability of the Government was estimated to be \$9.7 billion. During the year, 332,684 loans were guaranteed or insured of which almost 97 percent were home loans, 2.5 percent were business loans, and the remainder were farm loans. Of the total loans guaranteed or insured during the year, 48,323 loans were made to veterans with service since the start of the Korean conflict and 1,822 former VA direct loans were sold to private lending institutions and automatically guaranteed. During the year more than 150,000 loans having an original principal of over \$765 million were repaid in full, compared with 130,173 loans during the previous fiscal year. There were 53,094 defaults reported on home loans, an increase of 9 percent over the preceding year. However, the percentage of outstanding home loans reported in default was the same in both years—1.9 percent of the average number of loans in force during each year.

VA contact personnel conducted a total of 7,342,838 personal interviews during the year with veterans, their relatives, and others in assisting them to understand and to apply for benefits administered by the Veterans Administration and other agencies for which they may be eligible. Of the total, 223,997 away-from-office interviews were held with institutionalized veterans, the physically incapacitated, or others unable to visit a VA office.

The total number of beneficiaries under the guardianship program increased from 316,240 on June 30, 1953 to 326,984 on June 30, 1954. The estates of these beneficiaries received during the fiscal year totaled \$179,-337,553 through payments and earnings, an increase of \$16,056,960 as compared with the preceding year. The assets of such estates aggregated \$448,527,666.

Two special dividend distributions on participating National Service Life Insurance have been made so far. Through December 31, 1953, \$2,757,-949,158 was paid under the first special dividend and \$645,054,147 under the second. Regular annual dividends were commenced on January 1, 1952. Through December 31, 1953, dividends in the amount of \$163,393,-109 were paid under the 1952 distribution and \$139,841,087 under the 1953 distribution. As of December 31, 1953, there remained \$61,765,804 to be paid under all distributions. During calendar year 1953, United States Government Life Insurance special dividends in the amount of \$63,210,586,

termination dividends in the amount of \$4,475,581, and regular annual dividends in the amount of \$21,739,303 were paid. The cumulative totals paid through December 31, 1953, were \$103,012,510, \$4,475,581, and \$252,086,266, respectively.

A revolving supply fund was placed in operation on July 1, 1953. After the first year of operation, it was possible to reduce capital and return \$8,000,000 to the Treasury. In other areas of cost control, the imposition of tight controls on all equipment and supplies used in Central Office resulted in a reduction of expendable inventory from over \$213,000 on June 30, 1953, to less than \$158,000 on June 30, 1954. Curbs on the increase of records resulted in a decrease of almost 50 percent over the previous year in the value of filing equipment requested. Reductions of \$39,285 in telephone operator personnel costs, and \$55,268 in telephone communications equipment and service costs were made.

Reorganization of the Central Office of the Veterans Administration was completed during the year. Three operating departments were established, each responsible for one of the "three major purposes" of the Veterans Administration—a Department of Medicine and Surgery to provide medical care and treatment for veterans, a Department of Insurance to conduct the insurance business, and a Department of Veterans Benefits to provide assistance to veterans in their readjustment to civil life, to administer the programs designed to compensate them or their dependents for disabilities or death resulting from military service, and to provide various other benefits and services authorized by the Congress. At the top staff level there are the following offices: Board of Veterans Appeals, General Counsel, Controller, Personnel, Construction, Administration, Legislation, Investigation Service and Information Service.

One of the major objectives of this reorganization was to decentralize authority to the field to the maximum extent feasible. This was accomplished to a substantial degree and was being carried forward as the fiscal year ended.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A continued effort was made to improve operations within VA and to make economies at all levels which would provide service without detriment to the veterans. A number of outstanding contributions were made during the year in the fields of organization, service to veterans, internal or operating procedures, and in other ways. Some of the highlights of this improvement program are discussed briefly in this section of the report. Additional management improvement activities are presented in detail in other sections of this report which deal with specific program operations.

Two important organizational changes were made during the year which resulted in significant dollar savings. The most significant of these was the consolidation of the insurance activities at the district offices which combined the work being carried on in Atlanta, Ga., with the Philadelphia, Pa., office, and the combination which moved the work being carried on at Dallas, Tex., to Denver, Colo. These consolidations which are com-

pleted by May 1, 1954, resulted in a total saving of \$1,215,000 per year. This savings was in part offset by the onetime cost of the moving which was estimated at \$824,000.

Another consolidation project combined the physical therapy clinics in seven offices with similar facilities at adjacent VA hospitals. This resulted in an estimated saving of \$60,000 per year, and in addition provided more complete physical therapy facilities for the veterans in need of such service.

Some instances of management improvement which resulted in improved service to the veteran included the expansion of the Community Home Nursing Program. During fiscal year 1954, more effective use was made of this program than heretofore. A total of 932 patients received home nursing care in the form of 34,000 nursing visits. The estimated cost of the program was \$88,000, which resulted in a saving in hospital care to VA of approximately \$2,000,000. This saving was based on the estimated additional time which would have been required in the hospitals had community nursing care not been available.

Another way in which VA improved service to the veteran during the year stemmed from the vocational counseling program in all VA hospitals having large numbers of long-term patients. This counseling program assisted veterans in reestablishing their capacity for employment and helped others who because of their disabilities were required to make a change in vocation. In 5 months time the Vocational Counseling Service was able to place 184 long-term patients in jobs outside of the hospital. Had these patients not been assisted in obtaining outside employment most of them would have required continuing hospitalization which based on applicable per diem cost in the hospitals in which they were being cared for would have totaled close to \$1,000,000 per year.

A rather significant number of improvements in management were made in the field of internal operating procedures. Some of the more noteworthy included a change in the method of providing veterans with insurance premium notice envelopes. Under the improved system veterans who pay their insurance premiums on a monthly basis are furnished 12 premium notice envelopes at one time in the month prior to the policy anniversary date. This method which provides the veteran with all of the envelopes and notices he needs for the year at one time resulted in a significant economy in mailing costs. While this procedure results in a saving primarily to the Post Office Department, the \$600,000 saved annually is a significant item.

Another procedure which is saving the VA over \$400,000 a year resulted from restrictions in the use of registered mail except in those cases where it is essential that proof of delivery be established. More than \$300,000 in registry fees alone are being saved by this change of procedure.

In January 1954, a procedure was inaugurated to adapt machine records to loan guaranty entitlement controls. The decentralized operating plan made possible through the use of machine records resulted in a reduction in central office employment and saved an annual salary outlay of approximately \$130,000.

Another procedure involving the use of machine records which has resulted in a saving to VA was the installation of punched card equipment in district offices for recording dividend credit and deposit transactions. It is estimated that the use of punched cards for this purpose will provide a saving of approximately \$400,000 per year over the manual system previously used.

A study of the cost of delivering checks for death compensation and insurance payments to residents of the Philippines resulted in a decentralization of these accounts to the Manila regional office. As a result of this decentralization, approximately \$50,000 will be saved annually.

Among the miscellaneous management improvement practices inaugurated during the past fiscal year was the installation of a remote-control dictating system for use in adjudication divisions in several regional offices and in the Veterans Benefits Office in Washington, D. C. The system facilitates the preparation of correspondence relating to claims for benefits. A cost analysis shows that the installation will be amortized in less than a year and that annual savings of over \$200,000 can be expected.

The Dietetic Services in hospitals continued studies and evaluations of new equipment and physical layout. Where new equipment was tested and found desirable, it was standardized for use in VA hospitals. Consolidations were made in serving lines and dining areas. Accordion-type partitions were tested and have been used in some places to replace permanent walls, with a resulting increase in the flexibility and use of available space. It is estimated that in a 500-bed hospital this latter modification in construction reflects a savings of approximately \$30,000 in equipment.

A general cost consciousness is being rigorously followed throughout the agency. Tighter controls are being exercised in the use of supplies and equipment in central office. In the past year expendable inventories have been reduced by 25 percent in central office alone. Tighter controls have also been applied to the purchase of nonexpendable equipment which resulted in a drop from \$103,000 for a 6-month period in fiscal year 1953 to \$23,000 for the comparable period in fiscal year 1954. A continuing educational campaign on better utilization of existing equipment and a more careful evaluation of material to be filed has resulted in a decrease of almost 50 percent in the value of filing equipment requested. Savings in telephone personnel and communications equipment during the past year resulted in a combined cost reduction of \$94,000.

In another study made to determine the continuing eligibility of dependent parents of deceased World War II veterans to receive compensation, close to 14,000 ineligible cases were disclosed which has resulted in an estimated annual saving of \$6,700,000.

While the foregoing items of management improvement do not by any means represent a comprehensive list of the accomplishments of the Veterans Administration in this regard, they have been discussed as being representative of the varied approaches which have been inaugurated during the past year to provide better service to the veteran at the lowest possible cost to the American people.

During the first half of the fiscal year when the new organization of central office was being placed in effect, it was necessary to suspend the operation of the Incentive Awards and Work Simplification programs. No award recommendations were processed from July 20, 1953, to January 8, 1954, and during that time the training of supervisors in the techniques of work simplification was drastically curtailed. Thus the benefits obtained from these 2 programs were confined to the last 6 months of the fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year both programs were in full operation, each making a substantial contribution to work improvement.

When the awards program was reinstated in January 1954, managers of field stations were authorized to approve cash awards of \$20 or less for locally adopted suggestions. Also, managers were authorized to approve superior accomplishment salary step increases for employees in grades GS-7 and below when prescribed standards for meritorious work performance had been met. These changes eliminated many delays in processing award recommendations, reduced the cost of handling award authorizations, and stimulated employee interest in improving operations and reducing the cost of Government service.

The number of awards granted and the benefits realized from work simplification training during the fiscal year 1954 compare favorably with the record for previous years even though the programs were in operation for slightly less than 6 months. The number of awards granted VA employees is shown in the following table:

Awards granted VA employees

Fiscal year	Sug- ges- tions	Superior accom- plish- ments	Efficiency	Service pins	Excep- tional service medals
1954.....	1, 549	300	¹ 182	17, 643	11
1953.....	2, 066	304	43	22, 508	4
1952.....	1, 434	274	² 8	43, 038	2
1951.....	943	249	³ 3	0	0

¹ Included 14 group awards.

² Included 3 group awards.

³ Included 2 group awards.

At the end of the fiscal year the Veterans Administration was maintaining approximately 1,579,000 cubic feet of records as compared with approximately 1,498,000 cubic feet on June 30, 1953. Of these, 82 percent were maintained by field installations, 5 percent by central office, and the remaining 13 percent by the VA records service center, Columbus, Ohio. These records are stored in equipment with an estimated replacement value of approximately \$14,500,000.

The increased volume of records, as compared with the previous year, was due to the continued increase in the population of veterans and their dependents. The net increase was limited to 5 percent, however, by con-

tinuing strong control over the creation of forms and correspondence, and through increased emphasis on the disposition of records.

The Veterans Administration obtained congressional authority to dispose of approximately 44,800 cubic feet of records during the year, and the destruction of these records plus those authorized for destruction under continuing authority obtained previously resulted in the destruction of 67,795 cubic feet of records. This released for re-use the equivalent of approximately 9,040 five-drawer filing cabinets which would have cost approximately \$542,000 to replace and released for re-use floor space which would have cost approximately \$104,000 a year to obtain had it not been available. In addition, requests were submitted to Congress, through the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, which, when approved, will authorize the disposal of approximately 76,835 cubic feet of records. There were in process for submission to Congress at the year's end requests which will bring the total of records for which disposal should be obtained within the next year to 220,000 cubic feet. A total of 19,025 cubic feet of records were retired to Federal Records Centers and the National Archives.

Curbs on the increase of records, such as reports control, form and form letter control and standardization, and correspondence management, together with a continuing educational campaign on better utilization of existing equipment, resulted in a decrease of almost 50 percent over the previous year in the value of filing equipment requested. Through centralized control and review of these requests, only equipment with a replacement value of \$155,000 was approved out of requests totaling approximately \$236,000, as compared with requests for \$462,000 worth of equipment in 1953 of which approval was denied on approximately \$52,000 worth. Most of the requests approved were filled from excess VA equipment, and virtually no equipment was purchased during the last 6 months of the fiscal year.

Emphasis continued on records retirement. During the past fiscal year the records holdings of the VA records service center at Columbus, Ohio, increased approximately 10 percent, to a total of 206,000 cubic feet. Referencing activity increased 26 percent. At the same time there was a decrease of 1 percent in occupied floorspace, and 8 percent in man-hours. Studies were made, and are still in progress, to determine the feasibility of retiring additional file series requiring lengthy retention, but not necessary for daily operations. As a result, arrangements were made to transfer 300,000 death claims folders to General Services Administration Federal Records Centers during fiscal year 1955, to join 4½ million case records dating from the Revolutionary War to World War I which had been previously transferred.

Particular attention was given to the reevaluation of file series of large volume which did not have established disposal dates. As a result, limited retention periods were established or under consideration for certain major file series such as the rehabilitation and education folders, VA clinical X-rays, and VA dental X-rays. Ultimately this will result in the destruction of 220,000 cubic feet of accumulated records, and a smaller yearly amount thereafter, following destruction of the initial accumulations.

The records security program was continued during fiscal year 1954. Approximately 30,000,000 additional vital and irreplaceable records were microfilmed and placed in a security depository. A total of 43,000,000 had already been microfilmed as of June 30, 1953, making a combined total of approximately 73,000,000 as of June 30, 1954. The value of this program was dramatically demonstrated when the agency was enabled to replace approximately 190,000 abstract cards lost through fire.

During the past fiscal year, a major management improvement was made in the machine records field. In reorganizing the agency, the importance of continuing this program at a staff level was recognized by establishing a machine records division, responsible for coordinating, appraising, evaluating, and advising on tabulating policy and operations. Through the close cooperation of this division with the operating departments some consolidations of installations were made. A study of the consolidated installation as of June 30, 1954, shows the following cost improvement: Combined cost of the installations as of June 30, 1953, was \$905,217; cost of the consolidated installation as of June 30, 1954, was \$774,985, a net reduction of \$130,232.

At the end of the year, the Veterans Administration was using 1,477 pieces of machine records equipment, having an annual rental value of \$1,952,178. They were installed at 163 locations in the continental United States and Puerto Rico. The above figures represent a decrease of 62 pieces of equipment from the previous year, but an increased cost of \$44,441. The increase in cost was due to expanding programs in the Department of Medicine and Surgery and the Department of Insurance, which required equipment of greater capacity and specialized characteristics. Normally the cost of this expansion would have resulted in a considerable overall increase in equipment cost. However, this was offset by reductions in other equipment, totaling 118 pieces in Washington, D. C., and 91 pieces in regional offices. The reductions in the regional offices resulted from better utilization, greater capabilities of new equipment, reductions in workload, and the effect of the transfer of Washington regional office activities to the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration. The reduction of machine cost in Washington, D. C., resulted from the decentralization of records, the declining workload in the Department of Insurance, and the transfer of the former control accounts service tabulating operations to the Assistant Administrator for Administration. Research was begun and is still in progress to determine the feasibility of replacing some of this equipment with newer types of electronic computing equipment.

There was an increase in the use of tabulating methods in VA operations. The Department of Insurance installed equipment in all insurance offices for use in maintaining dividend credit records. Tests were undertaken to determine the feasibility of extending punchcard methods to other phases of the insurance program.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery extended its punchcard method of hospital supply accounting to a total of 105 hospitals, consisting of 17 central locations and 88 associate stations.

The Department of Veterans Benefits maintained its field installations and uses of tabulating equipment at the previous year's level. Through a slight decline in workload volume, however, and increased efficiency throughout the year, the department was able to reduce the amount of equipment used. The department also accomplished considerable preliminary work toward establishing tabulating work standards. This project is continuing and should further increase the efficiency of operations.

VA telecommunications operations are wide, extending from coast to coast and encompassing the internal and external electrical communications problems of a great number of stations. For example, there are 250 telecommunications outlets in hospitals, regional offices, and other types of field installations, approximately 200 telephone PBX switchboards and associated equipment, and several hundred operating personnel. This widespread and complex communications operation far surpasses that of most major American industries, and is nonexistent in the average civilian governmental agency.

In view of the size and complexity of these operations, therefore, and in recognition of the rapid technological changes in communications methods and facilities taking place, telecommunications has been found increasingly important from the standpoint of efficiency and economy. The Veterans Administration is making every effort to maintain its telecommunications facilities on a favorable management basis by comparison with industrial organizations having similar communications requirements.

During the past fiscal year, many analyses were made of individual station telephone systems and associated equipment, such as PBX switchboard positions, selectors, connectors, trunklines, and telephone instruments. As a result of these activities, reductions of \$39,285 in telephone operator personnel costs, and \$55,268 in telephone communications equipment and services costs were made. Analyses were also made of area teletype systems and associated equipment, such as circuits, teletype machines, and relay equipment, as well as telautograph, dictagraph, and similar interoffice equipment. As a result of these studies reductions of \$30,255 in teletype operator personnel costs and \$5,964 in teletype communications equipment and services costs were made.

Further technical research was conducted for the purpose of developing effective audio-visual physician and nurse-patient paging systems in hospitals in order to improve medical and nursing care.

A nationwide engineering survey of teletype systems and telegraph services by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. without charge to the Government was initiated in fiscal year 1954 by mutual agreement and invitation of the Veterans Administration and the General Services Administration. This survey will continue into fiscal year 1955. It is expected that this survey will be helpful in improving operating efficiency and economy, with possible realignment or consolidation of existing teletype systems.

Research and planning was also conducted to insure VA-wide availability of telecommunications facilities following an atomic attack.

The form and form letter control and standardization program was decentralized in the reorganization of September 1953. Each department was given responsibility for control and standardization over the forms and

form letters identified with its area of operations. Work was begun, and is continuing, on the development of policies and procedures to be followed in administering VA-wide form and form letter control and standardization under the new, decentralized system.

There was an increase during the year in the number of forms and form letters necessary to carry on VA activities. On June 30, 1954, there were 4,636 forms in use throughout the Veterans Administration, 73 percent of which were standardized, as compared with 4,459 at the end of the previous fiscal year, 74 percent of which were standardized. The number of form letters in use on June 30, 1954, totaled 1,751, 63 percent standardized, as compared with 1,557 a year ago, 64 percent standardized.

During the year, nearly 2,000 separate actions were taken in the development, revision, and elimination of forms and form letters. This included the development and standardization for use throughout the agency of more than 300 new forms and form letters and the elimination of nearly 600 forms and form letters no longer necessary to VA activities. The remaining actions represent revisions of existing forms and form letters designed to improve their utility and the development of nonstandardized forms and form letters peculiar to the needs of individual field stations.

During the past fiscal year the Veterans Administration made substantial improvements in space utilization in the Washington metropolitan area.

Staff activities were mostly concentrated in the VA Building at Vermont Avenue and H Street NW., and operations in the Munitions Building, Constitution Avenue NW. Reorganization and consolidation of insurance operations in the Munitions Building released space in that building. The activities of the Washington regional office were merged with the newly established Veterans Benefits Office, and the combined activity moved into the Munitions Building. The entire building at 1825 H Street NW., formerly occupied by the Washington regional office, was thus released. This resulted in a reduction of 131,335 square feet of leased space, a savings annually to General Services Administration of approximately \$300,000 in rentals, maintenance, and operating costs. An additional 12,250 square feet of space in the Munitions Building was also released to GSA.

Warehouse, printing, and publications distribution activities were concentrated in Government-owned space at 7th and D Streets SW., Washington, D. C., releasing leased space at Alexandria, Va., a storage warehouse at 501 26th Street NW., Washington, D. C., and space used for central office supply activities at 300 I Street NE., Washington, D. C. These actions represented annual savings of approximately \$27,000 to the Veterans Administration and approximately \$82,000 rental to GSA. Warehouse space occupied at the VA hospital, Perry Point, Md., totaling 21,000 square feet, was also released for other purposes.

THE VETERAN POPULATION

During the fiscal year, the Korean veteran population (service since June 27, 1950) increased by 934,000 to a total of almost 2.9 million. The increase was only 90 percent of that in the preceding fiscal year, when the original 2 years of service following the heavy post-Korea inductions in

fiscal year 1951 were completed. Largely because of heavy inductions in fiscal year 1953, the increase in the Korean veteran population is again expected to exceed 1,000,000 during fiscal year 1955.

There were approximately 138,000 deaths of veterans and more than 7,000 in-service deaths during the fiscal year, all of which may result in requests for benefits and services available to survivors, such as insurance, servicemen's indemnity, death compensation or pensions, and burial allowances.

On June 30, 1954, there were 20,850,000 living veterans of all wars—the veterans for whom Congress had provided the wide variety of benefits described in the following pages. By war, or period of service, these veterans were:

Total	20, 850, 000
Korean conflict.....	2, 897, 000
And service in World War II.....	851, 000
No service in World War II.....	2, 046, 000
World War II.....	15, 425, 000
And service in Korean conflict.....	851, 000
No service in Korean conflict.....	14, 574, 000
World War I.....	3, 236, 000
Other	143, 000

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

General

The Department of Medicine and Surgery made notable advances during the fiscal year in its mission of providing medical treatment to eligible veterans. In line with the general reorganization of the Veterans Administration, the department was reorganized to provide for the full integration of the medical program. All phases of the medical program and all services required for its effective operation—administrative, special service, chaplain, personnel, supply, engineering and maintenance activities relating to hospitals, homes, clinics, canteens, and supply depots—were placed under the chief medical director. The latter, in turn, delegated authority to the hospital and domiciliary managers, making them responsible for the direct control and supervision of the various activities under their jurisdiction. Direct lines of communication between the chief medical director and field stations were provided. At central office level, the Department of Medicine and Surgery was reorganized into 5 major offices comprised of 4 assistant chief medical directors (for planning, operations, dentistry, and research and education), and a controller.

Other major accomplishments included the expansion of VA facilities for hospital care. One hospital was converted for treatment of paraplegic patients, 9 new hospitals were opened, and 2 old hospitals were closed during the fiscal year. Additional beds were opened at existing hospitals with funds appropriated for this purpose by Congress. The overall operating bed capacity in VA hospitals was increased from 109,035 on June 30, 1953, to 117,032 on June 30, 1954, a net gain of 7,997 beds. There was a corresponding increase in patient load. During the fiscal year there was an

average of 114,244 operating beds with an average daily patient load of 103,491, equivalent to an occupancy rate of 91 percent.

As a result of the opening of these beds, it was possible to effect some reduction in the number of veterans awaiting hospitalization and to reduce the VA bed requirements in non-VA (contract) hospitals. During the fiscal year, the average daily patient load of VA patient beneficiaries in non-VA hospitals was 5,453 as compared with 6,507 during the previous year.

Also, during fiscal year 1954, the Veterans Administration provided domiciliary care for an average daily member load of 16,851 disabled veterans in VA homes. In addition, the Veterans Administration reimbursed the individual States for approximately 8,400 man-years of domiciliary care furnished to veterans in State homes.

The staffing of new hospitals and the retention of staff in existing hospitals continued to be a major problem. Despite this difficulty, the Department of Medicine and Surgery was able to attract a sufficient number of qualified personnel to provide the medical services required by the additional patient load. This was largely due to the continuing high prestige enjoyed by the VA hospital system because of its close relationship with the Nation's medical schools, its employment of outstanding medical practitioners and teachers on a full-time or consultant basis, and its medical research programs which have resulted in noteworthy contributions to medical science.

During the year, the Veterans Administration continued the operation of its outpatient medical clinics and hometown programs for the benefit of veterans with service-connected disabilities who required treatment that could be effectively furnished outside the hospital. For purposes of increased efficiency, the Veterans Administration is now engaged in a program of consolidating the clinics in VA regional offices with the facilities of local VA hospitals, wherever feasible.

The outpatient dental program was reduced in scope during the fiscal year owing to congressional action and changes in regulations which were initiated by the Veterans Administration.

The number of veterans eligible for medical care under Public Law 28, 82d Congress (i. e., veterans with service since the start of the Korean campaign), increased from 1,963,000 on June 30, 1953, to 2,897, 000 (including 851,000 veterans who also had World War II service) on June 30, 1954, an increase of 934,000. This segment of the veteran population showed an increasing requirement for medical care as indicated in the following table:

Year and month	Hospitalized last day of month	Received outpatient medical services during month
June 1952.....	3, 001	5, 618
June 1953.....	6, 100	20, 583
June 1954.....	8, 946	26, 262

The increasing demand of this group of new beneficiaries for medical care, added to the fact that a growing number of older beneficiaries, consisting primarily of World War I veterans, require protracted care for chronic ailments has contributed to the high VA hospital occupancy rate. With the rise in the number of veteran patients with chronic disabilities, an increasing number of operating beds have become "frozen" for long periods of time. Approximately one-half of the patient load in VA hospitals has been hospitalized for 1 or more years, and one-third of the patient load has been hospitalized for 5 or more years.

The Veterans Administration is attempting to meet the problem of chronic disability in the veteran population by supplementing its regular medical treatment program with rehabilitation, vocational counseling, trial visit, foster home care, therapeutic employment, and home nursing for eligible veterans. Research is increasingly being directed toward the diseases of the chronically ill and the aged. The Department of Medicine and Surgery is trying to determine how it can best utilize a segment of its institutional facilities to provide efficient and economical treatment to veterans with long-term chronic diseases and geriatric disabilities and at the same time keep free a sufficient number of beds to provide for the treatment of eligible veterans with acute short-term ailments.

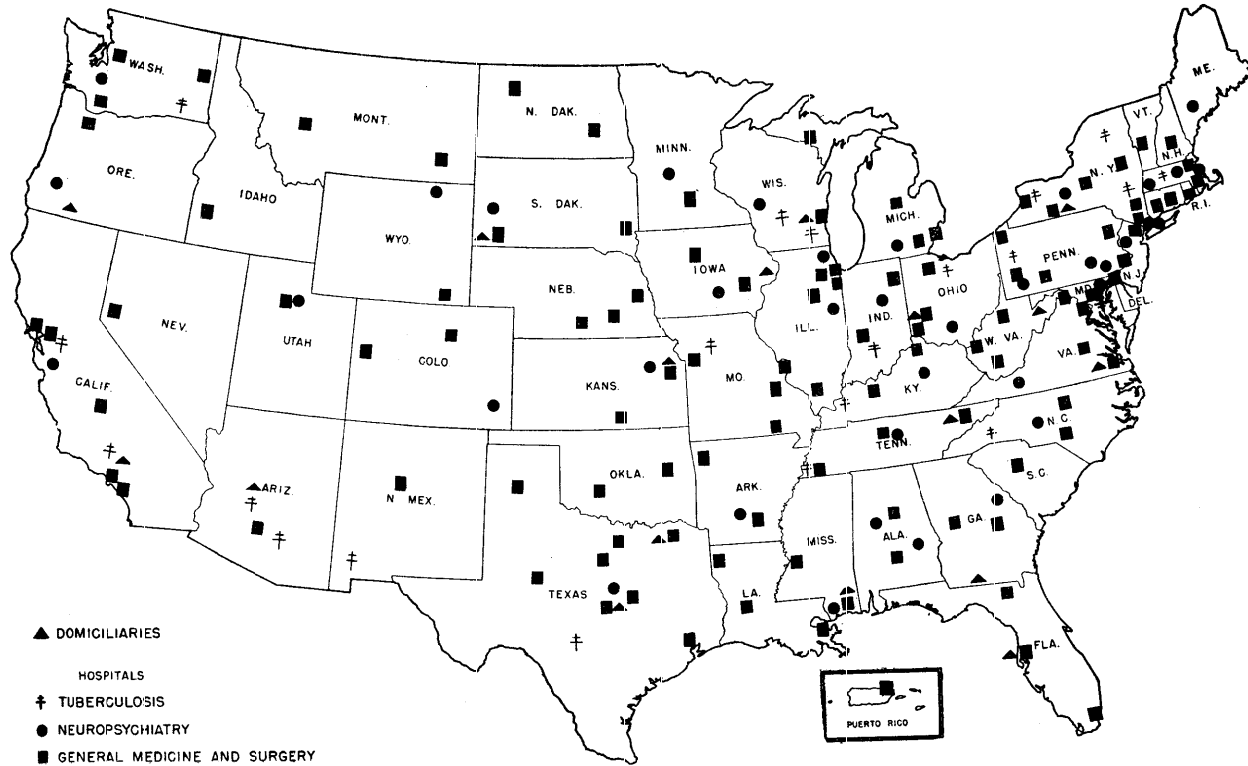
The Department of Medicine and Surgery also embarked on a series of management development studies which in cooperation with hospital managers made possible substantial economies in the medical administrative and outpatient programs during the fiscal year. An integrated cost accounting system was established so that the proper costs accruing to the various programs could be studied. The chief medical director set up a budget advisory council to insure that budgetary policies would conform as much as possible to professional, operational, and economical requirements.

In presenting a narrative description of the activities in the Department of Medicine and Surgery for this report, each component has been discussed separately. This provides a comprehensive picture of the accomplishments and problems of each component with respect to the inpatient, outpatient, and domiciliary programs. By also presenting each of the latter programs separately a composite picture of the functions of all the applicable components within the program area can be obtained.

VA Hospitals and Bed Capacity

The 83d Congress appropriated sufficient funds for the Veterans Administration to operate an average of 114,315 beds in VA hospitals with an average daily patient load of 102,370 during fiscal year 1954. During the year, the Veterans Administration increased the number of its operating beds from 109,035 on June 30, 1953, to 117,032 on June 30, 1954, an increase of 7,997 beds. A daily average of 114,244 beds was occupied by a daily average of 103,491 patients. The peak patient load for fiscal year 1954 was 107,383 for the week ending February 15, 1954. For the fiscal year as a whole the bed occupancy rate averaged 91 percent, as compared with 90 percent for the previous fiscal year.

LOCATION OF VA HOSPITALS AND DOMICILIARIES IN OPERATION, JUNE 30, 1954



At the end of fiscal year 1954 the operating beds in VA hospitals were distributed as follows:

Bed section ¹	Operating beds by type of hospital			
	Total	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General medical and surgical
Total.....	117, 032	9, 097	53, 155	54, 780
Tuberculosis.....	² 15, 169	7, 028	2, 383	5, 758
Neuropsychiatric.....	54, 182	13	45, 290	8, 879
Psychotic.....	47, 800	13	43, 236	4, 551
Other psychiatric.....	3, 237		984	2, 253
Neurological.....	3, 145		1, 070	2, 075
Medical.....	24, 304	466	3, 694	20, 144
Surgical.....	20, 482	988	1, 535	17, 959
Paraplegia.....	1, 169			1, 169
Physical medicine and rehabilitation..	1, 726	602	253	871

¹ Bed sections are distinct units of one or more wards or parts of wards in which patients are segregated for specialized treatment as a responsibility of a particular specialty or subspecialty. The type of bed section is the same as the field of specialization of the chief of that bed section, with the exception of paraplegia bed sections which are so designated without regard to the specialty of the section chief. Example: Medical service with a separate unit for tuberculous patients. If a tuberculosis specialist has been designated as chief of that unit, it is considered a tuberculosis bed section; however, if a general practitioner has been designated as chief, it is considered a medical bed section.

² Does not include surgical and physical medicine and rehabilitation beds occupied by tuberculous patients. On June 30, 1954, there were 929 tuberculous patients in surgical beds and 595 tuberculous patients in physical medicine and rehabilitation beds.

At the close of fiscal year 1954, the Veterans Administration was operating 170 hospitals. Based on the medical type of the majority of patients under care, there were 21 hospitals designated as tuberculosis, 38 as neuropsychiatric, and 111 as general medical and surgical. The 170 hospitals contained 127,580 authorized beds (including 125,131 constructed beds and 2,449 emergency beds). However, 10,548 beds of the total authorized capacity were unavailable for use for reasons shown in the following table.

Reason for unavailability	Number	Percent
Total unavailable beds (June 30, 1954).....	10, 548	100. 0
Maintenance and repair.....	75	. 8
Conversion and alteration.....	505	4. 8
Not yet activated.....	¹ 3, 221	30. 5
Activation in process.....	205	2. 0
Difficulty recruiting key personnel.....	3, 213	30. 4
Type of bed currently not required in area.....	2, 498	23. 7
Other reasons ²	831	7. 9

¹ 2,505 of these were in 8 hospitals which opened during fiscal year 1954, and which were being staffed at the end of the fiscal year.

² Includes reasons such as: (a) temporary use of beds for purposes other than patient care, and (b) pending central office authorization for deletion of beds from authorized capacity.

In addition to VA hospital beds, there were 4,534 beds in non-VA hospitals being utilized for the care of VA patients on June 30, 1954. This number constituted a reduction of 1,332 from the number utilized in non-VA hospitals on June 30, 1953. The Veterans Administration makes use of non-VA hospitals to provide hospitalization to eligible veterans in geographical areas where there are no VA hospitals or where there are insufficient beds of a particular type.

Of the 4,534 VA patients occupying beds in non-VA hospitals, 1,450 were hospitalized outside the continental United States (e. g., in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of Philippines). The table below shows the types of patients hospitalized.

Type of VA patient in non-VA hospitals	Total patients	Hospitalized	
		Inside United States	Outside United States
Total	4, 534	3, 084	1, 450
Tuberculous	750	400	350
Psychotic	2, 383	1, 969	414
Other psychiatric	169	100	69
Neurological	30	27	3
Medical	932	467	465
Surgical	270	121	149

Opening and Closing of Hospitals

During fiscal year 1954 the Veterans Administration opened 9 new hospitals, reopened 1 hospital which had been closed earlier for bed conversion purposes (to meet the needs of paraplegic patients), and closed 2 hospitals permanently as shown in the following table:

VA hospitals	Type	Constructed bed capacity
New hospitals opened:		
Brockton, Mass.	Neuropsychiatric	948
Pittsburgh, Pa.	do.	951
Salisbury, N. C.	do.	973
Ann Arbor, Mich.	General medical and surgical.	488
Chicago, Ill. (West Side)	do.	488
Chicago, Ill. (Research)	do.	516
Cincinnati, Ohio	do.	488
Oklahoma City, Okla.	do.	488
St. Louis, Mo.	do.	487
Old hospitals converted and opened:		
West Roxbury, Mass.	do.	304
Old hospitals closed:		
Framingham, Mass.	do.	300
Oklahoma City, Okla.	do.	220

Ultimately, upon completion of the present building program, the Veterans Administration plans to operate 175 hospitals. As of June 30, 1954, it was expected that the Veterans Administration would have an ultimate capacity of 128,675 constructed beds.

As of June 30, 1954, the program for changes in the constructed bed capacity in VA hospitals was as follows:

Status as of June 30, 1954	Con- structed beds in operat- ing hospitals as of June 30, 1954 ¹	Scheduled changes in constructed bed capacity				Ultimate number of con- structed beds
		Beds to be added			Beds to be closed in oper- ating hospitals	
		In new hospitals	By ad- dition to operat- ing hospitals	By con- version		
Total.....	125, 131	6, 955	1, 114	1, 398	—5, 923	128, 675
Hospitals in operation.....	125, 131	.....	1, 114	1, 398	—5, 923	121, 720
New hospitals under con- struction.....	.....	² 2, 955	.....	.....	.....	2, 955
Hospitals not yet started....	.....	4, 000	.....	.....	.....	4, 000

¹ All of these constructed beds and 2,449 emergency beds were authorized for operating purposes on June 30, 1954, making a total of 127,580 authorized beds.

² Includes 1,994 beds in the 2 general medical and surgical hospitals at New York, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa., on which actual construction was completed prior to June 30, 1954, but which had not been officially opened for the admission of patients.

Bed Turnover of Patients

Admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals totaled 477,915 and discharges totaled 469,604 during fiscal year 1954. These figures exclude patients placed on or returning from leave and trial visit, transfers among VA hospitals, and transfers between VA and non-VA hospitals.

There has been a steady decline in the patient turnover rate since fiscal year 1950. This decline has been chiefly due to the "freezing" of beds by patients with chronic disabilities. The average monthly rate of patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals combined during fiscal year 1954 was 36 percent as compared with 45 percent for fiscal year 1950. This bed freezing has occurred chiefly in the VA hospitals where the average monthly turnover rate during fiscal year 1954 amounted to 35 percent.

Waiting List

The opening of additional beds in VA hospitals during the fiscal year reduced the waiting list of hospital applicants as compared with the prior fiscal year.

The waiting list on September 30 included 17,113 cases, the lowest point in almost 5 years. However, the demand for hospitalization by veterans

between September 30 and the end of the fiscal year increased the waiting list by approximately 3,700 cases. The waiting list at the end of each calendar quarter during fiscal years 1953 and 1954 is shown below:

Date	Fiscal year	
	1953	1954
September 30.....	20, 493	17, 113
December 31.....	21, 496	17, 856
March 31.....	25, 456	20, 982
June 30.....	22, 613	20, 765

The waiting list on June 30, 1954, included 456 tuberculous, 4,209 medical and surgical, and 16,100 psychiatric and neurological cases (the last group including 13,286 psychotics). The waiting list for psychiatric cases has steadily increased since the end of World War II, and the Veterans Administration has found it difficult to cope with this problem owing to the lack of sufficient qualified professional personnel in psychiatry.

Of the 20,765 veterans on the waiting list on June 30, 1954, none were awaiting treatment for a service-connected condition. This results from VA's priority system which divides the waiting list into 9 groups for hospitalization purposes and places veterans requiring hospital care for service-connected conditions into the highest priority group to receive immediate hospitalization. Since March 24, 1953, when the Department of Medicine and Surgery issued a directive concerning the prompt hospitalization of veterans requiring hospital care for service-connected disabilities, the number of such cases on the waiting list has been negligible.

The chart at the top of page 20 shows the waiting list since December 1950, by major type of patient.

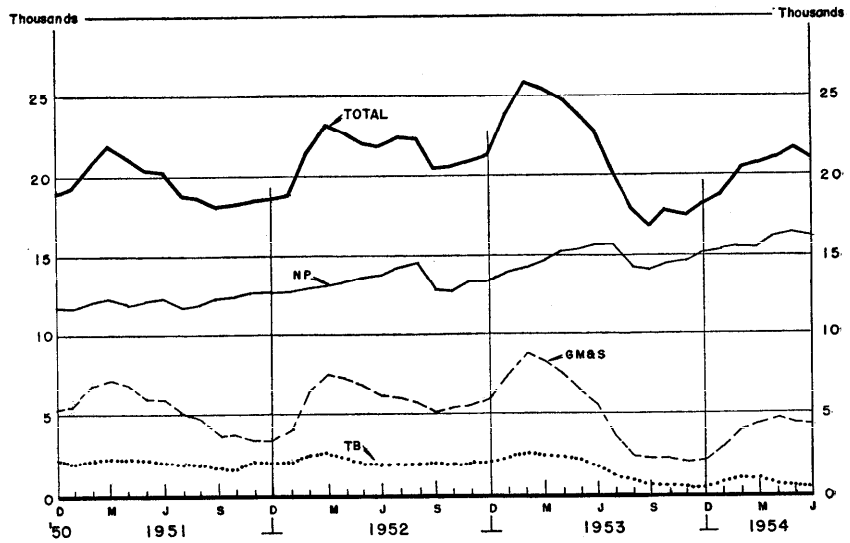
VA Patients in Hospitals

The expansion of the VA hospital program is reflected in the chart at the bottom of page 20 which shows the number of patients in VA and non-VA hospitals at the end of each fiscal year from 1922 through 1954.

A VA patient census is taken annually. On the date of the last census, November 30, 1953, there were 109,964 patients occupying beds in VA and non-VA hospitals. As can be seen from the following table, 46.0 percent of the patients were veterans of World War II, 40.2 percent were veterans of World War I, and the remaining 13.8 percent were distributed among patients with other periods of service, including a small number (0.8 percent) of nonveterans. Nonveterans are patients hospitalized under authority other than that of veterans' entitlement. Most of the nonveterans were military personnel on active duty. A small number of nonveterans were ex-servicemen of allied nations or beneficiaries of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation.

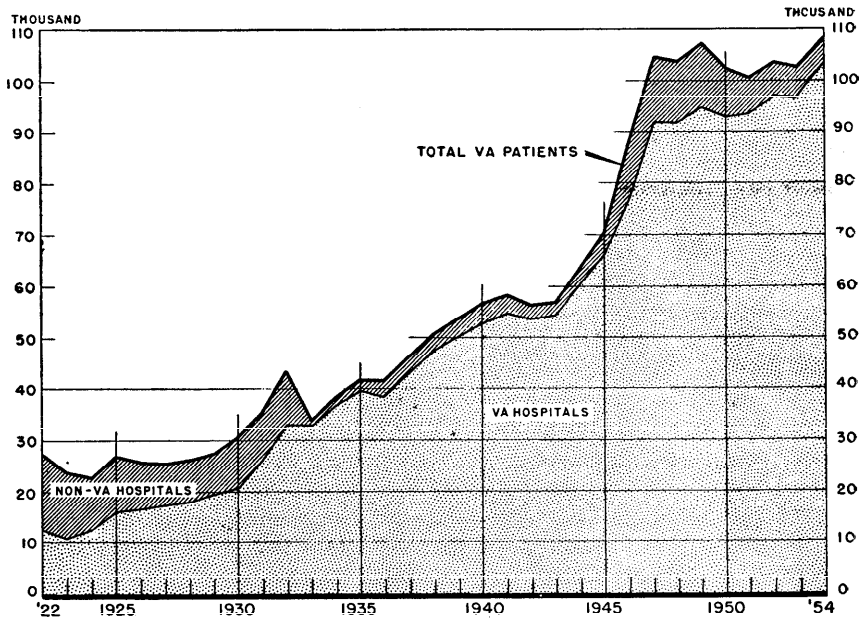
ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS NOT YET SCHEDULED FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSION—BY TYPE OF PATIENT

END OF MONTH



VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

END OF FISCAL YEAR



Period of service	Number of patients	Percent of total
All.....	109, 964	100. 0
Korean conflict (service on or after June 27, 1950).....	7, 746	7. 0
World War II.....	50, 520	46. 0
World War I.....	44, 236	40. 2
Other wars.....	2, 674	2. 4
Peacetime.....	3, 906	3. 6
Nonveterans.....	882	. 8

Female patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1953, totaled approximately 2,000. These patients comprised only 1.8 percent of the total patient load.

Approximately 5 percent of all VA patients were being cared for in non-VA hospitals. Only 2 percent were in hospitals under the jurisdiction of other Federal Government agencies, and approximately 3 percent were hospitalized in other public or nonpublic hospitals.

Of the VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1953, 52.6 percent were 45 years of age or over. Among patients hospitalized with a general medical or surgical condition, 60 percent were in this older age group, while among tuberculous patients only 41.9 percent were 45 years of age or over. The distribution of all VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals by age group and type of patient is shown in the following table:

Age	Percent of resident VA patients on hospital rolls, November 30, 1953			
	(Type of patient)			
	All patients	Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological	General medical and surgical
18 and over.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
25 and over.....	95. 6	92. 9	96. 5	95. 0
35 and over.....	71. 4	63. 7	70. 8	76. 5
45 and over.....	52. 6	41. 9	51. 4	60. 0
55 and over.....	42. 7	30. 4	42. 3	49. 3
65 and over.....	9. 5	4. 9	8. 7	13. 3

Diagnostic Composition of VA Patient Load

The VA patient load may be subdivided into the following four major categories: psychiatric, neurological, tuberculosis, and general medical and surgical. The following table shows the distribution of VA patients in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1953, by diagnostic category and period of service.

Diagnostic groupings	All patients ¹	Korean ²	World War II	World War I
Total number of patients hospitalized.	109,964	7,746	50,520	44,236
Percent of patients hospitalized for:				
All conditions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Psychiatric	52.5	39.1	53.0	53.2
Psychoses	49.4	33.9	48.4	51.9
Other psychiatric	3.1	5.2	4.6	1.3
Neurological	4.6	7.4	4.2	4.5
Tuberculosis	13.9	21.9	16.7	10.1
General medical and surgical	29.0	31.6	26.1	32.2
Cardiovascular	5.6	2.1	3.4	8.2
Digestive	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.4
Cancer and tumor	3.5	2.5	2.3	5.1
Arthritis and other musculoskeletal	3.1	4.5	3.7	2.5
Accidents	2.6	5.8	2.9	1.8
Respiratory	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.7
Genito-urinary	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.0
Skin	1.1	1.8	1.2	.8
All other	4.6	6.2	4.3	4.7

¹ Includes 6,580 veterans of "other wars" and peacetime service and 882 nonveterans.

² Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Congress.

More than half of the patients were under treatment for psychiatric conditions. An additional 14 percent were under treatment for tuberculosis and 5 percent were under care for a neurological disorder. The major portion of those patients hospitalized for general medical and surgical conditions were under care for cardiovascular disorders, cancers and tumors, arthritis and other muscular conditions, or diseases of the digestive system.

Among veterans of all three major war groups, the majority of patients were hospitalized for psychiatric or tuberculous conditions. In comparison with veterans of both World War I and II, the veterans hospitalized under Public Law 28, had a smaller percentage receiving care for psychiatric conditions and a higher percentage receiving care for tuberculosis. The percentage of hospitalized veterans of World War II and World War I requiring psychiatric treatment was about the same (53 percent). Almost 17 percent of the hospitalized World War II veterans were under care for tuberculosis as compared to only 10 percent of the hospitalized World War I veterans.

The age of the veterans in the various war groups was the most important single factor accounting for the observed differences in the distribution of patients under care for general medical and surgical conditions by diagnostic class. Among World War I general medical and surgical patients the largest groups were under care for cardiovascular disorders and for neoplasms; among hospitalized World War II veterans the largest groups were

under treatment for disorders of the digestive system and for arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions; while among veterans entitled to hospitalization under Public Law 28, the largest groups were under care for conditions resulting from accidents and from diseases of the digestive system.

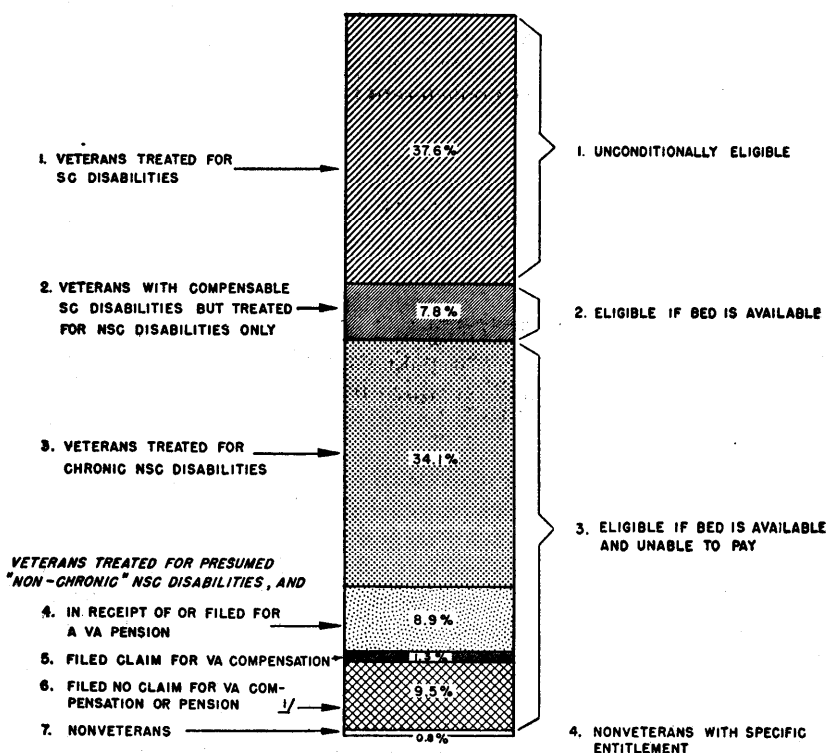
The availability of beds and the eligibility status of veterans in each war group also influences the diagnostic composition of the VA patient load.

Eligibility Status of the VA Patient Load

Almost 40 million patient-days of hospital care were provided by the Veterans Administration during fiscal year 1954. By taking a census on a typical day, it is possible to obtain estimates of the days of care allocated to each of the various eligibility categories of patients. The following chart contains data descriptive of the patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals on November 30, 1953.

VA PATIENTS IN VA AND NON-VA HOSPITALS

NOVEMBER 30, 1953



1/ INCLUDES VETERANS WHOSE COMPENSATION AND PENSION STATUS WAS NOT REPORTED (0.1% OF TOTAL)

The Veterans Administration is charged by law and regulation with the responsibility for providing hospital care for 4 separate groups of patients:

- (1) Those requiring treatment for service-connected disabilities;
- (2) Those requiring treatment for a non-service-connected condition who were either discharged from the military service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty or who have compensable service-connected disabilities;
- (3) Other veterans with war-time service who require treatment for a non-service-connected condition; and
- (4) Nonveterans with specific entitlement.

A total of 45.4 percent of the hospitalized patients were known to have service-connected disabilities. This group may be subdivided into:

(a) 37.6 percent who were receiving care for their service-connected conditions; and

(b) 7.8 percent who had known service-connected compensable disabilities but were being treated for non-service-connected disabilities.

An additional small group of patients classified as nonveterans (0.8 percent) were under care on the date of the census. These were mainly military personnel who had been transferred into VA hospitals from military installations and who were in the process of being separated from the Armed Forces to continue care for their service-connected disabilities as veterans. They are classed as nonveterans until actual separation from the Armed Forces.

The remainder of the patient load (53.8 percent) were receiving treatment for non-service-connected disabilities as of the date of the census. These patients before admission had indicated by an affidavit that they were unable to defray the cost of hospitalization, and, if admitted since November 4, 1953, supported this affidavit with a statement of their assets.

A major part of the non-service-connected group, equal to 34.1 percent of the entire patient load, was comprised of patients under treatment for "chronic" disabilities. These are patients under care for tuberculosis, psychosis, or some other condition which had kept them in a hospital for at least 90 days. Many had been hospitalized more than 10 years at the time the census was taken.

Certain observations may be made with regard to the 19.7 percent of the patients treated for non-service-connected disabilities who are presumably "non-chronic." Almost half (8.9 percent of all VA patients) were patients who were in receipt of or who had formally applied for a VA pension for a non-service-connected disability. To receive or to be eligible for a VA pension carries a double connotation of medical indigency: (1) The veteran must have a condition which is permanently and totally disabling and which interferes with the earning of a livelihood, and (2) the veteran cannot have an income in excess of \$1,400 if single, or in excess of \$2,700 if with dependents. While these pensioned veterans had been hospitalized for less than 90 days on the day of the census, it appears likely that because of their disabilities the majority of them will probably require prolonged or repeated hospitalization. More than one-half of these veterans were

hospitalized for one of the following chronic diseases: cardiovascular disease, cancer, neurological disease, or arthritis.

Another segment of this group which comprised 1.3 percent of the VA patient load consisted of veterans who had filed a claim for compensation for a service-connected disability. The adjudication of the claim in favor of the veteran would change his classification to service-connected.

There remains 9.5 percent of the VA hospital load for whom none of the conditions described above apply. These were patients who had been in hospital for treatment of a non-service-connected condition less than 90 days. Experience has shown, however, that about one-fifth of them are actually patients with "chronic" illness, i. e., patients who will require more than 90 days of hospital care before their discharge.

Length of Stay

The chronic nature of the VA patient load is reflected in some measure by the fact that 64.4 percent of the patients in VA hospitals on November 30, 1953, had already been on the hospital rolls for more than 90 days and 49 percent had been hospitalized for more than 1 year. As shown in the following table almost one-third of all patients in VA hospitals had been on the hospital rolls for more than 5 years.

Type of patient	Percent of resident VA patients on the rolls of VA hospitals for specified number of years as of November 30, 1953							
	More than (years)							1 year or less
	20	15	10	5	3	2	1	
All Patients	8.3	12.8	18.8	32.8	38.6	42.4	49.0	51.0
Tuberculous . . . . .	.1	.3	.8	2.9	7.0	12.5	29.1	70.9
Psychiatric and neurological	14.4	22.3	32.6	56.4	65.4	70.4	77.1	22.9
Psychotic	16.6	25.6	37.4	64.0	73.6	78.8	85.3	14.7
Other psychiatric . . . . .	.6	.9	2.8	6.2	8.9	11.5	15.8	84.2
Neurological . . . . .	.5	1.1	2.6	9.7	15.4	21.3	31.2	68.8
General medical and surgical	(1)	.1	.2	.6	1.0	1.6	3.4	96.6

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Of the total of World War I veterans hospitalized on November 30, 1953, 68 percent had already been hospitalized for more than 90 days as compared with 63 percent for World War II veterans and only 50 percent for veterans entitled to hospitalization under Public Law 28.

While only 9 percent of admissions require more than 90 days of hospital treatment, the fact that almost one-half of the patients in VA hospitals have been on the hospital rolls over 1 year provides an insight into the slow but progressive inroads that small numbers of patients with chronic diseases make in eventually "freezing" large proportions of available beds.

This "freezing" of beds occurs among patients under treatment for general medical and surgical conditions as well as among patients under treatment for psychiatric, neurological, and tuberculous conditions.

The length of hospital stay of a VA patient is the number of days between admission and discharge, exclusive of days spent on hospital leave or trial visit, but including time spent on passes of 3 days or less. The median length of stay is the duration of hospital care required by the "median patient." Half of a group of admissions require less hospital care than the "median patient," and conversely, half require hospital care for longer than the median length of stay.

The estimated median length of stay for all admissions of VA patients during calendar year 1953 was 19.3 days. This figure as well as the data presented in tables 16 through 18 was obtained from a 25-percent sample of admissions of VA patients to VA and non-VA hospitals during January through April 1953. However, the overall median length of stay does not adequately differentiate the length of stay requirements for various classes of patients. The total admissions must be subdivided into the various war groups and into at least five major diagnostic groups in order to obtain a better understanding of hospital stay.

The median length of stay of VA patients admitted during calendar year 1953 varied widely according to the disability group of the patient. Median lengths of stay of over 3 months were found for 2 types of patients, the psychotic (90.1 days) and the tuberculous (126.5 days); while median lengths of stay of less than 1 month were observed for the other 3 major types of patients, neurological (25.5 days), other psychiatric (20.6 days), and general medical and surgical (17.7 days).

A more complete picture of the differences in hospital stay occurring among the various diagnostic groups is obtained from an examination of the data in the table on page 190, which describes the length of stay for each category of patient in terms of the percentage of admissions hospitalized for longer than a specified period. For example, this table shows that while patients treated for a neurological disability had a median stay of only 25.5 days, one-fourth of these patients required more than 2 months of hospital care and 6 percent required more than 7 months of hospitalization. Similarly, patients hospitalized for general medical and surgical conditions, ordinarily considered to be short-term patients, had a median length of stay of only 17.7 days. However, at least 4.6 percent of VA patients admitted for general medical and surgical disabilities can be classified as having "chronic" illnesses since these patients required more than 90 days of hospitalization.

The relationship of a patient's age to the duration of his hospitalization is demonstrated strikingly in the comparison of the median hospital stay of the younger Korean and World War II veterans with the older World War I and other group. The median stay for World War I and other general medical and surgical patients was 21.4 days, while the similar category of World War II patients had a median stay of 15.6 days. Among Korean veterans with a general medical or surgical condition, the median stay was 12.6 days. While the median stay for general medical or surgical

patients increased with age, the opposite effect was noted for veterans with a psychosis. For this type of patient, World War I and other veterans had a median stay of 68.7 days, World War II veterans 86.8 days, and Korean veterans 123.9 days.

Considerable caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from these data. It is not justified, for example, to conclude that the prognosis for a specific type of psychotic patient is better as his age advances. In fact, the reverse has been demonstrated by other studies. The relationship between the median length of stay for psychotic patients and their age is attributable in large part to the fact that a larger proportion of the psychoses afflicting the older veterans comprise the organic psychoses, such as arteriosclerotic, alcoholic, and senile psychoses. Patients with organic psychoses generally require a shorter hospital stay than do patients with functional psychoses.

Personnel

A major objective of the Department of Medicine and Surgery's personnel program during the fiscal year was the decentralization of personnel functions from central office to the field stations. The delegation of classification authority was completed early in the year, making the hospital managers responsible for this phase of the program. Classification authority was thus given to persons closest to the positions. A training program was conducted to orient field personnel with the revised classification procedures. Central office retained classification authority only in regard to such key positions as managers, assistant managers, and station division chiefs.

Technical training and advice were provided to individual stations by teams of central office position classifiers. These teams made careful appraisals of program operations at the individual stations and submitted reports of their findings and recommendations to the station managers.

As a further means of implementing the decentralization progress, a thorough study was made of the various personnel activities. Approximately one-half of the personnel actions which required the approval of central office or area medical offices were approved for decentralization. For example, responsibility for personnel servicing of area medical offices, formerly administered by central office, was placed with the hospitals nearest the various area medical offices. Field stations were authorized to conduct physical examinations of physicians, dentists, and nurses, and were delegated authority for employment of consultants and attendings.

During the year, a management improvement program was activated to train supervisors and employees in the application of improved methods and techniques. Another phase of the program was the training and development of the middle and upper levels of employees in principles of hospital management.

Although 10 hospitals were added to the VA hospital system during 1954, the recruitment problem was somewhat less critical at the end of the year as compared with the previous year. There continued to be shortages

of physicians, nurses, clinical psychologists, dietitians, therapists in physical medicine, and social workers. The table below which shows the vacancies reported for physicians, dentists, and nurses at the end of fiscal years 1953 and 1954 indicates some progress has been made in recruiting for shortage category positions. It should be noted, however, that the number of vacancies indicated falls short of actual needs, since station managers generally report only those vacancies for which personnel are believed to be recruitable and which can be supported by current budget allowances.

Type of vacancy	Number of vacant positions	
	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954
Physicians—Total.....	426	257
Administrative.....	10	5
Surgery and subspecialties.....	80	47
Radiology.....	24	14
Medicine.....	90	39
Pathology.....	20	21
Physical medicine and rehabilitation.....	10	10
Tuberculosis.....	47	23
Psychiatry and neurology.....	145	98
Dentists.....	19	4
Medical residents.....	276	254
Medical interns.....	12	0
Nurses.....	692	397
Nurse anesthetists.....	7	3

For example, even though the hospitals indicated more vacancies for physicians in psychiatry and neurology than in any other specialty—98 out of 257, in reality the shortage was greater since requests by hospitals for psychiatrists are related to the maximum number recruitable rather than to the number necessary for a definitive therapy program. In 14 of the 38 neuropsychiatric hospitals there was a total of only 74 full-time psychiatrists to care for a total of more than 15,000 patients.

Some of the approaches taken during the year to recruit personnel included (1) a 5-year neuropsychiatric career residency training program to attract physicians in this specialty; (2) a special program to permit limited conditional appointments of physicians and nurses who do not meet the present age requirements; (3) a program to train qualified nursing service personnel for supervisory, administrative, or teaching positions; (4) affiliations with approved schools of medicine, dentistry, physical therapy, social work, etc.; (5) a series of visits to colleges and universities to interest prospective graduates in VA employment; (6) recruitment programs conducted at professional meetings (with authority to commit field station vacancies); (7) coordinated recruitment programs in areas of favorable labor markets for purposes of obtaining personnel to serve in areas where recruitment is difficult; and (8) agency-wide dissemination of information concerning shortage category positions.

The number of full-time employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery as of June 30, 1954, is shown in the table below.

Type of personnel	Total	Staff	Hospital activities	Domiciliary activities	Out-patient activities	All other activities ¹
Total.....	126, 584	1, 786	110, 674	3, 320	7, 968	2, 836
Physicians.....	4, 384	65	3, 360	39	920	0
Dentists.....	894	16	496	19	363	0
Nurses.....	14, 754	19	14, 536	47	152	0
All other personnel.....	106, 552	1, 686	92, 282	3, 215	6, 533	2, 836

¹ Supply Depots, Veteran Canteen Service Revolving Fund, Supply Revolving Fund, and Capital Expansion Program.

NOTE.—In addition to these full-time personnel there were part-time employees on duty during June 1954 equivalent to an estimated 4,900 man-months of employment.

Of the full-time physicians and dentists shown in the above table, 1,782 physicians and 19 dentists are diplomates of specialty boards. This represents an increase of 98 physicians and 5 dentists since June 30, 1953.

The high standard of medical care furnished the veteran in VA hospitals is dependent to some extent on the services of consultant and attending physicians who are employed on a part-time basis. During the fiscal year, the services of these personnel were utilized in many VA hospitals where it was either impossible to recruit such personnel or uneconomical, because of hospital size and workload, to maintain full-time staffs representing all the various required specialties and subspecialties. The Veterans Administration also utilized the services of consultant and attending personnel to develop and to assist in the teaching and research programs.

During fiscal year 1954, consultant and attending physicians and dentists provided VA hospital patients with 246,130 days of service, the equivalent of 1,026 man-years.

Management Development Studies

Prior to the hearings on the fiscal year 1955 budget before the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, officials of the Veterans Administration discussed with the staff of the subcommittee various factors which affected the costs and efficiency of the operation of hospitals. Subsequently, the subcommittee had a study made of the comparative costs of operation of the various hospitals.

Following the release of this study, the Veterans Administration initiated several cost studies in March 1954. By the end of the fiscal year, examination of expenditures in several cost centers of hospital operation, including general administrative expense, medical administration, and nursing service, was completed. In addition, a study of cost variations in the operation of outpatient clinics was begun.

In the course of the hospital cost studies, it was established that for the cost centers mentioned above, cost comparisons should not be made among hospitals of different types (e. g., a tuberculosis hospital was not to be compared with a general medical and surgical hospital or a neuropsychiatric hospital). The differences in the respective missions of different type hospitals, the variations in their diagnostic loads, and other factors rendered cost comparisons useless. Also, within any type of hospital, it was established that the level of cost was inversely related to the size of the institution so that generally the larger the hospital the lower the per diem cost for the activities which were studied. Therefore, it was necessary to establish appropriate groupings by number of beds for study of general medical and surgical hospitals.

Pertinent cost workload and employment data necessary for study of a particular cost center were assembled and each hospital was provided with appropriate information to permit comparison of its activities with those of all other hospitals within its size or type group.

In response to these studies, comments received from the hospitals were most encouraging. Not only did the hospitals react favorably but they were also stimulated into identifying additional areas of operation where both management improvement and economies could be accomplished.

During fiscal year 1955, further studies concerning nursing, laundry activities, dietetics, linen control, supply, and other program functions will be made. Subsequently, it is expected that the cycle of investigations will be repeated, starting with general administrative expenses, with the objective of making comparative analyses of present and past performances.

Finance Activities

The finance program in the Department of Medicine and Surgery maintains various trust fund accounts, including personal funds of patients, the payment for services, supplies, and travel required by beneficiaries or for the administration of the VA medical program, and related administrative accounting and financial reporting.

During the fiscal year, several important accounting changes took place which were steps forward in the long-range program to develop and improve the accounting techniques throughout the Veterans Administration. The VA supply fund, authorized by Public Law 149, 83d Congress, was established to simplify the purchase of supplies and equipment and to maintain a more realistic inventory in relation to station requirements. In the Department of Medicine and Surgery this is important because it provides management with a more effective control over the receipt and disposition of property, and also makes readily available the amount of investment and other assets and the extent of liabilities of the supply fund at any given time.

The new integrated cost accounting system, installed at all VA stations during fiscal year 1953, had been in operation a full year on June 30, 1954. The system was developed in recognition of the principle that financial

management reaches its maximum potential through the use of cost data as a means of control. It has become apparent that financial management is increasingly dependent upon this type of accounting control, which is being implemented in the Department of Medicine and Surgery by the issuance of comparative reports on per diem costs of each VA hospital. The reports have been instrumental in developing keen cost consciousness and cost responsibility at all operating levels. A new cost accounting report was developed during the fiscal year which will help management establish budgetary controls and estimate fund requirements, and which will also serve as a basis for projecting long-range requirements.

During fiscal year 1954, the per diem cost of patient care in VA hospitals was \$14.05 as compared with \$13.61 for the previous year. The rise was due to the increased operating cost of neuropsychiatric hospitals. The increase in per diem cost of neuropsychiatric hospitals resulted from the activation of three new neuropsychiatric hospitals (Brockton, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Salisbury, N. C.) which required staffing in advance of patient admission, and the program for intensified treatment of psychotic patients in VA hospitals, which required additional personnel.

The decreases in per diem costs of tuberculosis and general medical and surgical hospitals during the fiscal year were due to (1) a proportionately greater increase of patient loads as compared with the increase of employment in such hospitals, and (2) the institution of economies as a result of the continuing program for management improvement.

The table below shows the average cost of a patient day of care in VA hospitals, by type of hospital, during fiscal years 1953 and 1954.

Type of hospital	Fiscal year	
	1953	1954
All hospitals.....	\$13. 61	\$14. 05
Neuropsychiatric.....	8. 52	9. 38
Tuberculosis.....	15. 73	15. 69
General medical and surgical.....	19. 09	18. 80

These per diem costs, which are computed on the basis of a cost definition applying to all Federal hospitals, do not measure the cost of operation of all functions and services but are restricted to those costs associated with the provision of inpatient care. They are based on the actual cost of inpatient care provided during fiscal year 1954 without regard to appropriation or to appropriation year. They do not include the costs of certain activities, such as maintenance and operation of personnel quarters, research, education and training of hospital personnel, outpatient services, capital expenditures including major repairs, etc. These costs further exclude the value of quarters, subsistence, and laundry furnished to employees.

The patient day cost of VA hospitals is often compared with that of private hospital systems concerning patient day costs. However, these per diem costs are not comparable for the following major reasons:

- (1) The patient day costs of VA hospitals include physician and other special professional services which are not generally included in the patient day costs of private hospitals where patients frequently procure these services from their own private practitioners and private nurses.
- (2) Most VA hospitals treat patients of all diagnostic types (tuberculous neuropsychiatric, and general medical and surgical); private hospitals generally care for patients of only one major type and consequently require less varied personnel and facilities.
- (3) VA hospitals are required to maintain administrative staff to determine the legal eligibility of patients, maintain required governmental records, and prepare reports to Congress and other Federal agencies.
- (4) VA hospitals include in their per diem cost, pharmacy, X-ray, laboratory, and other specialized services which are not always included in the per diem cost of private hospitals.
- (5) VA hospitals provide a more extensive rehabilitation program than most private hospitals.

It should be pointed out that comparisons among hospitals and hospital systems are limited not only because of the above factors but also because private hospitals generally do not maintain uniform bookkeeping, cost accounting, and statistical records. Nor are the units of service which in aggregate are undergoing cost comparisons generally standardized in regard to quality and extent.

It should also be pointed out in the making of comparisons that the amount of per diem cost does not in itself necessarily indicate an efficient operation.

The VA medical program was credited with \$7,078,518 appropriation reimbursements during fiscal year 1954. Appropriation reimbursements are collections for commodities or services furnished to other Government or private agencies or to non-VA beneficiaries and which by law may be credited directly to appropriations.

Of the reimbursements so credited to the fiscal year 1954 appropriations, \$4,196,619 was derived from Federal sources and \$2,881,899 from non-Federal sources. The principal Federal sources were reimbursements for hospital care and outpatient treatment furnished beneficiaries of other Federal agencies, including patients referred under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, and sales of services by VA hospitals to the VA canteen service. Reimbursements from non-Federal sources consisted of collections for medical care, including hospitalization of patients not legally entitled to such care without reimbursement, e. g., veterans of allied nations and emergency cases, and proceeds from hospitalization insurance contracts. The major portion of these reimbursements fell into the latter category.

Research Program

The VA medical research program was inaugurated in 1946. Initially, a large part of the funds available for medical research were allocated to the contractual (extramural) research program, because of the relative absence of trained personnel, special facilities, and research laboratories in VA hospitals at that time.

The early efforts in regard to the intramural medical research program were directed toward building a staff of trained personnel, obtaining necessary supplies and equipment and developing relations with affiliated medical schools.

As the intramural medical research program has expanded in size and scope, the contractual program has been reduced. With the reduction in size of the contractual medical research program, emphasis has been placed on limiting its scope to studies which can be more advantageously or economically conducted within universities or other research institutions.

The intramural VA research program now deals with a wide range of medical problems of the sick or disabled veteran. Special emphasis is placed on service-connected disabilities, diseases of the nervous and mental system, tuberculosis, chronic diseases, and dentistry. The opportunity to engage in research serves to attract outstanding professional personnel for purposes of providing top level medical treatment in VA hospitals.

More than 100,000 veterans are hospitalized at any one time in VA hospitals. This unique situation makes possible significant studies of disease conditions based on large numbers of cases. Such studies can provide statistically significant observations far more rapidly than studies by individual investigators who may require years of study to accumulate sufficient data for the purpose of achieving similar results. Also a system of hospitals bound together, such as the Veterans Administration, makes cooperative research relatively easy to initiate, follow-up, and conclude.

A complete review of the research projects undertaken by VA personnel would be most impressive. Because of space limitations, this is not possible. A description of some of the more outstanding studies, however, is indicated in the following paragraphs.

Of major interest are the studies of a full-time physician at the Bronx, N. Y., VA hospital, who has conducted carefully controlled experiments on mice, which indicate that leukemia and certain types of cancer are transmitted by a filterable agent, probably a virus, from parent to offspring. The agent apparently lies dormant in the embryo only to blossom forth, producing signs and symptoms when the animal reaches a mature stage of development. For this work, the investigator received the Robert de Villiers Foundation Award for outstanding contributions in the field of cancer and leukemia research.

Also of significance are the studies of a clinical pathologist at the Brooklyn, N. Y., VA hospital, who has developed a plasma volume expander which can be synthesized chemically as well as produced in large volumes by biological techniques. Studies of this compound in clinical practice indicate that it may be useful in the treatment of conditions, such as shock, acute

blood loss, and diseases of the liver and kidneys, which produce a decrease in plasma volume.

At the Bronx, N. Y., VA hospital, it was demonstrated that isoniazid, a drug which is used for the treatment of tuberculosis, is also effective in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. Of 30 patients with multiple sclerosis treated with this drug over a 2-year period, 27 have shown marked improvement. This observation will now serve as the basis for a cooperative study within hospitals designed to further evaluate the effects of isoniazid and other drugs in the treatment of this important neurological disorder.

In 1946, the Department of Medicine and Surgery launched a study in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis when it was learned that streptomycin held considerable promise as a therapeutic agent. The cooperating hospitals agreed to treat their patients in a uniform manner after adopting protocols which outlined criteria for the selection of cases and the choosing of the therapeutic regimens to be followed. Approximately 20,000 cases of tuberculosis have been treated according to these protocols, and the resultant studies have furnished a noteworthy contribution in the treatment of the disease. Developments in this research project during the past fiscal year are mentioned in the tuberculosis section of this report.

In the field of mental and nervous diseases, many investigations within VA hospitals are underway. These deal with problems of pain, electroencephalography, epilepsy, schizophrenia, functional psychoses, and rehabilitation. Research in neurology follows the well-established patterns of general medical research. Here, anatomic, physiologic, and biochemical techniques are being employed to gain a better understanding of the many problems which exist. Further information concerning research in neuropsychiatry is included in the psychiatry and neurology section of this report.

In hospitals having radioisotope units, radioisotopes were used for clinical diagnosis, medical treatment, and medical research. Approximately 50 percent of the activity involved matters of clinical diagnosis and medical treatment of veteran patients. Improvements were made in various diagnostic techniques, such as blood volume determinations, localization of hepatic lesions, and brain tumor diagnosis. Radiogold is being used with increasing frequency in the relief of distressing symptoms of pressure due to the accumulation of abnormal amounts of fluid in the pleural cavities and the abdominal cavity as a result of cancer.

Radioisotope units were established in 6 hospitals during the fiscal year, bringing the total number of such units in operation to 33. Five additional radioisotope units are planned for new hospitals now under construction. Encouraging progress was made in recruitment of qualified physicians, physicists, and biochemists to staff newly established units.

The expansion of the intramural research program, without a corresponding increase in the research budget, has necessitated a reduction in the contractual program. Although currently at a negligible level, it will be desirable to continue the contractual program for information that can be more advantageously or economically obtained by contractual research than within the intramural program. The decline in the contractual program is

illustrated in the following table of contractual obligations of the last 4 fiscal years and the amount projected for fiscal year 1955.

Fiscal year	Amount of contractual obligation ¹
1951.....	\$1, 310, 965
1952.....	321, 772
1953.....	297, 775
1954.....	261, 778
1955.....	0

¹ Figures shown are exclusive of National Academy of Sciences contracts.

Some of the interesting results of selected contractual research projects are given in the following summaries:

(1) *Followup study of tumors of the testes.*—This study of 955 verified cases of testicular tumors registered at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology has provided valid measures of mortality and survival over a 5-year period. The greatest part of the mortality attributable to such tumors occurred within 2 years after diagnosis. Analysis of mortality in relation to the clinical history, tumor pathology, laboratory, and necropsy findings revealed a number of significant relationships relevant to the biologic behavior and prognosis of each histologic tumor type. On the basis of these results, further study is indicated and an attempt is being made to provide an adequate number of cases at the VA hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., for histologic, histochemical, tissue culture, endocrine, and clinical studies of testicular tumor. It is expected that this investigation will contribute valuable information concerning these neoplasms and will ultimately result in improved treatment of veteran patients with testicular tumors.

(2) *X-ray film study of tuberculosis.*—This study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of chest X-rays employed in screening inductees of the Armed Forces for tuberculosis. The results have provided information that may, in the future, reduce the number of missed diagnoses of tuberculosis in inductees. For example, preliminary comparison of the tuberculosis and control groups suggests that nearly half of the 17,500 men discharged from the Army for tuberculosis in World War II would have been rejected for service by the screening methods used in this study. However, had these screening methods been used, it is estimated that more than 100,000 men not discharged for tuberculosis would also have been rejected. Further study of the data is being made in the hope of developing more efficient procedures for screening for tuberculosis.

(3) *Physiological monitor for use during anesthesia.*—This instrument was developed for the Veterans Administration as a part of the program of basic instrumentation at the National Bureau of Standards. This apparatus can be used in the operating room to measure simultaneously the anesthetized patient's blood pressure, heart rate, cardiac irregularity, respiratory

rate, and the volume of airflow per minute. A permanent record of these factors is provided by a recording device. These data should be of great value in the prevention and control of emergencies that frequently confront the surgeon during major operations and in critical postoperative periods. Further study of the practical use of the monitor will be made at the Richmond, Va., VA hospital.

(4) *Ultrasonic visualization of soft tissue structures of the body.*—An instrument designated as the “somescope” has been developed to utilize the echoes of ultrasonic rays as they pass through soft tissues, to produce images for visualizing soft tissue structures, and to investigate the diagnostic value of such images. Preliminary clinical studies suggest this method may be valuable in the diagnosis of cirrhosis and metastatic tumors of the liver, detection of involvement of breast and adjacent tissues by malignant tumors, and for accurate delineation of primary and metastatic tumors of the neck. Further studies are in progress.

Education and Training

The primary objectives of the education and training programs are twofold: (1) To attract and retain qualified professional, scientific, and technical personnel; and (2) to enable full-time employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery to improve their professional proficiency through providing them with opportunity for postgraduate education and inservice training. The degree to which these objectives can be attained will be determined by the extent to which an atmosphere characterized by a spirit of inquiry and study can be developed. This in great measure depends on maintaining and strengthening the close association between the Department of Medicine and Surgery and the nation's medical schools. Presently, 72 medical schools are affiliated with 92 VA hospitals through formally organized Deans Committees appointed by the chief medical director.

In the United States, generally, the best medical treatment and hospital care is found in those hospitals that are approved for residency training and in which such training is conducted. When a hospital with an approved residency program fails to maintain the standards required by the accrediting agency for approval, the hospital is warned by the accrediting agency, and approval of the residency is withdrawn if the deficiency is not corrected.

The Veterans Administration is fortunate in having a large number of hospitals with excellent residency training facilities; many of the specialists who are trained in these hospitals later serve on the staffs of hospitals not having approved residency training programs and assist in raising the medical standards of the latter hospitals.

Between January 1, 1949, and April 15, 1954, 3,705 VA residents completed the residency training required by a specialty board. Of this number, 1,221, or 33 percent, subsequently accepted VA employment. During fiscal year 1954, 583 VA residents completed their training and 168 accepted VA employment on a full-time, part-time, or consultant basis.

During the fiscal year, 123 residents were inducted into the Armed Forces; only 11 of these losses occurred during the last 6 months. Losses to the

military services will probably increase significantly during fiscal year 1955 because of a more stringent policy regarding deferments.

There were also 95 medical interns who completed their internships during fiscal year 1954, including 25 who accepted VA residencies, 2 who accepted full-time positions in the Veterans Administration, and 3 who entered military service.

The distribution of residents and interns in the VA hospital program by specialty on April 15, 1954, is shown below:

Medical residents	Number	Dental residents	Number
Total.....	2, 255	Total.	17
Allergy.....	3	Oral surgery.....	14
Anesthesiology.....	92	Prosthodontia.....	3
Cardiology.....	1	<i>Medical and dental interns</i>	
Dermatology.....	24	Total.....	103
Gastroenterology.....	4	Medical.....	101
General surgery.....	637	Dental.....	2
Internal medicine.....	694		
Neurology.....	20		
Neurosurgery.....	20		
Ophthalmology.....	51		
Orthopedic surgery.....	100		
Otolaryngology.....	26		
Pathology.....	74		
Physical medicine.....	5		
Plastic surgery.....	9		
Proctology.....	1		
Psychiatry.....	255		
Pulmonary diseases.....	4		
Radiology.....	134		
Thoracic surgery.....	24		
Urology.....	77		

Inservice training programs were also provided for full-time personnel, including the training of personnel officers, engineer officers, and other employees holding civil-service appointments, such as cooks, hospital aides, etc. A graduate nurse training program is also carried on in all VA hospitals.

An outstanding need within the education and training program is the provision of adequate funds for employee travel for educational purposes. In fiscal year 1954, educational conferences were held by the tuberculosis service, by the psychiatry and neurology service, and by the chiefs of medicine and surgery in hospitals. These conferences served the twofold purpose of providing an effective opportunity (1) for the presentation and discussion of strictly professional topics, and (2) for personnel of the various hospitals to establish channels for freer exchange of professional information among the VA hospital staffs. The increased travel needs for this type of activity have been met in part by decreasing the funds apportioned to this program for tuition payments, lecture funds, and other contractual services. Only token amounts of funds for lecture purposes were given to hospitals affiliated with medical schools in an effort to divert most of the

lecture funds to the use of hospitals which are not affiliated with medical schools.

There were medical illustration laboratories in 97 VA stations during fiscal year 1954. The medical illustration laboratory is a vital adjunct in supplying aids and other materials for the education program, and also contributes to the usefulness of hospital records through illustration and film techniques in the mensuration and documentation of physical factors in human disease. At the 103d annual meeting of the American Medical Association, June 1954, 14 VA-sponsored scientific exhibits were presented. The exhibit presenting work done in the Houston, Texas., VA hospital on "Surgical Considerations in Aneurysms and Thrombo-Obliterative Disease of the Aorta" won the Hektoen Gold Medal. This is the highest award given for scientific exhibits by the American Medical Association.

The visual aids program—motion pictures, exhibits, photography, and art work—has produced a series of television shorts to provide medical information to veterans and their families, a series of television shorts on the handicapped in cooperation with the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped, and slidefilms and motion pictures on highly technical medical and surgical subjects for use in VA hospitals.

The film service has made films on scientific and technical subjects available to VA field stations. Films were distributed for use in personnel training and for vocational rehabilitation and education. Approximately 8,300 such films and filmstrips were distributed during the fiscal year. One VA motion picture took the highest honor at the Motion Picture Festival at Venice, Italy, where it was awarded the Grand Prix in the category of documentary short films.

A medical record library program has been authorized in 51 VA hospitals to provide for a uniformity of terminology and to improve medical record maintenance. By increasing the use and value of the medical records, this program has contributed in turn, to the provision of better medical treatment.

Medicine

The program in medicine which includes internal medicine and allied fields, such as cardiology, gastroenterology, dermatology, allergy, tropical medicine, and general medicine, continued to expand during fiscal year 1954, largely as the result of the opening of 10 VA hospitals. This brought the number of medical beds to 24,304 at the close of the year. In spite of a shortage of internists, it was possible to assign a qualified physician as chief of medical service in each of the new hospitals.

In the outpatient medical program, approximately 44 percent of the 4 million visits made by veteran patients were for treatment of disabilities pertaining to internal medicine and its allied fields. Approximately 60 percent of these outpatient visits were made to staff physicians in VA clinics, and the remainder to fee-basis physicians participating in the hometown program.

Conferences of the area consultants in allergy were held in Houston, Tex., in January 1954 and in Atlanta, Ga., in February 1954. The latter con-

ference was attended by more than 30 chiefs of the medical services at VA hospitals and regional office clinics in the States which are under the supervision of the Atlanta, Ga., area medical office. Seven consultants also participated in this meeting which included papers on the newer aspects of diagnosis and treatment, and seminars on administrative problems of current interest. This meeting was valuable in coordinating the medical activities in the southeastern area, and further meetings of this type are contemplated.

An extensive amount of research in medicine is continuing. During the fiscal year, papers were presented before national and local medical societies, and a total of 293 original articles were published in scientific journals. Graduate education was further encouraged; 81 staff physicians attended special courses of 1 or 2 weeks' duration. In addition, 13 staff physicians attended courses of 1 month's duration conducted by the medical teaching group at the Memphis, Tenn., VA hospital. Members of the central office staff are taking an active part in the development of the program for the Second World Congress in Cardiology meeting in Washington, D. C., September 1954.

Approximately 300 VA physicians in medicine have been certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine and a large number of these have received certification in subspecialties. During the year, 38 VA physicians in internal medicine were accepted as associates in the American College of Physicians, and of these, 20 qualified for advancement to fellowship. A total of 400 VA physicians now hold membership in the college.

Surgery

During fiscal year 1954, 197,000 surgical procedures were performed in VA hospitals. Of this number, approximately 71,000 were performed by full-time staff physicians, 4,000 by part-time physicians, 104,000 by residents, and 18,000 by part-time consultants, attendings, and fee-basis physicians.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 20,482 beds in the surgical bed sections of the VA hospitals.

Largely through the efforts of the VA consultant in anesthesiology, companies manufacturing anesthetic machines and replaceable gas tanks have developed yokes for the placement of tanks containing gases in the anesthetic machines. In the past year all anesthetic machines in the Veterans Administration have been converted so that there is now no possible chance of error in tank placement.

A study of drugs used for preoperative medication, as well as various topical anesthetics, has been completed at several assigned VA hospitals. The main reason for this study is the continued effort to safeguard the lives of surgical patients.

Conferences of area consultants were held at Atlanta, Ga., in April 1954 and at Minneapolis, Minn., in June 1954. Discussions centered around clinical and administrative problems. In the New England area, the chiefs of the surgical services of the various VA hospitals have organized the New England Surgical Society and, at their own expense, held 1-day clinical

conferences. The excellent quality of the clinical presentations was attested by the enthusiastic attendance of private physicians in the local community.

Three years ago, the Veterans Administration in conjunction with the Surgical Section Council of Chief Consultants, instituted the use of a recovery ward in VA hospitals. Funds were provided for modernization and adaptation of space as close to the operating room as construction would permit. Recovery wards are now located in all VA hospitals with the exception of a few where operative procedures are performed only occasionally. Highly trained personnel, experienced in postoperative care and aware of signs indicating shock, collapse, or unfavorable response to anesthesia are assigned to these wards. The recovery wards are outfitted with oxygen equipment airways, tracheotomy outfits, intravenous fluid equipment, whole blood, and various drugs necessary for the emergent care of postsurgery patients. This system has resulted not only in giving the VA patient the finest type of postoperative care but also in efficiency and economy. The former practice of placing such patients in private rooms at remote distances from the operating room, increased the need for a larger number of trained personnel, and failed to provide quickly accessible lifesaving equipment.

Standard criteria for the average temperature and humidity in operating rooms have been established. Engineering equipment has been provided to maintain these standards in present VA hospitals and hospitals to be constructed.

During the year, 85 VA surgeons were approved for fellowship in the American College of Surgeons.

Psychiatry and Neurology

An expansion of VA psychiatric, neurologic, and clinical psychology services took place during the fiscal year. Three new neuropsychiatric hospitals were opened at Brockton, Mass., Salisbury, N. C., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the close of the fiscal year, conversion of the general medical and surgical hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to a neuropsychiatric hospital with 544 beds was practically completed. Psychiatric services were activated at six new general medical and surgical hospitals at Syracuse, N. Y., Chicago (West Side), Ill., Chicago (Research), Ill., Oklahoma City, Okla., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Cincinnati, Ohio. A new building of 200 beds for psychiatric patients was also opened at the Houston, Tex., VA hospital. At the end of the fiscal year, 71 VA general medical and surgical hospitals had psychiatric and/or neurologic services in operation.

As of June 30, 1954, the 38 neuropsychiatric hospitals had 53,155 operating beds with an occupancy ratio of 94 percent, a ratio which is high in terms of accepted standards of hospital care. In all hospitals, there was a total of 54,182 operating beds for psychiatric and neurologic patients, including 47,800 for psychotic patients. A count of patients on the rolls, including bed patients, patients on trial visit, leave, etc., in VA hospitals showed that the number of patients assigned to psychotic bed sections increased from 48,492 on June 30, 1953, to 50,834 on June 30, 1954. This

increase is largely attributed to veterans hospitalized under Public Laws 28 and 239, 82d Congress. Also at the end of the fiscal year, there were 3,066 VA psychiatric and neurologic patients on the rolls of contract hospitals. In addition, more than 38,000 veterans were receiving outpatient neuropsychiatric treatment. Thus, more than 90,000 veterans were receiving medical care for neuropsychiatric disabilities under VA auspices.

As of June 30, 1954, there were approximately 16,000 veterans with non-service-connected neuropsychiatric conditions awaiting hospital admission. Of this number, some 14,000 were psychotics.

Difficulties in recruiting psychiatrists and neurologists continued. At the end of the fiscal year, there were more vacancies for physicians in psychiatry and neurology than in any other specialty—98 out of a total of 257. During the year an employee development program was implemented which is improving the VA personnel outlook for psychiatrists and neurologists. The program provides for full-time VA physicians to receive 3 years of formal residency training plus 2 years of clinical practice, the latter being served at stations which are critically short of staff. At the close of the year, 73 physicians were participating in the program, 4 of whom had already begun to serve a year of clinical practice in hospitals. In addition, the regular residency program in psychiatry and neurology included 255 residents. It is expected that both the career and regular residency programs will continue to expand in the coming year.

The addition of psychiatric beds during the year presented difficult staffing problems. To a limited extent the new hospitals were staffed by transfers from already understaffed hospitals. A considerable part of the hospital staff, particularly the hospital aide group, had had no previous experience for their positions and required intensive training. In general medical and surgical hospitals, the psychiatric services were opened slowly, in one case with a part-time chief of service.

A limited number of selected patients have been transferred from neuropsychiatric hospitals to general medical and surgical hospitals in order to achieve maximum use of beds. During the year 425 patients were transferred to the VA hospitals at Albany, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., and Beckley, W. Va., from crowded neuropsychiatric hospitals. This plan is being carefully studied to determine its feasibility for further application.

The long range VA plan to hospitalize psychotic patients who have tuberculosis in special TB-NP sections of hospitals made progress during the year. Of the 13 such sections originally planned, 4 were in operation, 1 was scheduled to open on July 1, 1954, 2 were undergoing extensive construction, and at another, suitable facilities were available, but the hospital was unable to recruit staff.

Treatment programs have continued to be strengthened except in isolated instances where staff shortages have required discontinuance of insulin coma therapy and a diminution of activity programs. Means were being sought to maintain the existing treatment programs by more effective use of available personnel. In accordance with the plans to increase the return of patients to the community, the foster home program on December 31,

1953, had 271 patients on foster home care. This was an increase of 97 over the preceding year. The member-employee program, which was initiated at the Perry Point, Md., VA hospital, had a VA-wide average census of 145 on June 30, 1954. While this is a small program numerically speaking, it is an additional exit open to the patient for his return to the community.

The Boston, Mass., VA hospital conducted a pilot project with the "night hospital" in which patients were allowed to leave the hospital during the day to maintain their community contacts, and return to the hospital at night for treatment and quarters. This project has shown promising results.

Efforts are being made to individualize the clothing of patients and to permit greater conformity with community conventions of dress. This subject was reviewed during the past year, and an initial accomplishment was the provision of shoes in two colors. Plans have been formulated to procure outer clothing in several weights for varying climates.

Approximately 20,000 neurologic patients are treated each year in VA hospitals and at any one time about 5,000 neurologic patients receive out-patient treatment. The shortage of trained neurologists has made it necessary to employ general practitioners in selected neurological services as ward physicians under the overall supervision of trained neurologists. A close cooperation between neurological and medical services was obtained by rotation of physicians of the medical service through neurological departments. Plans were developed to have full-time VA neurologists visit VA hospitals where no neurologists are available and where no neurological consultants can be obtained. The implementation of these plans, however, was difficult due to the lack of travel funds for such purposes.

Additional electroencephalographic laboratories were added during the fiscal year. Liaison was maintained with the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and aphasia and special epilepsy programs were continued. Important work was done in the Central Seizure Unit of the Los Angeles area, particularly towards the economic restoration of the seizure veteran.

The VA clinical psychology training program, which has produced qualified personnel to fill critical vacancies was given added impetus by a restatement of VA policy on the role of the clinical psychologists in the VA medical program. Carefully controlled studies to improve the utilization of clinical psychologists in ward management and in treatment programs were made during the year. Significant research in the area of mental disorders was continued by clinical psychologists in a majority of VA hospitals.

During the year, 64 mental hygiene clinics were in operation, and mental hygiene clinic services were expanded.

A significant development of the year was the establishment of a small research unit in the Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of studying the effectiveness of the treatment program for out-patient psychiatric veterans. Mental hygiene clinics in 8 regional offices and 2 hospitals are cooperating in this project. It is expected that this

research program will contribute to improving the selection of cases for psychotherapy and the choice of treatment methods.

To keep abreast of recent medical and therapeutic developments, VA staff members participated actively in meetings of national professional associations. Several VA scientific exhibits devoted to the subject of psychiatry and neurology were shown at these meetings. VA personnel read a large number of scientific papers, and VA psychiatrists, neurologists, and clinical psychologists were elected to important positions in their respective organizations.

The VA lobotomy research project being carried out in 6 hospitals continued to provide valuable scientific data on the effects of prefrontal lobotomy in chronic schizophrenia. The project has revealed that lobotomy, as used in the Veterans Administration, reduces the resistive self-isolation of certain chronic schizophrenics, diminishes the disorganization of their thinking and their psychotic symptoms, and renders most of these patients less prone to morbid suspicion. Lobotomy is not a cure. However, it frequently brings about recovery to a degree which makes it possible for the patient to leave the hospital. Progress is now being made toward the selection of patients for whom this type of operation seems indicated, and information is being obtained concerning the benefits of such personality changes as do occur.

Another significant research project in progress at the Coatesville, Pa., VA hospital, concerns adrenocortical function in insulin shock therapy. This study may have important implications in regard to present methods concerning such therapy. Studies of the expressive behavior of psychotic patients being carried on at the Lexington, Ky., VA hospital have contributed to a more effective characterization of the schizophrenic patient showing catatonic withdrawal.

Recent work outside the Veterans Administration has indicated that the blood pressure response to the autonomic drugs, epinephrine and metholyl, may serve as a useful prognostic indicator of patients who will respond favorably to electro-convulsive treatment. Studies relating to this work are in progress at VA neuropsychiatric hospitals. Various aspects of the problem are under investigation, concerning not only the value of such tests in selecting patients for electro-convulsive therapy, but also the relationship of the tests to diagnosis, and to other "somatic" therapies, including prefrontal lobotomy.

Recent basic research work on the functions of the reticular substance of the brain stem carried out at the Long Beach, Calif., VA hospital is important since it forces major revision of professional thought concerning neurophysiology. This work affords an excellent example of effective cooperation between a VA hospital and a medical school (the University of California at Los Angeles) through a Deans Committee.

Tuberculosis

As of June 30, 1954, the Department of Medicine and Surgery was providing hospital bed care to 15,940 tuberculous patients. Of this number,

15,190 were in VA hospitals and 750 in non-VA contract hospitals. The patients and operating beds by type of hospital were distributed as follows:

Type of hospital	Patients	Operating beds
Total VA and non-VA.....	15, 940	.....
VA hospitals ¹	15, 190	16, 861
Tuberculosis.....	7, 466	8, 275
Neuropsychiatric.....	2, 165	2, 443
General medical and surgical.....	5, 559	6, 143
Non-VA hospitals.....	750	.....

¹ Includes tuberculous patients and estimated operating beds assigned for use of tuberculous patients in surgical and physical medicine and rehabilitation bed sections.

The Veterans Administration has largely achieved its tuberculosis bed requirements, and except for a few small tuberculosis bed services which will be established in newly built hospitals and a few geographic shifts of tuberculosis beds, when indicated by local changes in needs, the program has reached its maximum expansion.

The use of antituberculosis drugs was liberalized for service-connected cases who are treated on an outpatient basis. There has been no indication as yet, however, that such outpatient treatment can be used as an effective substitute for required hospital care. The importance of giving tuberculous veterans who are treated in the outpatient clinics thorough bacteriological examinations was stressed during the fiscal year. Better service to the veteran has been afforded by speeding up the interpretation of chest X-ray films in order that patients may be informed of results before departure from the clinic.

The cooperative study on the chemotherapy of tuberculosis was continued by 1 Army, 1 Navy, and 48 VA hospitals. Liaison among these units has been maintained through the medium of quarterly progress reports and by an annual conference which, this year, was held in St. Louis, Mo., in February, with the financial support of an anonymous donor and in cooperation with the National Tuberculosis Association.

These conferences have come to occupy a rather important place in the planning of tuberculosis treatment in this country and abroad. The 1954 conference was attended, at their own expense, by some 250 representatives of universities, Federal agencies, and pharmaceutical houses. Copies of conference transactions have been mailed by request to 300 individuals and libraries in 48 foreign countries, in addition to a distribution of 1,000 copies within the continental United States.

Fifty-four scientific papers were presented at the 1954 conference. The two most dramatic study findings were: (1) The continuation of the successful treatment of military and meningeal tuberculosis by the addition of isoniazid to the combination of streptomycin and para-aminosalicylic acid-treatment—an addition which has very nearly resulted in a reversal of the

prestreptomycin figures of 100 percent fatality; and (2) the preliminary results which have been obtained with a relatively new drug, pyrazinamide, when given in combination with isoniazid in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. This latter finding has led to the development of a moderately large-scale (22 hospitals) "pilot study" on this subject during fiscal year 1955.

The initial object of this cooperative study, the first of its sort to be launched, was to determine the best chemotherapeutic regimen to be employed in treatment of the manifold types of tuberculosis. Much has been accomplished concerning the selection of dosage, the use of combined drugs, and the desirability of prolonged therapy. The study is being extended to examine the value of rest therapy, pneumoperitoneum, and excision of infected lung tissue. All of these had been regarded as of *ipso facto* importance but, in the presence of prolonged chemotherapy, may no longer prove to be so essential as had been thought.

Fifty-three tuberculosis physicians attended postgraduate courses during the year. In addition, for the first time, it was possible to conduct an area tuberculosis therapy conference in each of the six medical areas. These conferences, utilizing the method of consecutive case presentation and characterized by an exceedingly free exchange of information, have offered an excellent means of discussing concepts of treatment, some of which have expanded markedly in recent years. The budgets for the conferences have been modest and have not permitted representation from all tuberculosis services in each area.

The VA tuberculosis case finding program, despite the increase in the number of patients and the number of personnel surveyed during the fiscal year, experienced a definite downward trend in the discovery of active cases. This is shown by the following comparison:

	Number surveyed	Active cases found	
		Number	Percent
<i>Patients</i> ¹			
October 1949–September 1950 ²	630, 406	4, 321	0. 68
April 1953–March 1954 ³	691, 618	1, 962	. 28
<i>Personnel</i>			
October 1949–September 1950 ²	126, 940	157	. 12
April 1953–March 1954 ³	239, 900	80	. 03

¹ Excludes patients in tuberculosis hospitals.

² First full 12 months of program.

³ Last full 12 months data available.

This program is not only decreasing the incidence of tuberculosis among veterans, their families, and VA personnel, but also, since the segment of the population covered is so large, the result should help lower the tuberculosis morbidity and mortality rate of the general population of the United States.

One measurable aspect of VA case finding has been a reduction in the cost of compensation, treatment, and sick leave for VA employees contracting tuberculosis from \$11,000 to \$8,000 per case, and the reduction of the total cost per year from \$2.5 million to \$2 million.

The tuberculosis case registers in all regional offices continued to yield important information in determining caseloads, improving the quality of patient care, and furthering medical and social understanding of tuberculosis in the veteran population. During fiscal year 1954, the central tuberculosis case register was made more informative by adding current data on 3,859 Korean service veterans with tuberculosis disability to the existing records of World War II veterans with tuberculosis.

Radiology

During fiscal year 1954, a total of 6,600,000 X-ray films were used in VA hospitals and clinics. The replacement of obsolete equipment enabled the VA radiology sections to obtain better films through the use of smaller focal spots and higher kilovoltage. The installation of more photoroentgen units reduced the cost of film by replacing the larger 14 x 17 film with the more economical 4 x 5 film. With the cooperation of commercial manufacturers, explosion-proof, mobile units were developed and installed in many VA hospitals, thereby reducing the hazards in operating rooms.

Although three VA hospitals have million-volt therapy machines in operation, none has teletherapy equipment. The use of linear accelerators, cobalt-60 and cesium-137, for the treatment of carcinoma has been critically evaluated and is receiving further study before the purchase of this comparatively expensive equipment.

Because there is still a need for more qualified, full-time radiologists, the services of part-time radiologists, consultants, and attendings were used extensively. Although the residency program in VA hospitals has provided much needed professional services during the courses of training, it has failed to interest more than a small percentage of residents who have completed training, into accepting full-time VA appointments.

VA radiologists have actively participated in conferences, seminars, and national and local radiological society meetings. Attendance by VA personnel at these functions was encouraged because of the professional interchange of ideas. Certificates of merit were awarded for several exhibits presented by the Veterans Administration at annual meetings of national radiological societies.

Pathology

During the fiscal year the Department of Medicine and Surgery continued to make use of the consultative and diagnostic medical services of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Army Medical Service Graduate School on a cooperative basis.

Papers based on followup studies of neoplastic and other diseases of interest to both the Veterans Administration and Department of Defense have been published, and others are in process of preparation. This study

of the natural history of diseases was made possible by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology which has records of hundreds of thousands of veterans whose illnesses for the most part started during active military service. These records furnish an unparalleled opportunity for obtaining an increase of medical knowledge and for improving the medical care of VA beneficiaries.

The 14 reference laboratories in operation during the fiscal year provided histopathological facilities and diagnostic services to those VA stations unable to accomplish these services with existing personnel. This reference laboratory service was of great importance because of the continuing shortage of pathologists, other professional, and technical personnel.

Autopsies performed in VA hospitals during fiscal year 1954 totaled 17,176 compared with 16,354 during fiscal year 1953—an increase of 5 percent. The autopsy rate in VA hospitals has increased from 34 percent of deaths during 1946 to 71 percent during fiscal year 1954. A high autopsy rate is an important factor in the selection and rating of hospitals for residency training program and is considered to be a reliable index of staff interest in scientific advancement. The VA autopsy percentage compares favorably with that of other Federal and non-Federal hospitals.

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Physical medicine and rehabilitation activities have made a significant contribution to the total hospital treatment program by facilitating the prompt recovery of patients with acute medical and surgical problems; assisting the long term or severely handicapped patient to adjust to his posthospital economic and social environment; and promoting a measure of independence within the hospital for patients whose discharge is improbable.

During the fiscal year this program was augmented by a 48-percent increase in the number of operating beds in the VA physical medicine and rehabilitation service—from 1,163 on June 30, 1953, to 1,726 on June 30, 1954. Sixteen full-time physicians were added to the physical medicine and rehabilitation staffs, bringing the total number of physicians on full-time duty in this specialty in VA field stations to 149.

In the interest of achieving economy of operation without impairment of medical services to eligible veteran patients, seven additional physical medicine and rehabilitation units in VA field stations were closed during the year and the activities of these units consolidated with VA hospitals in the same communities. This brings the total number of VA physical medicine and rehabilitation units which have been deactivated since 1949 to 31. This action to eliminate unnecessary operational costs has resulted in a saving of approximately \$60,000 during the fiscal year, with no loss of medical services to the patient. An evaluation will be made of the remaining 31 physical medicine and rehabilitation units in VA regional offices in order to determine the economical and medical feasibility of either consolidating these treatment programs with nearby VA hospitals or providing physical medicine and rehabilitation service by private practitioners on a fee basis.

A number of studies in the use of physical medicine and rehabilitation for treatment of long term patients were made during the year. A study concerning the effectiveness of educational therapy in reducing irregular discharges among tuberculous patients was conducted at the Madison, Wis., VA hospital as a joint project of the educational therapy staff and the chief of clinical psychology. Results suggest that patients who make satisfactory progress in educational therapy are less likely to be discharged irregularly than patients whose progress is unsatisfactory, or patients who have not been assigned to educational therapy.

The survey of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities, a joint undertaking of the physical medicine and rehabilitation and social service staffs, begun during fiscal year 1953, was continued during fiscal year 1954. Analysis of the data concerning 1,949 blinded veterans has provided an extensive amount of material for use in determining future policy in regard to therapies to be applied to the blind. Where survey findings indicated the need for eye care, it was provided for the veteran, and, in certain instances, resulted in their improved vision. Fifteen veterans whose prognosis indicated the feasibility of corneal transplants were discovered, and special plans concerning these cases are being developed. Therapies of the blind rehabilitation section at the VA hospital, Hines, Ill., were utilized for certain veterans having acute emotional dysfunction and in those instances where the veteran's original participation in this therapy had been inadequate. The survey showed that 40 percent of the blinded veterans could be considered rehabilitated to the extent of requiring no further special assistance by the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the time of the survey. Among this rehabilitated group were numerous instances of outstanding success achieved in both vocational and social fields of endeavor. The remaining 60 percent of the entire group of blinded veterans with service-connected disabilities showed recurrent need for the services of social workers and physicians. Appropriate steps are being taken to insure that the Veterans Administration can meet this responsibility both for the present and on a long-range basis.

Another accomplishment in connection with the care of blinded veterans during the fiscal year has been the continued showing of a training film, "The Long Cane," at all regional offices and hospitals. This film, in which blinded veterans participated as actors, is a document of the medical rehabilitation processes for newly blinded veterans. Responses from field stations and professional organizations indicate that this film is a major achievement in the area of blind rehabilitation.

The second section of an unusually interesting medical film, which will be extremely valuable to speech therapists concerned with correction of articulatory speech disorders and to students of medicine, was completed during the year. Part I of this film, titled "Articulation of English Speech Sounds," deals with the production of consonants, and part II with vowels and glides. For the first time, through the cooperation of a patient of the Veterans Administration who suffered extensive loss of the structures of the head as a result of a malignancy, direct photography was used to illustrate the movement of the laryngeal and articulatory structures. Physicians and educators, alike, have paid tribute to the value of this film.

Clinical trainee affiliations with approved schools of physical therapy continued to strengthen the quality of the physical medicine and rehabilitation program and produced a favorable effect upon the recruitment and retention of therapy personnel. Three new hospital affiliations in physical therapy were approved during the year, making a total of 33 VA field stations affiliated with 23 approved schools of physical therapy. There were approximately 307 students in the program. A study showed that 33 percent of the occupational therapy trainees occupied positions in the Veterans Administration after their affiliation, and remained with this agency one to one and one-half years longer than the therapists who were not VA-trained. Clinical training programs in corrective therapy, manual arts therapy, and educational therapy have continued on a pilot basis with satisfactory results.

Twenty-six physicians were trained in short intensive courses pertaining to physical medicine at selected VA stations and at New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. VA physical medicine and rehabilitation personnel have made numerous contributions to medical literature and participated in professional and scientific meetings of nationally recognized associations. This has helped to enhance the stature of the specialty within the Veterans Administration and broaden its professional outlook.

As a result of a continued study concerning depot stock of materials maintained for use in educational therapy, it has been determined that a reduction of approximately 50 percent in quantities of stock, previously considered as necessary, could be made without limiting the effectiveness of the program. Through cooperation of the United States Armed Forces Institute, selected supplies to be utilized in educational therapy at VA hospitals will be acquired by transfer of funds to the institute. Thus, the Veterans Administration will be able to benefit by lower prices for materials through quantity purchases.

Paraplegia

On June 30, 1954, there were 1,728 paraplegics and quadriplegics in VA hospitals. Of this number 1,140, or 66 percent, resulted from injuries. The majority of these patients (1,052) were located at the 7 paraplegia centers which are specially staffed and equipped for their care. The remainder were located as follows: 547 in other general medical and surgical hospitals; 123 in neuropsychiatric hospitals; and 6 in tuberculosis hospitals. During the fiscal year, 187 paraplegics were transferred from the armed services to VA hospitals.

Specially adapted housing was certified as medically feasible for 418 paraplegic veterans in accordance with Public Law 702, 80th Congress, as amended. In the same period plans for such housing were approved for a similar number of paraplegic veterans.

The Second Annual Clinical Paraplegia Conference was held at Long Beach, Calif., VA hospital in August 1953 for the interchange of experience and information relating to the treatment, care, rehabilitation, and special housing of veterans afflicted with these complex disabilities.

Vocational Counseling

During the fiscal year, the vocational counseling program for hospitalized veterans now in its second year of operation, further defined the scope of the program within the VA hospitals, and strengthened its working relationships with other Federal and community agencies. Efforts are being made to establish a vocational counseling program in all VA hospitals having a predominant number of long-term patients. For many of these patients, the duration and seriousness of their illnesses require a change in vocation. Vocational counseling assists in reestablishing capacity for employment for such patients. During the last 5 months of this fiscal year, the vocational counseling service in 31 hospitals placed 184 long-term patients on jobs outside the hospitals. Had these patients continued to remain in the hospital, it is estimated that the cost of their care would have approximated \$943,000 per annum. In addition, the work of these patients will contribute an estimated \$660,000 to the national income annually. A regular series of orientation and inservice training type meetings have been held by vocational counselors in the VA hospitals and vocational personnel in the local State departments of vocational rehabilitation, State employment services, and VA regional offices. These meetings have resulted in more efficient handling of patients being discharged from VA hospitals. In a number of communities, an employers' council has been organized to assist in the placement of patients being discharged from the VA hospitals.

Within VA domiciliaries, studies were made concerning methods of assisting the members toward a sound vocational goal. In a number of VA hospitals where member-employee training programs have been developed, the patient may obtain as a part of therapeutic treatment the type of vocational assistance which is in keeping with his ultimate vocational goal. A program of placing patients on a wide variety of work details within a hospital has been found to reinforce their vocational choice and to provide added security at the time of their hospital discharge. It is anticipated that these exploratory measures will be expanded and developed as results warrant in an effort to motivate and prepare patients to assume their role as self-supporting citizens.

Nursing

Recruitment and effective utilization of personnel have been increasingly emphasized in the planning and implementation of programs to meet the nursing responsibility for care of veteran patients. During fiscal year 1954, the most serious problem was the maintenance of adequate staffing for safe nursing care. The lack of personnel was intensified by the staffing requirements of the nine new VA hospitals, which opened during the fiscal year, the increased daily patient loads, and personnel losses and limitations owing to budgetary restrictions. However, during this period, VA statistics indicated a 25 percent turnover of professional nurse personnel as compared with a nationwide turnover of 52 percent.

In August 1953, special probationary appointments were made available for nurses meeting basic appointment requirements, with the exception of

age. Several field stations reported this provision to be of temporary value in meeting the critical shortage of nurses. Additional time is required to determine the value of this program in terms of numbers and quality.

Twenty basic affiliate nurse programs for experience in tuberculosis and psychiatric nursing were conducted in VA hospitals for students enrolled in schools of nursing where such clinical facilities were not available. Approximately 2,300 students from 114 civilian hospitals were enrolled during the fiscal year in these programs which serve as a potential source of recruitment. Of the new appointments to the VA nursing service in 1954, 240 were former affiliate nurses.

To meet the need for qualified administrative, supervisory, and teaching personnel, 129 VA nurses were detailed to VA hospitals or educational institutions for specific preparation in these fields. Also, 38 nurses were granted leave without pay for continued study in basic and advanced programs of nursing.

Institutes, seminars, and conferences were conducted for 370 administrative and teaching personnel of selected VA hospitals and regional offices. These programs were planned to provide key personnel with leadership tools and techniques for more effective nursing administration and for the development of potential leaders within the service. Continued emphasis was placed on the importance of in-service education and on-the-job training programs for the professional and nonprofessional nursing service employees.

As a means of conserving the time of nurse personnel, a simplified charting project was planned and tested in three pilot hospitals. The test program will be evaluated and changes made as indicated before the procedure is implemented in all VA hospitals.

The nursing service also evaluated many items of equipment designed to improve and facilitate patient care and to conserve the time of personnel.

An important step was made toward better utilization of nonprofessional nursing personnel through the revision of classification standards for hospital aides and practical nurses. It is believed the new standards will reduce the turnover rate among this large group of workers, increase their efficiency and improve the quality of nursing care.

Overall plans were made during the fiscal year to study the quality of nursing care given to veteran patients and to relate the quality to cost. It is anticipated that this study, which will be conducted during fiscal year 1955, will provide a factual basis for estimating the number and type of nursing personnel required for quality nursing care.

Home nursing service was arranged for 932 eligible patients with service-connected disabilities during the fiscal year (an increase of 193 patients over the previous year). Most of these patients suffered from such long-term illnesses as tuberculosis, heart disease or multiple sclerosis, which would have required extended hospitalization, if home nursing service had not been provided. Although the Veterans Administration had contracts with 467 community public health nursing services to furnish nursing care, the lack of appropriate nursing facilities in many communities prevented the return of patients to their families.

Had it not been for the provision of home nursing care during fiscal year 1954, it is estimated that the patients who received this service would have spent an aggregate of 115,578 days in hospitals. The total cost for home nursing care over this period was approximately \$88,000, an average of 36.6 visits per patient at an average cost of \$2.58 per nursing visit. It would have cost the Veterans Administration approximately \$2,000,000 to have cared for these patients in a hospital for a similar period of time.

Social Service

The responsibility of the VA social service is to help sick and disabled veterans find practical solutions to personal problems that affect their health and retard their recovery and rehabilitation. The joint physician-social worker approach to such problems aids in restoring the patient's health, reducing the length of hospital stay, and avoiding the need for hospital or domiciliary admission.

A total of 26 hospitals now use foster homes for trial visit placement of psychotic patients. The number of such patients placed on foster home trial visits during calendar year 1953 was 467, as compared with 305 for the previous year. Some of these patients had been hospitalized from 5 to 30 years, or more. Of the total patients placed, 17 percent improved to such an extent that they were given full discharge from foster home care and from the hospital rolls; 10 percent were transferred to ordinary trial visit; 15 percent were returned to the hospital for an indefinite period, and 58 percent remained in foster homes. The latter category represents an increase of 97 patients or 56 percent over the previous year. The program was intensified in an effort to prevent long-term hospitalization of young veterans.

Finding suitable foster homes was a major problem for a number of stations; this was particularly true in isolated and sparsely populated areas. Another problem was developing the patient's willingness to enter a foster home. It requires from 2 weeks to as long as 2 years to prepare patients to undertake this step. Foster home placement does not terminate the need for social service. Skilled guidance of the patients and their foster families is required to advance the patients' social adjustment to the point of complete independence of the hospital.

To increase the therapeutic use of foster home placements, an institute was held at the VA hospital at Lebanon, Pa., in November 1953 which was attended by teams of physicians and social workers from 12 hospitals and social workers from 2 regional offices. Also participating were VA representatives from other services—nursing, clinical psychology, physical medicine rehabilitation, vocational counseling, finance, and registrar—whose work contributed to the trial visit program. A representative from the State mental hospital system also attended the institute.

The bimonthly average of psychotic patients who were provided pretrial visit assistance by hospital social workers in making a transition from hospital to outside community life increased from 2,317 for fiscal year 1953 to 2,435 for fiscal year 1954. However, the bimonthly average of such patients provided trial visit supervision by social service at regional offices decreased from 3,216 to 3,024 during the same period. This reduction

was due to the limited amount of travel funds available to permit the social worker to reach the patient's home, prepare for the proposed trial visit, and continue to provide assistance to make success of the trial visit more certain, or when necessary, accomplish rehospitalization upon signs of regression. A study made of VA regional offices in January 1954 indicated that 29 percent of the cases involving field trips were related to trial visit preparation and supervision. If travel funds had been sufficient, trial visit preparation and supervision could have been provided for an additional 368 patients whom hospitals had referred to the regional offices for such services.

Increasing numbers of infirm, elderly but not necessarily psychotic patients, formerly regarded as permanently institutionalized, received attention in the form of maintenance or restoration of home ties and planning with family, community agencies, and volunteers with a view toward eventual hospital discharge to home care. These experiences have convinced stations of the necessity of preventing such chronic problems from developing. Four measures undertaken by the Veterans Administration to this end were: (1) Early interprofessional planning to establish objectives and staff roles directly following the hospital admission of patients with long-term illness; (2) systematic review of the patients' progress; (3) the encouragement of family participation in planning from the time the veteran comes under medical or domiciliary care; and (4) the development of regional office and community social service resources to assist the hospitals and domiciliaries in handling the field work required at the homes of veterans with chronic conditions.

Whereas the most difficult social problems with psychiatric patients, and most of the other patients with chronic diseases, concerned helping them to leave the hospital, the problem with tuberculous patients was to prevent their leaving the hospital too soon. The same team approach to the problem of tuberculous patients as given other patients with long-term illnesses has been initiated. Two institutes for physicians and social workers aimed at the application of this approach were held during the year with a total of 52 stations participating.

A number of regional offices gave special attention to the needs of the Spanish-American War veterans to enable them to remain in the community and avoid institutional care. At all hospitals, and in mental hygiene clinics, in addition to casework, group work methods were utilized for (1) orientation of patients; (2) discussion of shared problems; and (3) development of maximum participation by relatives and others concerned in planning treatment.

The field study during 1953 of the approximately 1,950 nonhospitalized blinded veterans of World War II having service-connected disabilities (cf. section on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation) showed that nearly one-third had definite need for social service assistance in their personal adjustments.

As of May 31, 1954, there were 1,338 social workers on duty. There were continued benefits from affiliation with the 51 graduate schools of social work, all of which placed students with the Veterans Administration. Of the 375 students so placed, 150 held part-time, paid field work positions.

These students constitute a major source for recruitment of future social service personnel.

Dietetics

The function of the VA dietetic service is to provide dietary care to the patient. During the fiscal year, continued emphasis was placed on maintenance and promotion of high standards of food service. Further refinements were made in the VA standard ration allowance to simplify and extend food cost control. This ration allowance system of control was adopted in 1950 to insure that a patient in any VA hospital would receive a nutritionally adequate ration and at the same time one comparable in quality and quantity with a ration served to a similar type patient in any other VA hospital. Careful control of this system has resulted in food servings geared to the needs of various types of patients and has decreased the amount of edible food waste.

During fiscal year 1954, 43,300,000 rations (i. e., 1 ration includes 3 meals) in VA hospitals and 6,223,000 rations in VA domiciliaries were served at a total raw food cost of \$48,955,000.

To reduce costs, studies and evaluation of dietetic equipment and layouts continued throughout the year. New equipment was tested and standardized for use in VA hospitals. In some hospitals common serving lines for staff and attendants were provided in dining areas. Accordion-type partitions were used to replace permanent walls. This change allows for flexibility and makes possible the conversion of the space into larger rooms when the occasion requires. It is estimated that in a 500-bed hospital this modification in construction reflects a savings in approximately 3 positions for food service workers and \$30,000 in equipment.

Several studies in personnel utilization were made at comparable hospitals to aid in developing procedures which will prove useful throughout the Veterans Administration. Through reorganization of workload and reassignment of duties in one VA hospital, it was found that hot foods for modified diets could be prepared in the main cooking area. This change made it possible to eliminate the modified diet unit, which resulted in an estimated savings in floor space and equipment amounting to approximately \$4,000. At hospitals where proper equipment was available, man-hours were reduced through a change from waiter to cafeteria service.

Intensive studies were made concerning the relationship between beef carcass and commercial cuts to determine the most economical method of procurement based on meat yield. As a result of those studies, it was found that meat yield was increased and fat decreased by purchase of commercial cuts in place of carcass. In addition, man-hours in meat processing and fat rendering were reduced, and the physical strain on the employee caused by lifting beef carcasses (160-180 pounds) was reduced (commercial cuts weigh from 30-80 pounds).

Various other food products were studied in the interest of economy and improved food service. Since tests indicated dehydrated fruits to be a satisfactory item, arrangements were made for their procurement in place of evaporated fruits. Menu items were developed in which satisfactory blends of rendered and filtered fats could be used. Improved methods for preparing and serving coffee were made available to the field; also recom-

mendations were made for continuous preparation of entrees throughout the meal period in order to provide freshly prepared food, control serving portions, and reduce food waste. Thirty-two standardized recipes stressing the use of economy products were issued during the year. Seven of these recipes, for use in preparing modified diets, were planned to add interest and variety to modified diets as well as to reduce the cost of preparation for such diets.

Since dietitians remained in a shortage category, recruitment to fill vacancies presented a serious problem, particularly at the entrance salary level. As an aid in meeting the needs of the service, amendments were made to civil service training and experience requirements for dietitians. These amendments recognized levels of graduate experience and provided for appointment of qualified dietitians at supervisory levels rather than at staff or associate dietitian levels. The change brought the entrance salary for VA dietitians more nearly in line with salaries for dietitians in non-Government hospitals. In addition, changes in experience requirements made it possible to accept applicants who had completed approved food clinic or administrative dietetic internships, thus providing another source of recruitment for dietitians.

A second year dietetic residency which permits graduate study for the master's degree in conjunction with part-time work at the hospital was instituted at two selected VA hospitals. Graduates of this training will provide a nucleus of exceptionally well-qualified dietitians in the specialized areas of food management, diet therapy, and nutrition education.

The policy of placing food service activities in domiciliaries under the supervision of dietitians, whenever commissary officers' positions become vacant, was continued. Nine of the 17 domiciliaries had dietitians in charge of their food service at the end of the fiscal year.

Three administrative workshops were conducted during the year with 74 chief dietitians, and 9 commissary officers in attendance. Meetings were geared around improved menu planning, food cost control, and more efficient personnel utilization. A 6-day course in both meatcutting and baking was conducted for the 5 dietetic intern groups. Three refresher courses for chief cooks were conducted.

Added emphasis was placed on all phases of therapeutic and nutrition education activities both in the hospital and regional office nutrition clinics. Closer working relationship between these two programs was stressed to assure continuity of dietary care to patients who require such care following their discharge from the hospital.

Prosthetic and Sensory Aids

The functions of the prosthetic and sensory aids program are to furnish, repair, and replace all types of artificial aids, appliances, and accessories for eligible disabled veterans who require them; and by continuous research and testing to improve old appliances and develop new appliances.

There were 242,000 disabled veterans eligible to receive prosthetic appliances or sensory aids as of December 31, 1953, as compared with a total of 235,000 at the beginning of fiscal year 1954. All these veterans have service-connected disabilities totaling 30 percent or more, and 20,143 were

service-connected for 100 percent disability. Approximately 58,000 other veterans with service-connected disabilities of less than 30 percent for loss of hearing and impairment of vision were potentially eligible to receive hearing aids, hearing aid batteries, or eyeglasses.

The cost of new prosthetic appliances and repairs bought from commercial suppliers and furnished to disabled veterans during fiscal year 1954 totaled \$5,271,000, as compared to a total cost of \$5,240,000 in fiscal year 1953, and \$5,138,000 in fiscal year 1952.

Every effort has been made to reduce expenditures in this program without lowering the quality of service to disabled veterans. Considerable progress has been made through (1) centralized procurement and distribution of certain items in prosthetic distribution centers; (2) increased utilization of the centralized VA shoe last depository for procurement of orthopedic shoes; (3) increased utilization of audiology clinics for issuance of hearing aids; and (4) a general tightening of restrictions on the furnishing of replacement appliances and repairs.

The 29 VA orthopedic shops operating in VA hospitals and regional offices produced a total of 27,000 new appliances and made 17,000 repairs during fiscal year 1954. This represents only a slight decrease in production from fiscal year 1953. Since the number of employees actually engaged in such work was reduced from 254 to 246, the amount of production per employee increased slightly. It is anticipated that production per employee will be increased during fiscal year 1955.

The 14 VA plastic eye and restorations clinics operating in VA hospitals and regional offices produced approximately 8,000 new items and repaired 300 during fiscal year 1954. This represents a decrease of about 3 percent from appliances and repairs produced by such clinics in fiscal year 1953 when one additional clinic was in operation. In addition to plastic eyes, these clinics fabricate other facial and body restorations.

A broad program of contractual research and intra-VA development and evaluation in the field of prosthetic and sensory aids, as authorized by Public Law 729, 80th Congress, was continued during fiscal year 1954. The study of normal and amputee arm and hand motions led to the award of the Gilbreth Medal of the Society for the Advancement of Management to the director of a VA-sponsored prosthetics research and development project at the University of California, Los Angeles. The Franklin Institute voted Levey Medals to two VA staff members for their paper on muscle-powered prostheses.

Active work in many areas of prosthetic development continued with coordination by the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs of the National Research Council. The growing number of tested components now permit at least interim solutions for any arm amputee, and several more improved devices are nearly ready. A new hinge permits successful conservation of elbow disarticulation cases, rather than amputating several inches higher as was formerly done. A clinical study of lower extremity problems was initiated by the University of California, with the cooperation of the Oakland, Calif., Naval Hospital and local VA physicians and prosthetists.

Newly developed pressure gauges were used by the VA Prosthetic Testing and Development Laboratory to measure, possibly for the first time, the

pressure between the socket of an artificial leg and the amputation stump, laying a foundation for checking methods of fitting below-knee artificial legs, which has long been a major problem. The Prosthetic Testing and Development Laboratory continued major evaluation and development of leg braces, using its own tests plus cooperation of VA orthopedic shops and clinic teams.

Further field testing of improved artificial arms required education of prosthetists, therapists, and physicians in their respective responsibilities in the prescription and fabrication of these appliances. The University of California, Los Angeles, conducted 6 research training courses to fill this need during fiscal year 1954. Altogether, 28 VA clinic teams attended these courses.

A series of advanced training courses were held in the New York regional office, attended by the chiefs of each of the 14 operating VA plastic eye and restorations clinics. Training was given in new techniques for the fabrication of plastic artificial eyes, which will allow issuance of plastic eyes for routine cases in a period of less than 8 hours (as compared to the previous period of 3 workdays). Training was also given in the use of a new foam plastic material for fabrication of facial and body restorations. Such training will result in improved prostheses and more prompt service to disabled veterans, and in some cases will result in a reduction of patient stay in VA hospitals.

Pharmacy

At the end of fiscal year 1954, there were 252 pharmacies staffed by 475 registered pharmacists in VA hospitals, domiciliarys, and outpatient clinics. Eleven of the 475 pharmacists were on a rotating basis and their services were used to maintain uninterrupted pharmacy service during periods of emergencies or leave taken by regularly assigned personnel, to instruct newly appointed pharmacy personnel in VA policy and procedures; and to assist in activating pharmacies in new VA stations.

To supplement VA pharmacy services, contracts were continued with State pharmaceutical associations in 46 States and Hawaii. Eligible veterans were thus provided with prescription service where VA facilities were not readily available in cases requiring prompt medication. There were 679,000 prescriptions filled by pharmacies participating under terms of these contracts or under direct contract with the Veterans Administration during the fiscal year.

After reviewing and evaluating some 15,000 recommendations from professional personnel, 84 new drug items were standardized for VA use and 23 items were dropped from standard drug lists as being obsolete or no longer in sufficient demand to warrant continued contracts and listings.

The pharmacy service reviewed and abstracted clinical and laboratory data on 41 drugs in the clinical stages of evaluation prior to making recommendations on their therapeutic use. In evaluating this type of drug, which is in the investigational stage of development and not available commercially, close liaison was maintained with the Food and Drug Adminis-

tration, National Institutes of Health, and others in the field of medical research.

To ensure acceptable quality of drugs purchased on a competitive bid basis, 343 samples of unit dosage medications were examined for conformance to physical standards. Rejection was recommended on 17 shipments for failure to meet physical standards or to pass laboratory tests.

The completion of a pilot 2-year pharmacy residency training program established in 1952 at Los Angeles, Calif., VA center, in cooperation with the University of Southern California, resulted in 4 residents being awarded master of science degrees from the University and certificates for in-service training by the Veterans Administration. These hospital-trained pharmacists accepted employment with the Veterans Administration.

The current requirement of an annual inventory at all pharmacies has resulted in improved stock control. A recent pharmacy inventory demonstrated a reduction of approximately \$76,000 in total inventory value, even though the number of operating beds increased by 7,997 and the average daily patient load increased by 5 percent over fiscal year 1953.

Chaplain Service

The VA chaplain service, in fulfilling its mission in the overall hospital and domiciliary program, maintained a religious ministry for the hospitalized and domiciled veterans during the fiscal year.

The field chaplains of all the major faiths administered service to patients through pastoral calling, ministry to the dying, worship services, counseling, and other duties which comprise the religious ministry in a hospital setting.

During the current year a professional training conference was conducted in which 25 chaplains participated. This was a panel presentation type of conference with directed discussion on such professional topics as interstaff relationships, the chaplain and representatives of other religious groups, informal religious group activities, the person-to-person ministry, and other subjects designed to increase the effectiveness of the chaplains' ministrations. The conference was specifically geared to develop a more integrated approach in the field of institutional ministry, as well as to exchange practical working techniques. Similar conferences have been planned for the coming year.

Private hospitals and State institutions have sought advice of the VA chaplain service to help them develop professional standards for their own services.

The personnel picture has remained fairly constant. Of the 265 full-time chaplains, 181 are Protestant, 79 Roman Catholic, and 5 Jewish. Of the 301 part-time chaplains, 110 are Protestant, 126 Roman Catholic, 58 Jewish, and 7 Greek Orthodox. Since this does not fully meet the needs of the VA chaplain service, the church bodies have supplied several hundred volunteer clergymen who either assist the regularly assigned chaplains or serve where no chaplain has been appointed. The latter category consists of clergymen of religious groups whose patient load in the hospitals does not warrant the appointment of a VA chaplain. The church agencies have thus saved considerable funds for the Veterans Administration. This augmentation of services has been the result of effective liaison between

the chaplain service and the denominational endorsing agencies and also recognition by the churches of the importance of this ministry in the total care and treatment of patients.

Special Service

During fiscal year 1954, the special service program, which is designed to provide hospitalized and domiciled veterans with medically approved library, recreation, and voluntary service activities, was made an integral part of the total medical treatment and domiciliary care program. Necessary coordination of the planning and operation of the special service program with the professional medical staffs at the central office and the field stations was intensified and facilitated. Greater emphasis was given to program activities which are developed to meet individual patient needs as defined by the physician.

During the year, special attention was directed toward reevaluating library services at the field level. Surveys were conducted to determine the minimum number of medical journals needed at each station, and to limit the subscription lists to those publications determined to be of primary importance to the medical program. Also, the binding of medical journals at field stations was limited to those of permanent value only.

The year marked a high point of cooperation in the interchange of information and materials among VA libraries, resulting in more rapid and effective interlibrary loans. There was also increased cooperation among VA libraries in the selection of books and journals, which greatly reduced duplication in purchases. During the year, 1,179 books were evaluated for the field as compared with 1,048 during the previous year.

Library and bibliographic service was provided by the Veterans Administration to the Inter-Agency Institute for Federal Hospital Administrators for the sixth consecutive year.

The conduct of the recreation program in VA hospitals and domiciliaries has two primary purposes: (1) to assist the physician in the treatment of patients, and (2) to make life as satisfying and meaningful as possible for those patients and members who must remain institutionalized for long periods of time. Activities through which the objectives of the recreation program were attained included adapted sports, crafts, hobbies, dramatics, music, station newspaper publication, group socials, clubs, motion pictures, television, and radio.

The need for establishing different objectives for the various categories of patients and members was emphasized during the year. For example, primary objectives of the recreation program for psychiatric patients concerned resocialization, sedation, and reactivation of patients, whereas the program for tuberculous patients centered primarily on activities which patients might safely enjoy while in the hospital and in which they could participate after their discharge. A fundamental objective of the program at general medical and surgical hospitals was that of maintaining good health and morale of long-term patients. This latter objective also applied to domiciliary members.

In the conduct of recreation activities at VA field stations during the fiscal year, special attention was given to planning programs with physicians

and achieving management improvement through work simplification. Relationships were maintained with selected colleges and universities for purposes of continuing at a high level, in-service training for station recreation personnel. Relationships were also maintained with professional groups for the purpose of improving recreational standards.

During fiscal year 1954, efforts were concentrated on further development of existing areas of voluntary service rather than on the initiation of new projects. The increase in the number of field station programs utilizing volunteer assistance placed new demands upon available volunteer resources. Generally, the number of volunteers participating in the VA Voluntary Service (VAVS) program decreased during the year. There was, however, an increase in the total number of volunteer hours served, as well as a lower rate of turnover in volunteer workers.

Action was taken by the Veterans Administration to implement the recommendations of the VAVS National Advisory Committee for the improvement of the VAVS program. These recommendations were concerned with the (1) establishment of subcommittees for special projects, (2) promotion of understanding of VAVS within the community, (3) recognition and crediting of volunteer service, (4) provision of space and facilities for volunteers, (5) appointment of representatives to field stations VAVS advisory committees, (6) membership criteria for the VAVS National Advisory Committee, and (7) awards for volunteer assistance.

The organizations participating in the program manifested increased interest in and support of the program in various ways. Several organizations provided time for discussion of the VAVS program on the agenda for national conventions. During the year, more articles, stories, and pictures regarding the VAVS program were published in the national publications of the voluntary service organizations than in the previous year. A number of the organizations held training sessions for local VAVS representatives and volunteer workers.

Dental Care

The need for routine integration of oral diagnosis with the overall diagnostic procedure is particularly required in the VA hospitals, where treatment planning usually follows the admission of the patient, in contrast to the procedure in civilian practice, where treatment planning ordinarily precedes hospitalization. The role which dentistry can play in early diagnosis and preventive measures is being recognized more and more in civilian practice. Furthermore, good preventive medicine pays dividends in relation to future hospital costs. The Department of Medicine and Surgery, although cognizant of dentistry's role in the hospital program, found it difficult during fiscal year 1954 to provide dental staffs of sufficient size and adequate supporting personnel to obtain the complete benefits that dentistry is capable of rendering to the hospitalized patient. However, with the stabilization and reduction of the scope of outpatient dental activities it should be possible to improve the dental phase of hospital activities.

Several changes in law and in VA regulations during the fiscal year reduced the extensiveness of the outpatient dental program. It is expected

that these changes will also affect the program during fiscal year 1955 and thereafter. Public Law 149, 83d Congress, July 17, 1953, imposed restrictions on fiscal year 1954 funds which limited outpatient dental treatment for noncompensable service-connected dental disabilities to those conditions in existence at the time of the veteran's discharge from the Armed Forces. Prior to the passage of this act, a veteran was considered eligible for care of a service incurred, noncompensable dental disability if his condition requiring care was shown to exist at time of discharge or within 1 year after separation. Such eligibility was granted on the presumption that the disability had existed at time of separation. The legal provision, which abolished presumptive eligibility during fiscal year 1954, was incorporated into VA regulation.

Because of Public Law 149, it was necessary for the Veterans Administration to review 247,000 cases pending outpatient dental treatment authorization in the VA regional offices at the beginning of the fiscal year. This review was necessary to establish the existence of disabilities at the time of separation and to eliminate those cases granted eligibility on the basis of presumption. A survey of these 247,000 cases indicated that about 5 percent of these veterans whose applications would have been approved for treatment prior to the enactment of Public Law 149 had completely lost their eligibility for outpatient care because of the law. An additional 4 percent lost eligibility for part of their outpatient dental care retaining only eligibility for treatment of dental disabilities established as existing at time of separation from military service.

The prohibition of Public Law 149 on presumptive service-connection excluded from treatment, among others, during fiscal year 1954, the Spanish-American War veterans heretofore eligible under Public Law 791, 81st Congress, and also those veterans participating in vocational rehabilitation programs under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, and Public Law 894, 81st Congress, who required such treatment in order to prevent interruption of their training; however, starting with fiscal year 1955, these veterans are again eligible for outpatient dental care.

On October 1, 1953, the Veterans Administration issued a directive which limited eligibility for repeat dental treatment. On the basis of this policy as amended and modified January 1954, any veteran provided with outpatient dental care once for a service-connected, noncompensable dental condition was no longer eligible for further care unless (1) there is evidence of the improper provision of necessary treatment during the first episode of treatment; (2) the veteran has a noncompensable dental condition or disability resulting from combat wounds or service trauma; (3) the veteran is a former prisoner of war; (4) the veteran has a dental condition which is aggravating an associated service-connected disability; or (5) the veteran is eligible for dental treatment under Public Laws 791, 16, or 894 (although, as stated above, these veterans were not eligible during fiscal year 1954 owing to the limitation imposed by Public Law 149). The effect of this directive was the rejection, as no longer eligible, of almost all applications for repeat care filed after its effective date. As a result, there was a sharp decline in the outpatient dental examination and treatment caseload.

Public Law 428, 83d Congress, established December 31, 1954, as the date beyond which no veteran was eligible to receive a first episode of dental care if his application was filed more than 1 year after separation from service. The specific effect of this law will, of course, not be obvious until after this date, but it is anticipated that the number of veterans potentially eligible to obtain initial care will drop from 12 million to 1 million on January 1, 1955.

During fiscal year 1954, 272,000 patients received dental examinations and 127,000 patients received some dental treatment in the VA hospitals and domiciliaries. In addition 279,000 examination cases and 303,000 dental treatment cases were completed on either a staff- or fee-basis in the outpatient dental program.

As a result of the limitations imposed during the fiscal year, the number of applications for outpatient dental treatment declined from 662,000 in fiscal year 1953 to 450,000 in fiscal year 1954, and the number of applications pending authorization of treatment also declined from 307,000 on June 30, 1953, to 143,000 on June 30, 1954.

Of the 450,000 applications for outpatient dental care received during 1954, approximately one-third were filed by Korean veterans. Almost all of the remainder were World War II veteran applicants.

To keep the VA dental staff aware of the advancements in modern dental science, and to meet the specific needs of the VA dental program for training which is unavailable elsewhere, a dental training center is being established at the VA West Side Hospital, Chicago, Ill. It is expected that this program will contribute toward better patient care and management improvement. The first class of 10 dentists has been ordered to report September 1, 1954. In addition to the extended classes for dentists, a program of intensified short courses is being planned to provide training for auxiliary dental personnel.

A residency-type training program for full-time VA dentists to begin this coming fiscal year has been approved. Resident training programs in dental specialties, under the standard program, have failed thus far to provide sufficient career employees in required categories. The new program will be conducted on a limited scale, but it is believed that in time it will be developed sufficiently to satisfy the VA minimum dental staffing requirements.

Outpatient Medical Care

Medical treatment including medicine, prosthetic appliances, sensory aids, and other supplies were provided through the outpatient program to: (1) veterans requiring care for service-connected disabilities; (2) veterans who were receiving vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, or Public Law 894, 81st Congress, as amended, and required treatment to avoid interruption of training; (3) pensioners of nations allied with the United States in World War I and World War II (such treatment was provided on a reimbursable basis); and (4) veterans of the Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, and Phillipine Insurrection, Public Law 791, 81st Congress.

Other outpatient services provided to veterans included examinations for purposes of (1) rating for compensation or pension; (2) insurance (e. g., waiver of premium for disability); and (3) determining the need of veteran applicants for hospital treatment or domiciliary care.

In furtherance of the policy to combine, where feasible, outpatient activities of VA regional offices with VA hospitals in the same locality, four more regional office medical divisions were officially consolidated with hospitals during the year. In addition, the clinical activities of one VA office were consolidated with a VA hospital in the same city. These consolidations made possible the combination of inpatient and outpatient administrative functions as well as certain professional services, such as laboratory, X-ray, pharmacy, etc. The consolidations have permitted (1) a wider utilization of VA staff physicians on both inpatient and outpatient medical activities and the application of their specialties over a wider area; (2) a more comprehensive medical service to veterans; and (3) monetary savings in professional salaries, administrative services, equipment, and space. As the year ended, 104 VA outpatient clinics were in operation, of which 63 were located in regional offices, 6 in hospitals, 34 in VA offices, and 1 in the Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.

During fiscal year 1954, there were approximately 2,152,000 outpatient visitors who received medical services from VA outpatient clinics or fee-basis physicians. Of this number, 1,511,000 received outpatient medical treatment. An "outpatient visitor" is defined as a person who receives outpatient medical services one or more times during a given month. The chart below shows the number of outpatients given medical services by purpose of visit during fiscal years 1953-54.

Where justified by the workload, physical therapy clinics were maintained in outpatient clinics. In some instances the outpatient physical therapy clinics have been combined with the physical therapy clinics of nearby VA hospitals. The availability of these clinics for treatment and examination has helped to reduce the number of applications for hospitalization.

There were orthopedic and prosthetic appliance clinic teams in 30 VA regional offices. An average of 860 amputees and wearers of prosthetic appliances were seen monthly. Training in gait ambulation constitutes an important part of this treatment program.

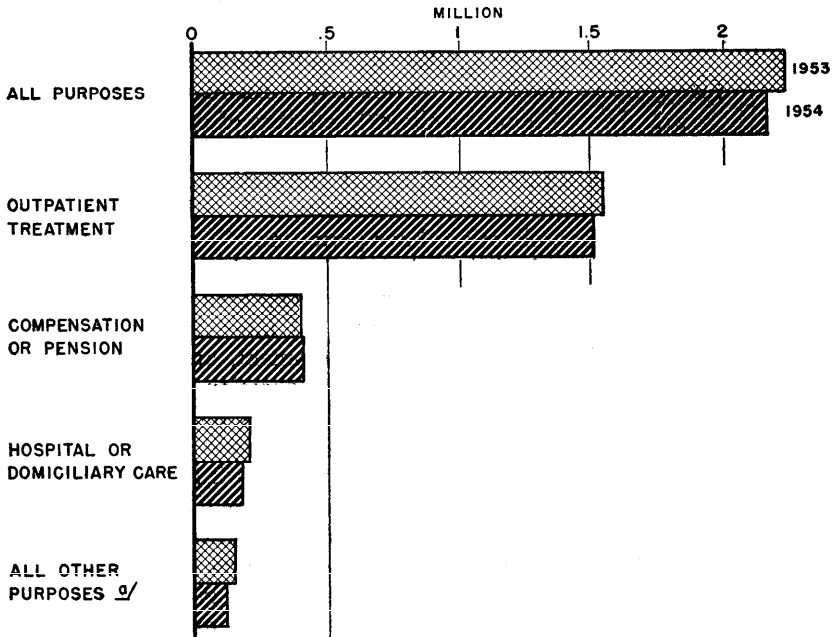
The audiology and speech correction units in outpatient clinics were responsible for providing hearing and speech rehabilitation services to eligible veterans. Complete rehabilitation services were made available to regional areas through VA field stations and contracts with Army, Navy, and civilian audiology and speech clinics. There were 9 such clinics in operation in VA stations and 26 non-VA clinics engaged on a contract basis as of June 30, 1954.

The regional office outpatient clinics assisted the VA hospitals and domiciliaries by providing social services to disabled veterans with problems related to their hospital discharge and postdischarge community readjustment.

The hometown medical care program (i. e., the provision of professional service on a fee basis) was continued during the fiscal year. This program

**NUMBER OF OUTPATIENTS GIVEN MEDICAL SERVICE BY VA STAFF AT
OUTPATIENT CLINICS AND BY FEE-BASIS PHYSICIANS**

FISCAL YEARS 1953-54



^{a/} INCLUDES EXAMINATIONS FOR INSURANCE, MEDICAL CARE FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINEES (P.L. 16 and P.L. 894), FOREIGN BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHER.

has saved veterans many hours in loss of time from their employment by making medical treatment available in communities where there are no VA clinical facilities.

Outpatient psychiatric and neurologic activities were performed in 63 clinics and 1 traveling clinic. Treatment for veterans with psychiatric or neurologic disabilities in mental hygiene clinics and in contract clinics has been responsible for saving thousands of psychiatric hospital beds for the use of other patients.

Domiciliary Care

Domiciliary care is one of the oldest existing benefits for disabled veterans, and has been provided by the Veterans Administration and one of its predecessor organizations since 1866.

Domiciliary care provides a place of residence, where such incidental medical care as may be required is furnished, for eligible veterans who are suffering from a permanent or chronic disability, who are unable to earn a living, and who are without financial resources to support themselves. Special emphasis is placed on rehabilitation procedures in order that as many of these veterans as possible may be restored to the community on a self-sustaining basis; or where this is not possible, to enable the veteran to adjust himself to group living.

The Veterans Administration provided domiciliary care at 17 field stations during fiscal year 1954. Fourteen of these domiciliaries were associated with hospitals. The other three stations were separate domiciliaries where hospital treatment was not available; however, infirmary service with limited medical treatment was provided. Accommodations for women veterans eligible for domiciliary care were available at five of the stations.

The total operating beds for domiciliary care on June, 30, 1954, was 17,589, as compared with 17,710 on June 30, 1953. At the end of fiscal year 1954, 16,880 members were receiving domiciliary care, an increase of 251 over June 30, 1953. By period of military service, these members were divided as follows: World War I, 83 percent; World War II, 11 percent; Spanish-American and other wars, 4 percent; other, 2 percent.

Twenty-seven States maintain 31 State soldiers' homes for the care of veterans—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Washington operating 2 homes each. Federal aid at the rate of \$500 per veteran per year, or one-half the per capita cost of maintenance, whichever is less, was paid by the Veterans Administration to these 27 States for those veterans who were eligible for domiciliary care by the Veterans Administration. During the year a daily average of approximately 8,400 veterans were cared for in the State homes compared with approximately 8,100 the previous year.

Veterans Canteen Service

The Veterans Canteen Service was operating 175 canteens on June 30, 1954. During the year, 11 canteens were opened and 2 were closed. New equipment was installed in canteens having inadequate or obsolete equipment to provide greater efficiency.

A selected line of merchandise and services essential to the comfort and well-being of hospitalized veterans were made available at reasonable prices. The program for neuropsychiatric patients to choose items for their own consumption or use on regularly scheduled visits to the canteen was further expanded during the year. Continued emphasis was placed on service to the nonambulatory patients by means of ward cart visits to the hospital wards.

During the year, the service was self-sustaining, having paid all of its operating and administrative expenses from current revenue.

Engineering

The engineering program is concerned with the maintenance, repair, operation, and protection of the physical plant and utilities at VA hospitals, centers, domiciliaries, and outpatient clinics. This involves responsibility for hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers with approximately 92 million square feet of floor space; 146 laundries; 9 dry-cleaning plants; 32 water-supply systems; 32 sewage-disposal plants; 502 air-conditioning and refrigeration plants; 647 high-pressure boilers; 996 passenger elevators and 516 freight elevators; 664 miles of road; 9,454 acres of refined lawn, and 8,562 acres of farmland.

The establishment of the engineering organization within the Department of Medicine and Surgery during the fiscal year eliminated the divided

control over such operations which existed prior to the reorganization of the Veterans Administration, and resulted in the improvement of functional planning and scheduling of construction projects. Operational requirement surveys were conducted at 4 hospitals as a basis for developing modernization programs at those hospitals, and on-site studies were conducted at 11 hospitals to determine the feasibility of consolidating regional office medical divisions with hospital outpatient departments. Six such consolidations were accomplished, and alterations necessary to provide for consolidation have been approved for 2 others.

To reflect the concept of decentralization, the positions of maintenance engineer and safety and fire protection engineer were established for each area medical office.

Considerable effort was made to reduce the costs of services by improvement and refinement of engineering methods and administrative procedures. Among the most significant achievements were the revision of criteria for new hospital construction to reduce roads and connecting corridors; the reduction of the number of automotive vehicles in use by field stations and the revision of specifications for such equipment to stimulate more competitive bidding; and the installation of pneumatic tube systems in certain VA hospitals to eliminate messenger service. Overfire steam jets were installed in high-pressure steam boilers at stations where there were serious complaints of smoke nuisance.

Emphasis was placed on the responsibility of management for adequate protection of patients, employees, and visitors, as well as Government property, against fires and accidents. The responsibility for safety and fire protection activities at hospitals, centers, and domiciliaries was made the responsibility of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in order to integrate these activities with all other hospital operations and provide more direct control and guidance for field stations.

Primary attention was given to the prevention of fires and adequate means of fire control. Funds were allotted and work started to provide automatic sprinkler systems in nonfire-resistant wards and certain patient-used buildings at 14 hospitals where the need was most serious, and to enclose stairways and provide additional exits at 43 field stations. Because a larger percentage of fires are caused by patient smoking, special instructions were issued for the control of this hazard.

Supply

The services administering supply functions for the Department of Medicine and Surgery were integrated during the fiscal year under the general reorganization of the Veterans Administration. This integration had the effect of establishing a closer relationship between the supply activity and the using services.

A substantial reduction in the dollar value of supplies consumed during fiscal year 1954 compared with the previous fiscal year reflects the growing cost consciousness of supply personnel and the using services.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery contributed substantially to an impressive reduction of the VA inventories during the fiscal year. This was accomplished despite the fact that 10 hospitals were activated during

this period, each of which required the establishment of an operating inventory of supplies. In addition, 45 other construction projects were equipped for activation.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery is keenly conscious of the necessity of utilizing existing Government-owned supplies and equipment in lieu of procurement, whenever possible. To this end, a program of redistribution of excess supplies and equipment within the Veterans Administration, as well as between the Veterans Administration and other Federal agencies, has been a major factor in the reduction of inventories and cost of supplies consumed.

As a result of shipping furniture and equipment to the newly activated hospitals, approximately 175,000 square feet of storage space at the supply depot at Somerville, N. J., became excess to the needs of the Veterans Administration. Under a contract agreement this space has been made available to the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

A program for the reconditioning of equipment, conducted by the service and reclamation shops in operation at the 3 supply depots, resulted in the processing of 62,000 items of unserviceable medical equipment. Of this total only 2,000 were found to be not repairable and were disposed of or dismantled for parts. The remaining 60,000 were returned to service, 35,000 by major repairs or rebuilding, and 25,000 by cleaning, adjusting, testing, and repackaging.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS

The Department of Veterans Benefits was established in accordance with the reorganization plan approved June 30, 1953, by the Executive Office of the President. This Department, under a Deputy Administrator, conducts an integrated program of veterans benefits consisting of compensation and pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, loan guaranty, guardianship and field examination, and contact activities of the Veterans Administration. This program was carried out during the fiscal year 1954 through 5 area supervision offices (activated May 3, 1954), 69 regional offices, Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C., and the claims services of 3 district offices.

Compensation and Pension

General.—The function of the compensation and pension program is basically that of adjudication of claims filed by living veterans for compensation, pension, conveyances, specially adapted housing, medical or dental outpatient treatment, and in doubtful cases involving the character of discharge or discharge for disability incurred in line of duty, of determining eligibility for other benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and, in the case of unemployment compensation, by the Department of Labor; also of adjudicating claims filed by the dependents and beneficiaries of deceased veterans for compensation, pension, burial allowance, accrued benefits, death insurance or servicemen's indemnity payments; preparing rating schedules and extensions thereto which are the basis for evaluating disability for the purpose of compensation, pension, and

disability retirement from the uniformed service; developing and certifying appeals; furnishing technical advice on proposed legislation; and the consideration and resolution of all cases involving overpayment of benefits or the forfeiture of rights under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration. The program is administered through the central office, 5 area supervision offices, the adjudication division of 69 regional offices, the claims services of 3 district offices, and the compensation and pension service, Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.

Two laws enacted by the 83d Congress significantly affected the compensation and pension program during fiscal year 1954. Public Law 241, approved August 8, 1953, provided a 3-year presumptive period for active nonpulmonary tuberculosis. Public Law 311, approved June 2, 1954, provided a permanent protected rating in all cases in which a total disability rating or a permanent and total disability rating for compensation, pension, or insurance had been in effect 20 years or more. In addition to absorbing the work represented by these enactments, the first of which required an extensive review of previously disallowed cases, it was necessary to prepare instructions and regulations for the correct and prompt adjudication of cases to which they applied.

Continued effort was made to facilitate the adjudication of all claims so as to render the best service to veterans and their dependents in as economical and efficient manner as possible, with a minimum of delay in their adjudication.

During the year a complete revision was effected of the regulations and manuals with the purpose of clarifying the distinction between regulatory and procedural material, of incorporating all material in miscellaneous issues, and of following the basic policy of decentralizing maximum authority to field offices.

Additional emphasis was placed on the development through factfinding and field participation of quantitative and qualitative standards of production or work measurement. The purpose of these studies is improvement of budget justifications of personnel needs and evaluation and improvement of operational efficiency. In a technical program devoted to the adjudication of individual claims involving a wide variety of facts and circumstances, this work measurement is necessarily of a pioneer nature and results to date are only tentative.

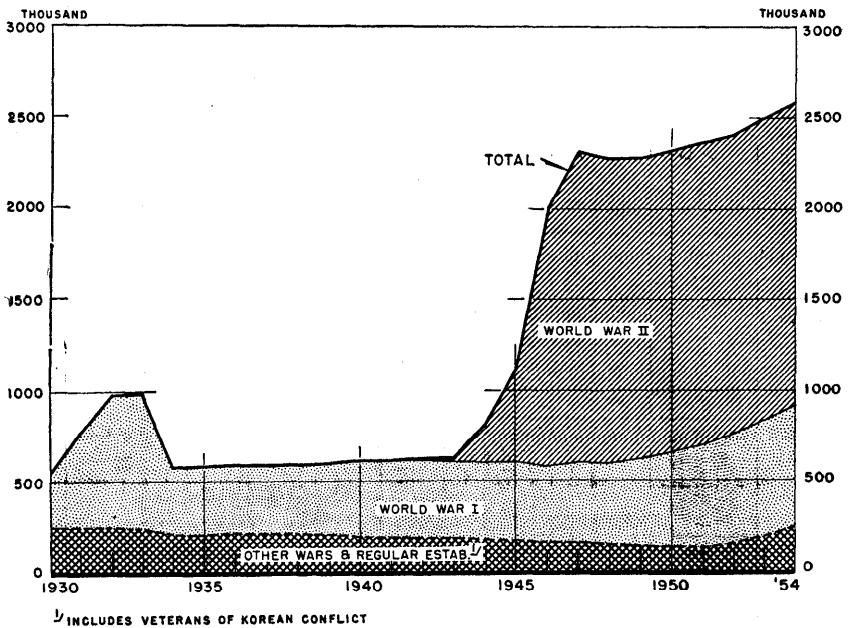
Compensation and Pension—Veterans.—The number of veterans in receipt of compensation and pension benefits on June 30, 1954, increased 3.4 percent from the end of the prior fiscal year. The principal increase occurred in the Korean conflict service-connected cases. There were also significant increases in the non-service-connected pension cases of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. Decreases occurred in the World War I and World War II service-connected running awards.

The following summary shows the number of veterans on the compensation and pension rolls for each war, the Regular Establishment, and the Korean conflict as of June 30, 1954, and June 30, 1953, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1954 and 1953.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1953	Percent of increase or decrease
Total	2, 588, 579	2, 504, 257	+ 3. 4	\$1, 834, 359, 896	\$1, 764, 941, 718	+ 3. 9
World War II	1, 676, 990	1, 675, 225	+ . 1	1, 046, 247, 291	1, 047, 334, 495	— . 1
Service-connected	1, 628, 952	1, 633, 645	— . 3	1, 006, 563, 201	1, 012, 398, 613	— . 6
Non-service-connected	48, 038	41, 580	+15. 5	39, 684, 090	34, 935, 882	+13. 6
World War I	668, 506	630, 740	+ 6. 0	575, 736, 919	540, 098, 243	+ 6. 6
Service-connected ¹	250, 637	260, 990	— 4. 0	229, 615, 718	239, 303, 317	— 4. 1
Non-service-connected	417, 869	369, 750	+13. 0	346, 121, 201	300, 794, 926	+15. 1
Regular Establishment ¹	63, 115	62, 207	+ 1. 5	42, 073, 498	42, 293, 135	— . 5
Korean conflict	113, 426	63, 359	+79. 0	81, 999, 023	40, 451, 147	+102. 7
Service-connected	112, 514	62, 858	+79. 0	81, 346, 959	40, 148, 222	+102. 6
Non-service-connected	912	501	+82. 0	652, 064	302, 925	+115. 3
Spanish-American War	66, 315	72, 447	— 8. 5	87, 964, 516	94, 364, 939	— 6. 8
Service-connected ¹	455	498	— 8. 6			
Non-service-connected	65, 860	71, 949	— 8. 5			
Indian Wars ¹	226	278	—18. 7	337, 014	397, 179	—15. 1
Civil War	1	1	. 0	1, 635	2, 580	—36. 6

¹ Includes special act cases.

VETERANS RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS END OF FISCAL YEAR

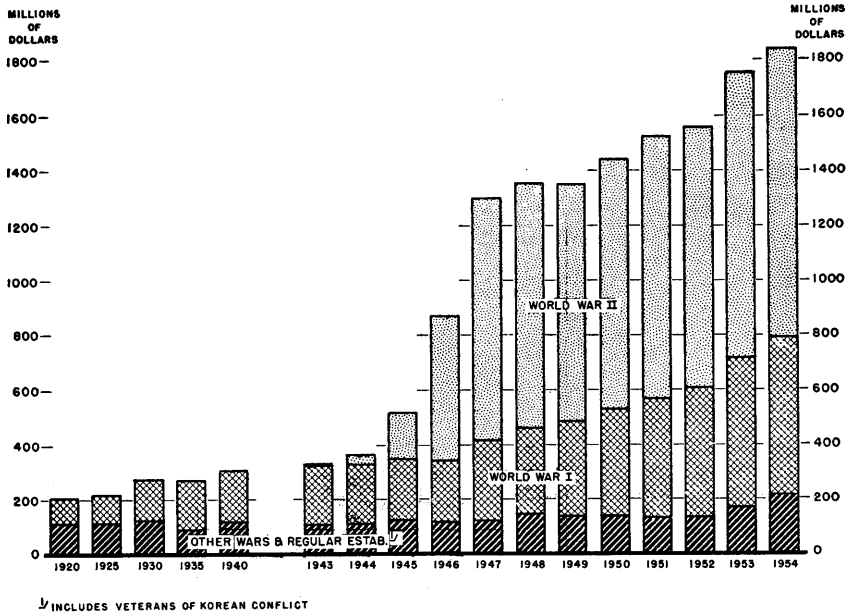


Additional compensation is payable to veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled from disabilities incurred in or aggravated during service for a wife, child (but not more than 3 children) and dependent parent or parents.

The total number of veterans rated 50 percent or more disabled, who were receiving additional compensation for dependents has increased 2.8 percent compared to the end of the prior fiscal year, while the number of dependents has increased 4.4 percent as indicated in the following summary of these cases:

Wars and Regular Establishment	Veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents, June 30, 1954		
				June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Percent of increase or decrease	Wives	Children	Parents
Total.....	298, 415	290, 246	+ 2. 8	657, 576	629, 820	+ 4. 4	267, 723	354, 578	35, 275
World War II.....	220, 826	219, 183	+ . 7	538, 382	521, 295	+ 3. 3	196, 235	313, 103	29, 044
World War I.....	51, 205	52, 434	- 2. 3	68, 472	72, 768	- 5. 9	49, 120	17, 626	1, 726
Regular Establishment.....	11, 524	11, 322	+ 1. 8	23, 209	22, 716	+ 2. 2	9, 668	11, 624	1, 917
Korean conflict.....	14, 604	7, 006	+ 108. 4	27, 239	12, 713	+ 114. 3	12, 445	12, 206	2, 588
Spanish-American War.....	256	301	- 15. 0	274	328	- 16. 5	255	19	0

EXPENDITURES FOR DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR



Pensions for non-service-connected disabilities are payable to veterans eligible for pension under part III, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), at monthly rates of \$63 for permanent and total disability, or \$75 where the eligible veteran has been rated permanent and total and in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years or reaches the age of 65 years, or \$129 monthly rate where the eligible veteran is or becomes, on account of age or physical or mental disabilities helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person.

The following summary shows the number of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities as of June 30, 1954, at the rates payable.

Service	Total	Monthly rate of pension		
		\$63	\$75	\$129
World War I.....	417, 869	245, 044	159, 544	13, 281
World War II.....	48, 038	44, 202	166	3, 670
Korean conflict.....	912	827	.....	85

In the early part of the fiscal year review was conducted of the cases of veterans rated 100 percent on account of World War II service-connected

disability, other than tubercular or psychotic veterans. The preliminary review included 35,017 cases and covered every aspect of the rating to ensure that corrective action was taken in the event of error, oversight, or change in condition. As a result of the preliminary review, awards were reduced in 163 cases, for a monthly decrease of \$12,053.75. A total of 6,751 cases were classified as rated 100 percent on account of evidence establishing individual unemployability. Dispatch and return of employment questionnaires to these veterans resulted in identification of 1,082 veterans who had returned to employment with reductions in monthly awards amounting to \$52,257.98. The questionnaire procedure is maintained on an annual basis until the veteran has been in receipt of benefits for 10 years or has attained the age of 60.

Automobiles and Other Conveyances for Disabled Veterans.—Public Law 663, 79th Congress, was the first law which provided an automobile or other conveyance for each veteran of World War II who was entitled to compensation for the loss, or loss of use, of one or both legs at or above the ankle. The law further provided that no veteran would be given an automobile or other conveyance until it was established, to the satisfaction of the Veterans Administration, that the veteran was licensed by his State or other licensing authority to operate the automobile or other conveyance in a manner consistent with his own safety and the safety of others. The cost per vehicle or conveyance could not exceed \$1,600, including equipment with such special attachments and devices as the Veterans Administration deemed necessary. Public Law 798, 81st Congress, provided for the payment by the Veterans Administration of the total purchase price, if not in excess of \$1,600, or the amount of \$1,600, if the total purchase price was in excess of \$1,600, and further specified that no veteran shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile or other conveyance.

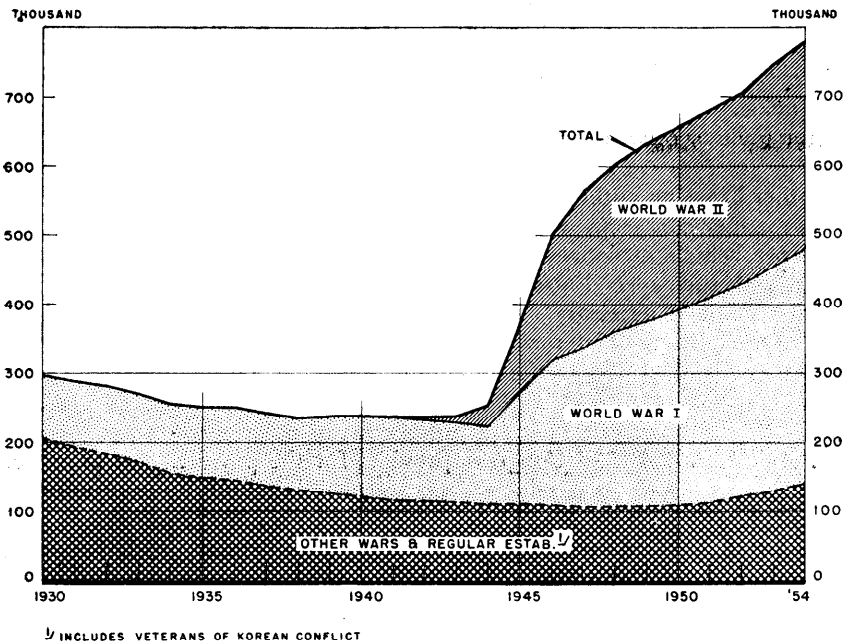
Public Law 187, 82d Congress, provides for the payment not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price for an automobile or other conveyance for each veteran of World War II or of the Korean conflict, and prior to such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, who is entitled to compensation for the loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet, loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands, or permanent impairment of vision of both eyes. The law also provides that a veteran who cannot qualify to operate a vehicle shall nevertheless be entitled to the payment of not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance, to be operated for him by another person, provided the veteran meets the other eligibility requirements, and further provides that no veteran shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile.

During the fiscal year 1954, new claims were received from 3,667 veterans, and reopened claims from 228 others. A total of 2,675 veterans were certified as eligible and 1,315 were determined to be ineligible for the most part because they did not have the requisite extent of disability. During the year 3,071 cases were certified for payment, in the amount of

\$4,905,756. At the conclusion of the year, 41,091 automobiles and other conveyances had been certified for payment at an aggregate cost of \$65,510,650.

Compensation and Pension—Dependents.—The number of deceased veterans and the number of dependents of those veterans on whose account death compensation or death pension benefits were being paid June 30, 1954, show an increase from the end of the prior fiscal year of 4.0 percent in the number of deceased veterans and 3.6 percent in the number of dependents.

**DECEASED VETERANS WHOSE DEPENDENTS WERE RECEIVING DEATH BENEFITS
COMPENSATION OR PENSIONS
END OF FISCAL YEAR**



The following summary (page 75) shows, as of June 30, 1954, and June 30, 1953, the total number of deceased veterans on whose account compensation for service-connected death and pension for non-service-connected death was being paid, as well as the number of dependents of those veterans. There is also shown a classification of the dependents as of June 30, 1954.

The summary on page 76 shows the number of deceased veterans of all wars, the Regular Establishment, and the Korean conflict on whose account compensation and pension benefits were being paid as of June 30, 1954, and June 30, 1953, together with the amounts expended for these benefits during fiscal years 1954 and 1953.

Wars and Regular Establishment	Deceased veterans			Dependents					
	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Percent of increase or decrease	Total			Class of dependents June 30, 1954		
				June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Percent of increase or decrease	Widows	Children	Parents
Total	777, 988	747, 750	+ 4. 0	1, 128, 310	1, 089, 318	+ 3. 6	478, 554	316, 879	332, 877
World War II	295, 641	291, 260	+ 1. 5	517, 256	504, 946	+ 2. 4	75, 318	176, 101	265, 837
Service-connected	270, 660	270, 425	+ . 1	460, 358	457, 918	+ . 5	60, 557	133, 964	265, 837
Non-service-connected	24, 981	20, 835	+ 19. 9	56, 898	47, 028	+ 21. 0	14, 761	42, 137	.....
World War I	344, 120	326, 501	+ 5. 4	435, 323	424, 114	+ 2. 6	297, 152	113, 156	25, 015
Service-connected	56, 954	59, 036	- 3. 5	63, 419	66, 430	- 4. 5	33, 455	4, 949	25, 015
Non-service-connected	287, 166	267, 465	+ 7. 4	371, 904	357, 684	+ 4. 0	263, 697	108, 207	.....
Regular Establishment ¹	18, 613	18, 780	- . 9	27, 628	28, 295	- 2. 4	8, 401	7, 688	11, 539
Korean conflict	29, 360	20, 386	+ 44. 0	55, 748	38, 871	+ 43. 4	9, 625	15, 660	30, 463
Service-connected	29, 201	20, 341	+ 43. 6	55, 391	38, 770	+ 42. 9	9, 494	15, 434	30, 463
Non-service-connected	159	45	+ 253. 3	357	101	+ 253. 5	131	226	.....
Spanish-American War	82, 054	81, 681	+ . 5	84, 103	83, 876	+ . 3	80, 931	3, 149	23
Service-connected ¹	1, 281	1, 284	- . 2	1, 303	1, 310	- . 5	1, 232	48	23
Non-service-connected	80, 773	80, 397	+ . 5	82, 800	82, 566	+ . 3	79, 699	3, 101	.....
Indian Wars ¹	1, 298	1, 401	- 7. 4	1, 301	1, 406	- 7. 5	1, 278	23	.....
Civil War ¹	6, 892	7, 729	- 10. 8	6, 941	7, 798	- 11. 0	5, 840	1, 101	.....
Mexican War ¹	10	12	- 16. 7	10	12	- 16. 7	9	1	.....

¹ Includes special act cases.

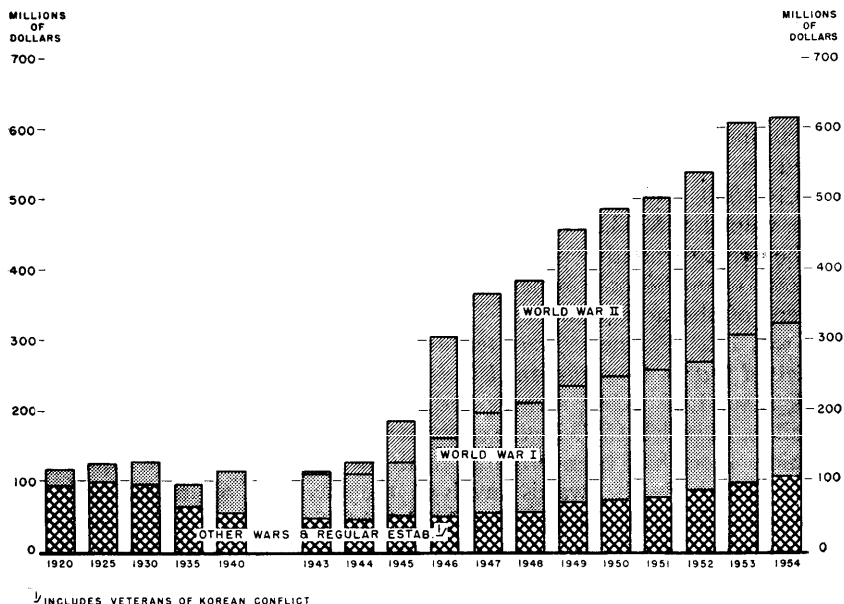
Wars and Regular Establishment	Number on roll			Expenditures during fiscal year		
	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Percent of increase or decrease	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1953	Percent of increase or decrease
Total	777, 988	747, 750	+ 4. 0	\$612, 189, 266	\$608, 081, 037	+ . 7
World War II.....	295, 641	291, 260	+ 1. 5	289, 030, 376	300, 434, 149	- 3. 8
Service-connected.....	270, 660	270, 425	+ . 1	273, 756, 034	287, 077, 920	- 4. 6
Non-service-connected.....	24, 981	20, 835	+ 19. 9	15, 274, 342	13, 356, 229	+ 14. 4
World War I.....	344, 120	326, 501	+ 5. 4	218, 294, 561	210, 789, 657	+ 3. 6
Service-connected.....	56, 954	59, 036	- 3. 5	48, 941, 588	51, 977, 403	- 5. 8
Non-service-connected.....	287, 166	267, 465	+ 7. 4	169, 352, 973	158, 812, 254	+ 6. 6
Regular Establishment ¹	18, 613	18, 780	- . 9	16, 096, 328	16, 533, 428	- 2. 6
Korean conflict.....	29, 360	20, 386	+ 44. 0	30, 663, 241	21, 751, 943	+ 41. 0
Service-connected.....	29, 201	20, 341	+ 43. 6	30, 569, 721	21, 728, 680	+ 40. 7
Non-service-connected.....	159	45	+ 253. 3	93, 520	23, 263	+ 302. 0
Spanish-American War.....	82, 054	81, 681	+ . 5	53, 210, 186	52, 978, 516	+ . 4
Service-connected ¹	1, 281	1, 284	- . 2			
Non-service-connected.....	80, 773	80, 397	+ . 5			
Indian Wars ¹	1, 298	1, 401	- 7. 4	802, 647	875, 784	- 8. 4
Civil War ¹	6, 892	7, 729	- 10. 8	4, 087, 237	4, 710, 056	- 13. 2
Mexican War ¹	10	12	- 16. 7	4, 690	7, 504	- 37. 5

¹ Includes special act cases.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1954 for compensation and pension benefits to the dependents of deceased veterans were 0.7 percent greater than during the prior fiscal year.

Further data on compensation and pension benefits as of June 30, 1954, as well as for prior fiscal years for veterans of each war, the Regular Establishment, and the Korean conflict will also be found in the statistical tables.

EXPENDITURES FOR DEATH COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR



Since parents of deceased World War II veterans are in an age group whose income is subject to greater fluctuation than the income of parents of World War I veterans, it was deemed advisable to check into the dependency status of such parents. To accomplish this 223,856 questionnaires were dispatched to parents of World War II veterans by the several district offices and the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C. Awards to 13,912 parents (approximately 6 percent of the running awards) were discontinued, resulting in an estimated annual saving of \$6,677,760, computed on the basis of \$40 monthly for each parent whose award was discontinued.

During the year appropriate instructions and forms relating to the quality and work rate standards expected of field stations in connection with the death claims program were formulated and published. The fact gathering phase of this study was commenced in two of the district offices.

NSLI Death Claims—Contract and Gratuitous.—The program for the adjudication of claims from surviving beneficiaries of deceased veterans under a variety of insurance plans is the responsibility of the Department of Veterans Benefits.

Death benefits of National Service Life Insurance have been awarded as of June 30, 1954, in 536,137 cases on insurance valued at \$4,732,287,600. Included in this amount was gratuitous insurance valued at \$135,979,900 which was awarded in 27,767 cases where the veteran had no National Service contract insurance, and \$22,959,000 awarded in 6,853 cases where the veteran had less than \$5,000 National Service contract insurance in force at time of death. The average National Service contract insurance in force at time of the veteran's death was \$8,996.

Of the 450,813 death cases on which payments were being made on June 30, 1954, 413,802, or 92 percent, of the deaths occurred in service. Life annuities only were being paid in 321,765 cases on insurance with a face value of \$2,918,229,100; a combination of life annuity and installments in 25,973 cases valued at \$231,015,500; and installments only in 103,075 cases of insurance valued at \$915,714,100. In addition, payments had been completed on insurance cases by one-sum payment in 45,574 cases, valued at \$359,140,500, and through completion of installment payments in 31,566 cases, valued at \$253,873,900.

The average monthly payment at the end of fiscal year 1954 was \$52.58. Widows were the only beneficiary in 27 percent and parents only in 58 percent of the active awards. The average number of beneficiaries per case was 1.2. Payments were terminated or canceled in 8,184 cases.

United States Government Life Insurance Claims.—Through June 30, 1954, a total of 33,905 awards had been made for permanent and total disability, of which 15,732 were subsequently changed to death awards. In addition, there had been original death awards or a total of 97,335 such cases. These death awards involved the payment of insurance in the amount of \$641,744,158, of which \$390,444,886 was expended in lump-sum payments on 78,763 cases. Death cases numbering 14,666 having insurance amounting to \$70,280,315 had been terminated due to completion of installment payments.

Yearly Renewable Term and Automatic Insurance Claims.—Through June 30, 1954, a total of 41,192 permanent and total disability insurance awards had been made, of which 25,231 were subsequently changed to death awards.

Through June 30, 1954, a total of \$7,833,594 had been approved on 1,916 compromise cases authorized under Public No. 78, 73d Congress, approved June 16, 1933, of which 519 were death cases.

On June 30, 1954, the beneficiaries of 87 deceased veterans were being paid in 240 monthly installments on insurance valued at \$140,251, due to amendments added to the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, which provided for revival of lapsed, canceled, or reduced insurance by application of uncollected compensation due to veterans for a compensable disability. In addition, 3 cases were being paid as annuities totaling \$99.12 in monthly payments.

Payments of automatic insurance (provided for those who were permanently and totally disabled or who died within 120 days after October 15, 1917, or 120 days after entrance into or employment in the active service and before making application for term insurance) valued at \$734,136

were being made to 167 permanently and totally disabled veterans and to beneficiaries of 2 deceased veterans.

Servicemen's Indemnity.—Public Law 23, 82d Congress, part I, provides for the payment under certain conditions, of indemnity in lieu of insurance to beneficiaries of deceased veterans who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950. The amount of indemnity payable is \$10,000, if no Government insurance was in force at time of the veteran's death; if Government insurance was in force, the amount payable as indemnity is reduced by the amount of insurance in force.

Payment of indemnity is limited to the surviving spouse, child or children, parent, brother, or sister of the deceased veteran and is made in 120 equal monthly installments.

Awards of indemnity amounting to \$182,259,800 were authorized as of June 30, 1954, to the beneficiaries of 21,720 deceased veterans and of these, payments were being made on 21,607 cases having awards of indemnity amounting to \$181,303,500, and payments terminated in 113 cases having awards of indemnity amounting to \$956,300.

Of the cases awarded indemnity the death of the veteran occurred in service in 91.5 percent and in 8.5 percent the death occurred within the 120-day period after separation or release from service. The average number of beneficiaries per case was 1.5, with widows the only beneficiary in 24.8 percent and parent or parents only in 69.7 percent of the cases.

Through June 30, 1954, payments of indemnity amounting to \$41,996,158 had been made, and of this amount, \$23,542,060 was expended during fiscal year 1954, as compared with \$11,797,529 during the prior fiscal year.

Overpayment Waivers and Forfeitures.—Recovery of certain erroneous payments (including overpayments) made to veterans and their dependents may be waived subject to prescribed conditions, under a provision of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, and subsequent legislation. Most benefits authorized by the laws administered by the Veterans Administration are included in these waiver provisions. Among those included are compensation, pension, insurance, subsistence allowance, education and training allowance, payments for books and supplies in connection with training, and charges for hospitalization. The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has jurisdiction over all such erroneous payments where the amount is in excess of \$500. This committee also considers overpayments and erroneous payments if an administrative review of a decision of a field committee on waivers is requested or if a postaudit of such a decision is deemed desirable.

There is a field committee on waivers in each regional and district office, and two such committees in the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., that have original jurisdiction in each overpayment or erroneous payment arising in the particular office, that is not in excess of \$500. The regional office committees on waivers (and also a field committee on waivers in the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C.) determine also the liability of a school or training establishment where an erroneous payment has been made to a veteran because of willful or negligent failure to report excessive absences or discontinuance of a course.

The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has authority to act for the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in making administrative reviews of determinations by a committee on waivers that an educational institution or training establishment is, or is not, liable for an erroneous payment or overpayment to a veteran. There is established in the Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures a specially constituted review section that exercises this function.

Forfeiture of rights has been prescribed by Congress for the willful submission of false or fraudulent evidence in connection with a claim for benefits; also in those cases in which convincing evidence has established that a beneficiary has been guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage, or rendering assistance to an enemy of the United States. The Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures has exclusive jurisdiction in such cases.

A summary of decisions for the fiscal year 1954 in both central office and field offices follows:

Overpayment decisions, fiscal year 1954

Office	Number	Amount of—	
		Overpayment	Waiver
Total	7, 134	\$3, 026, 989. 09	\$1, 440, 813. 29
Central office	1, 377	2, 188, 007. 66	1, 090, 151. 57
Veterans benefits office, district offices, and regional offices	5, 757	838, 981. 43	350, 661. 72

Administrative review cases

Central office	379	\$60, 788. 75	\$14, 001. 98
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Forfeiture cases

	Total	Forfeited	Nonforfeited
Central office	1, 015	664	351

Vocational Rehabilitation and Education

Basic Legislation.—The basic acts upon which the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs rest are:

- (a) Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended,
- (b) Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended,
- (c) Public Law 894, 81st Congress, as amended, and
- (d) Public Law 550, 82d Congress.

Public Law 16, as amended, provides for vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans of World War II. Public Law 894, as amended, provides for vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans with service on or after June 27, 1950. Under the foregoing laws, the Veterans Administration

prescribes, provides, and supervises a program of vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans. Its purpose is to restore employability lost by virtue of a handicap due to service-incurred disability for which wartime rates of compensation are payable. The program covers each step in the rehabilitation process from the veteran's initial application to providing assistance for his placement in suitable employment.

Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, as amended, the Veterans Administration provides a program of education and training which makes it possible for an eligible World War II veteran to pursue a course of his own choice in any approved school or job-training establishment which accepts him, provided that such course was initiated by July 25, 1951, or the date 4 years subsequent to the veteran's discharge from the military service, whichever is later. Under this program, veterans may train up to a maximum of 48 months depending on the length of their military service. In addition to subsistence allowances paid veterans while in training, payment is made to educational institutions to cover school training costs.

Public Law 550, the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, provides for assistance in obtaining education and training for those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States since June 27, 1950. This law requires that a veteran's program of education or training must be initiated on or before August 20, 1954, or within 2 years after discharge or release from active service, whichever is later, and that no education or training may be afforded an eligible veteran beyond 7 years after either his discharge or release from active service or the end of the basic service period, whichever is earlier. The extent of a veteran's entitlement to education and training benefits is established on the basis of one and one-half times the duration of the veteran's service up to a maximum of 36 months. The law contains a number of provisions designed to minimize unsatisfactory conditions that developed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The Veterans Administration is authorized to make direct payments of education and training allowances to eligible veterans to assist them in meeting expenses of subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment while pursuing an approved program of education and training.

Entries Into Training.—Almost twice as many veterans commenced training in this fiscal year than had commenced training in the previous fiscal year. The bulk of the 377,000 veterans who entered training, enrolled under the rapidly growing Public Law 550 program.

During fiscal year 1954, 355,000 veterans commenced training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, bringing the total number who have thus far availed themselves of benefits under this act to over half a million veterans. Only 5,000 World War II veterans commenced training under Public Law 346 during the year. The 7,800,000 veterans who have availed themselves of education or training benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 since the beginning of the program constitute half of the total veterans of World War II.

During the year, 10,500 disabled veterans with military service since June 27, 1950, entered training under Public Law 894. The total number of veterans who have enrolled under this program since its inception is

17,000. Disabled veterans of World War II continued to enter training in appreciable numbers in spite of the fact that the program has been operating for over 10 years. Over 5,000 disabled veterans commenced training under Public Law 16 in fiscal year 1954, bringing to over 600,000 the total number of disabled veterans of World War II who have availed themselves of vocational rehabilitation training benefits.

Veterans in Training.—The total training load for all laws combined dropped during the year in spite of substantial increases in the Public Law 894 and Public Law 550 training loads.

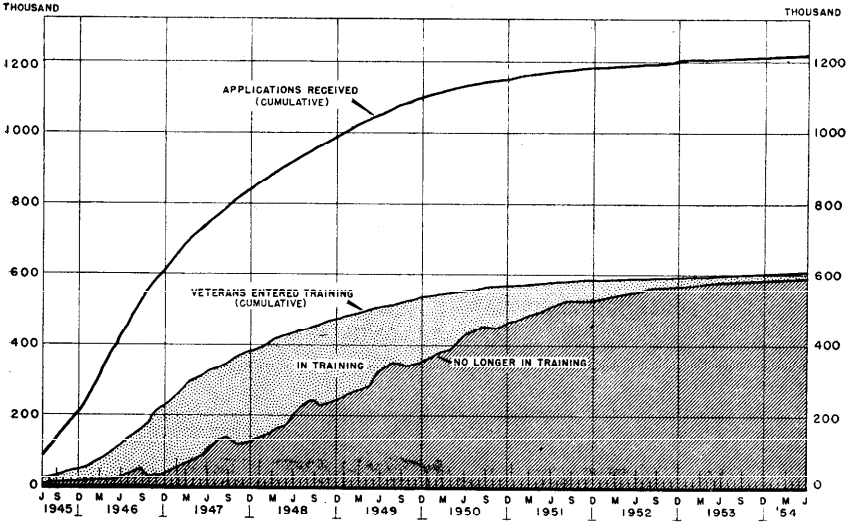
The average number of veterans in training was 530,000 compared to 700,000 in the previous fiscal year. The peak for fiscal year 1954 was reached in April 1954 when 655,000 veterans were in training. The following table shows the average number of veterans in each major type of training under each law:

Type of training	Public Law			
	16	894	346	550
Total.....	16, 352	7, 515	288, 415	217, 494
Institutions of higher learning.....	3, 541	2, 982	83, 701	100, 464
Schools below college level.....	3, 549	2, 209	137, 308	67, 658
Correspondence training.....			77, 491	5, 277
Job training.....	3, 787	1, 803	14, 165	37, 998
Institutional on-farm training.....	5, 475	521	53, 241	11, 374

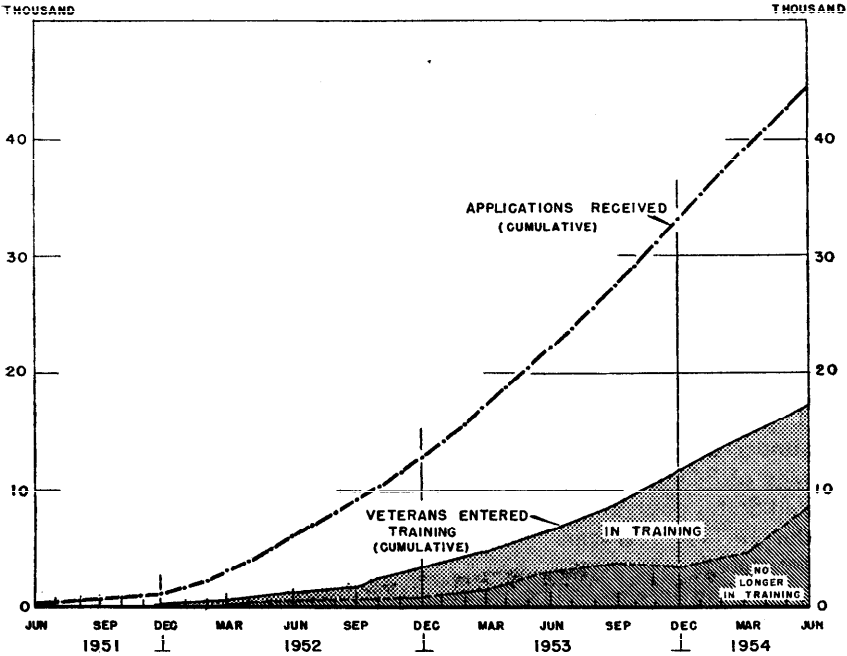
The average number of veterans in training in institutions of higher learning remained at approximately the same level as it was during the previous fiscal year. The peak enrollment in this type of training during the year was reached in April 1954 when 315,000 veterans were in training. The majority of the veterans in training in institutions of higher learning under Public Law 346 at this late date in the World War II program were training part time only. A study made in the spring of 1954 revealed that only one-third of the Public Law 346 college trainees were training full time. Three-fourths of the Public Law 550 college trainees were training full time in the spring of 1954. All but a very small number of the disabled veterans, who because of their disabilities cannot pursue training on a full-time basis, are enrolled in full-time residence training.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 192,000 veterans enrolled in schools below the college level compared to 227,000 veterans at the end of the previous year. The spring study revealed that 58 percent of the Public Law 346 veterans enrolled in training in schools below the college level were training through correspondence courses. Of the veterans in residence training 87 percent were training part time only, and 13 percent were training full time. Comparable figures for the Public Law 550 program in the spring were 9 percent in correspondence training, and among

WORLD WAR II VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 16)
END OF MONTH



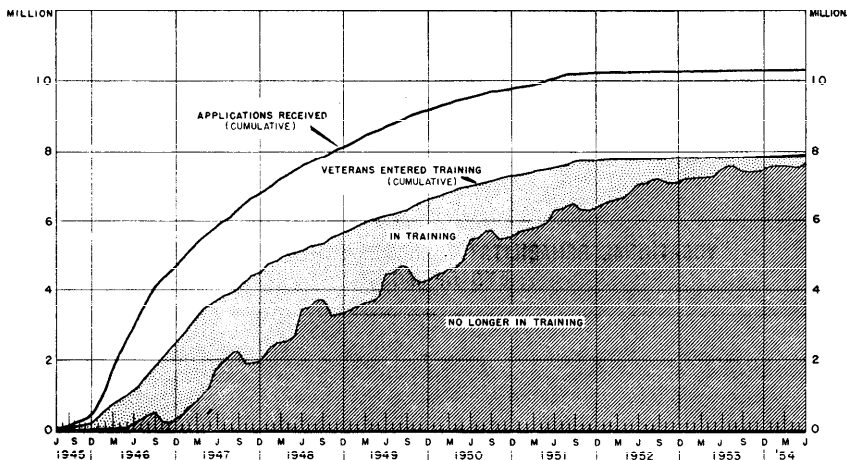
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 894)
END OF MONTH



veterans in residence training 39 percent were training part time and 61 percent full time. The peak enrollment in schools below the college level this year occurred in April 1954 when 222,000 veterans were enrolled in this type of training.

As a result of a slow climb in the institutional on-farm program under Public Law 550 accompanied by substantial decreases in farm training under Public Law 346, the total farm training load declined during the year from 96,000 trainees on June 30, 1953, to 57,000 trainees on June 30, 1954. Of the total enrolled in this type of training on June 30, 1954, 30,889 were enrolled under Public Law 346, 21,448 under Public Law 550, 3,747 under Public Law 16, and 822 under Public Law 894.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 346) END OF MONTH

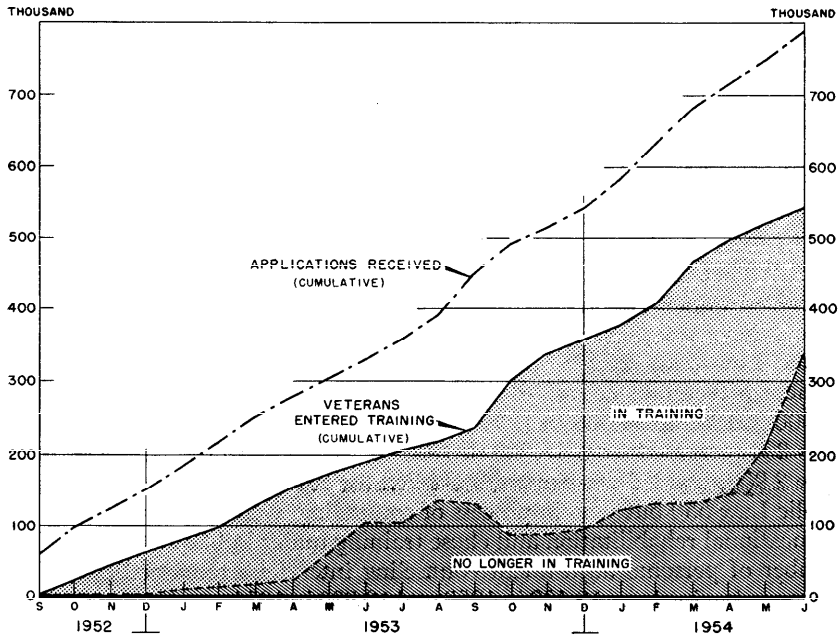


Job training rolls increased during the year from 54,000 on June 30, 1953, to 62,000 on June 30, 1954. All but a few hundred of the 7,000 veterans enrolled in job training under Public Law 346 as the close of the fiscal year were enrolled in apprentice training. Almost two-thirds of the 50,000 veterans in job training under Public Law 550 were enrolled in apprentice training.

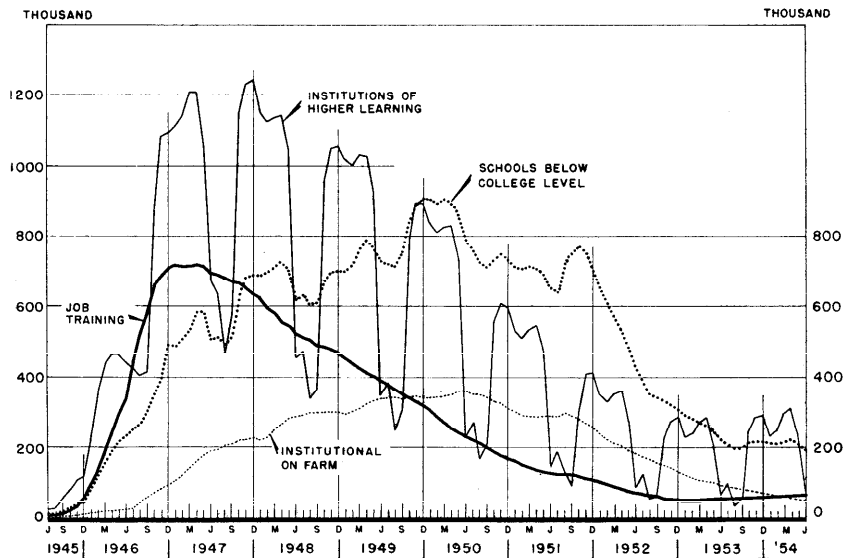
By June 30, 1954, 30,000 veterans had entered training either while residing in foreign countries or while residing in United States possessions not under the jurisdiction of VA regional offices. During the year an average of 3,000 veterans were in training in such foreign countries and United States possessions as compared to an average of over 5,000 veterans for the previous fiscal year.

Counseling Service.—The first step taken by the Veterans Administration in the vocational rehabilitation process is to provide vocational counseling to each applicant through the services of a trained vocational counselor. After a counselor determines that need for vocational rehabilitation exists, he proceeds to assist the disabled veteran in selecting an occupational goal consist-

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 550)
END OF MONTH



VETERANS IN TRAINING (PUBLIC LAWS 16, 894, 346 AND 550)
END OF MONTH



ent with the veteran's abilities, aptitudes, interests, previous training, and experience. The probable chances for successful employment in the various occupations are also considered. After considering all of these factors, an occupational goal is agreed upon which fits the veteran's needs and in which the veteran can expect to compete successfully after being trained in the required skills. Such counseling services are also provided upon request to nondisabled veterans for the purpose of assisting them in deciding upon suitable education and training objectives to accomplish occupational readjustment. Veterans who have problems of personal adjustment which interfere with the successful pursuit of training are provided personal counseling.

The total number of veterans counseled in 1954 was 99,000 as compared to 79,500 in the previous year. While the decline in the number of veterans counseled under Public Law 346 continued—11,500 in 1953 and 4,500 in 1954—there was a substantial increase in the number counseled under Public Law 550—24,300 in fiscal year 1953 and 46,500 in 1954. The number of veterans counseled under Public Law 16 declined slightly from 28,500 in 1953 to 24,000 in 1954, while the number counseled under Public Law 894 increased from 15,200 in 1953 to 24,000 in 1954. In 1954, there were 2,900 disabled veterans who applied for education and training under Public Law 550 but who in process of counseling, were found to be in need of vocational rehabilitation and chose training under Public Law 894. The number of personal adjustment counseling interviews remained essentially the same, having been 19,400 in 1953 and 19,900 in 1954.

In order to meet the increasing caseload and in order to utilize the services of local institutions and agencies in providing counseling services of high quality, the previous plan of obtaining counseling services under contract with public and private educational institutions was continued. The number of guidance centers under contract increased from 56 in June 1953 to 61 in June 1954; 46,922 cases were counseled in guidance centers in 1954 compared to 31,547 in 1953.

In September 1953, a revised manual, "Processes and Procedures in the Counseling Section," was published and released to counseling personnel. This brought up to date in one loose-leaf volume the instructions needed by counselors. It represented a reduction in volume from 512 pages of printed material, contained in 40 different administrative issues, to less than 150 pages in one integrated issue.

Training of Disabled Veterans.—In connection with the training of disabled veterans under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894, the Veterans Administration furnishes professional services which include prescribing and arranging for the training necessary to provide the disabled veteran with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to make him employable in an occupation consistent with the extent and character of his disability, including special courses and procedures to overcome the handicap of severely disabling conditions. During the fiscal year, 622 VA training officers inducted or reentered 31,500 disabled veterans into training; made 299,000 personal supervision contacts at places where disabled veterans were training to provide professional assistance and to assure that each veteran's disability

was not being adversely affected by his training and that the veteran was acquiring the knowledge and skills to enable him to compete successfully with other workers in the selected occupation; made over 56,000 visits to business establishments and training institutions to find or arrange for training opportunities for disabled veterans; referred 17,700 disabled veterans for medical treatment to prevent interruption of training; and arranged for furnishing to 3,400 disabled veterans and 1,600 nondisabled veterans, tools and other supplies needed for training purposes. More than 11,000 seriously disabled veterans, because of the nature and severity of their disabilities, were provided special rehabilitation services. Some of these veterans were furnished courses by independent instructors for such occupations as sporting goods repairman, piano tuner and repairman, gunsmith and cabinetmaker, because the necessary courses were not available at training institutions within reasonable commuting distance and the veterans' disabilities precluded requiring them to go elsewhere. Others were given special restorative training including one-hand typing, left-hand writing, and speech correction. Some were so seriously disabled that they could not leave their homes and a course of training pursued at home for an occupation to be practiced at home was the only way in which rehabilitation could be accomplished. Training in the home was afforded for these veterans for occupations such as watch repairman, radio and television repairman, music teacher, toymaker, tailor, bookkeeper, tax accountant, and portrait photographer. Still others, because the nature of their disabilities precluded entrance into full-time training, were permitted to commence their training on a reduced-time basis, either because the veteran never would be able to devote full time to training or because the veteran could not now devote full time to training but would be able to do so within a reasonable period. Others were furnished special equipment, such as special keyboard typewriters, Braille books, special chairs and desks, and special mechanical devices necessary to the pursuit of training because of their disabilities.

In order to prevent delay in taking local action and to reduce the volume of correspondence required between central office and regional offices relative to approval of certain actions connected with the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans, revisions of VA regulations have been prepared to decentralize to regional offices the authority and responsibility for approving reduced-time courses of training under Public Law 16 in excess of 48 months, the furnishing of special equipment and other actions. By this decentralization, authority and responsibility have been placed at the level responsible for taking action. It is expected that improved service to disabled veterans and greater economy of operations will result.

Because severely disabled veterans who have received the training necessary to make them employable and who have been declared rehabilitated experience great difficulty in many instances in obtaining employment, VA policy with respect to providing employment assistance to severely disabled veterans has been reexamined. While the Veterans Administration's primary responsibility under the law is to provide proper training to restore employability to such veterans, the best proof that employability has been restored and that a declaration of vocational rehabilitation by the Veterans

Administration is warranted in the case of a severely disabled veteran, is a showing that the veteran is actually employed in a suitable occupation. In spite of the excellent efforts which have been made to bring about an understanding by the public of the practicability and desirability of employing the physically handicapped, many employers are still reluctant to employ severely disabled veterans even where they are well trained and capable of performing the duties of the position or job for which they apply. Veterans Administration training officers, because of their experience in working with disabled veterans and because of their frequent contacts with employers and others engaged in employment activities, are in an excellent position to secure favorable consideration by employers and, in cooperation with the local employment service, to assist in locating and arranging for suitable employment for severely disabled veterans. While continuing to cooperate with and to utilize to the fullest extent the facilities of State and Federal employment agencies, VA policy has been changed to provide that the training officer will make every reasonable effort, before, during and after completion of training, to insure that the severely disabled veteran's program of training will result in suitable employment.

Program Evaluation.—The 1953 Annual Report described a study being made by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, Department of Veterans Benefits, inquiring into the post training experiences of veterans who trained under Public Law 16. Information for the study was obtained by means of a survey of a random sampling of veterans throughout the country who had trained under Public Law 16. The survey entailed sending out questionnaires to the selected veterans to obtain their post training employment experiences. Ninety-two percent of the selected veterans responded to the questionnaire. Information obtained from the questionnaire was related to the personal characteristics of the trainees and their training records, for the purpose of assisting the Veterans Administration in improving its services to disabled veterans.

The survey showed that 95 percent of the disabled veterans who had completed training were employed; 85 percent were working full time. Over two-thirds of those who completed training were working in the occupations for which they had trained. It is evident that even some of those who changed to other occupations were making good use of their training, since 87 percent reported that they were using skills acquired during training. Many had advanced in their jobs since training.

Those who were doing the kind of work for which they had trained showed considerable job satisfaction. Less than 1 percent did not like their work. The job satisfaction of those who were doing the kind of work for which they had trained was substantially higher than the job satisfaction of disabled veterans who were working outside of the field in which they had trained.

The survey revealed that 9 out of 10 veterans counseled under Public Law 16 felt that vocational counseling had been helpful to them in that it gave them a better understanding of themselves and what they could do. An even higher proportion recommended it for veterans who desire to train

under Public Law 894. This tendency of the World War II veteran to recognize the value of the counseling process while thinking that the service is of more value to his "younger brother," is likely due to the fact that the World War II veteran recognizes that his own background differs from that of the newer veteran. The survey also revealed that disabled veterans also recognized the significance of the training officer visits to their places of training. Nine out of ten reported that these contacts were helpful to them.

The survey results indicate that the purpose of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for disabled veterans, namely the restoration of employability, is being accomplished. Serious pursuit of training, under the watchful eyes of the Veterans Administration, for employment in work in which the disabled veterans can capitalize on their capabilities has resulted in stable employment in productive occupations and considerable job satisfaction.

Another study made during the year reviewed the employment objectives of the 600,959 disabled veterans who had pursued training under Public Law 16 at sometime between the inception of the program in March 1943 and November 30, 1953. It showed conclusively that the disabled veterans of World War II were seriously interested in advancing themselves through training. The following table summarizes the general types of occupations for which these disabled veterans trained:

Occupational objectives of distabled veterans who entered Public Law 16 training prior to November 30, 1953

Major occupational groups	Number entered training	Major occupational groups	Number entered training
Total.....	601, 000	Clerical and sales.....	66, 000
Professional.....	126, 000	Service.....	14, 000
Semiprofessional.....	40, 000	Agriculture.....	83, 000
Managerial and official.....	45, 000	Trades and industrial.....	227, 000

Educational Benefits Activities.—With the increase in Public Law 550 and the continued decline in Public Law 346 training, the major efforts of the educational benefits activity have been concentrated more on the evaluation of individual veteran's programs and the authorization of education and training payments under Public Law 550.

In connection with determining entitlement of individual veterans to requested programs of education and training, determining amounts to be paid to or in behalf of veterans and other case processing activities, the educational benefits activity processed over 5,000,000 cases during the year. In addition, approximately 40,000 visits were made to institutions and establishments in which veterans were enrolled under Public Law 550 for the purpose of verifying that payments of education and training allowance to veterans are made in accordance with the provisions of the law. Over half

of the visits made resulted in the discovery of instances in which institutions and establishments did not comply with one or more requirements of the law. A major proportion of these discrepancies were resolved without difficulty through close cooperation between VA field offices, State agencies, and the institutions and establishments concerned.

In connection with situations involving disagreements between VA field offices and institutions, establishments, and State approving agencies, which could not be resolved on the local level, a Central Office Education and Training Review Panel, consisting of two designated non-VA employee consultants and one VA staff member, was initially established during the 1954 fiscal year to hear testimony, review evidence, and recommend to the Assistant Deputy Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education equitable solutions to these problems.

Training Facilities and Contracts.—The number of educational institutions being utilized by veterans pursuing courses of training declined slightly during the year, while the number of job-training establishments participating in veterans' training programs increased somewhat. Veteran training under all laws was conducted in a total of approximately 12,500 educational institutions (college level and below college level) and 34,000 on-job training establishments. Veterans with service after June 27, 1950, pursued courses in approximately 9,600 educational institutions and 28,000 on-job training establishments in 1954. The latter figures represent sharp increases over the previous year, paralleling the trend in enrollments under Public Laws 894 and 550.

During fiscal year 1954, approximately 5,500 contracts and 1,200 other payment arrangements were in effect with educational institutions to pay tuition, fees, and other charges for veterans training under Public Laws 16, 894, and/or 346. As in prior years, a number of the contracts and other payment arrangements covered an entire State school system. The Veterans Administration does not have any contractual arrangements with educational institutions under Public Law 550 for payment of tuition, fees, and other charges. In lieu of the Veterans Administration making payments directly to educational institutions, the law provides for payment of an education and training allowance to Korean veterans, from which the veterans pay their own tuition and other expenses.

In addition to resident training, veterans may pursue courses of training through enrollment in correspondence courses. During fiscal year 1954, contracts were entered into with 104 correspondence schools for training veterans; 53 were with colleges and universities and 51 with schools offering trade, industrial, and business training. Contracts with the Veterans Administration are not required under Public Law 550 for correspondence courses given by 35 colleges and universities and 41 trade, industrial, and business schools.

The courses of training in which veterans may enroll under Public Laws 346 and 550 require the approval of an approving agency designated by the governor of each State. Where the State declines to establish or designate

an appropriate agency, the Veterans Administration is empowered to exercise that function. In only four States and the District of Columbia does the Administrator through a VA regional office perform the functions of a State approving agency wholly or in part. In addition to the exercise of the responsibility stated above, the Veterans Administration approves courses offered by agencies of the Federal Government, privately owned industrial establishments which are national in scope and which offer courses in training in apprenticeship and other on-job training, and foreign institutions. As of the close of the fiscal year, courses of training offered by 16 Federal agencies were approved for training under Public Law 550. Among the institutions approved were 17 schools for Indians which are operated by the Department of Interior. Under the provisions of Public Law 550, approvals were granted to 43 private industrial corporations which are national in scope. These approvals covered approximately 420 separate courses in apprenticeships or other on-job training in the steel, automobile, railroad, chain store, long-distance telephone, electrical equipment, farm machinery, and photographic apparatus, and materials industries.

The Veterans Administration also approved courses in 206 institutions in 26 foreign countries for the training of Korean veterans as of the close of the fiscal year. Under the provisions of Public Law 550, the courses are restricted to those offered by institutions of higher learning. Approvals were in effect for 493 institutions in 48 countries for training under Public Law 346, including college level and below college level institutions. European institutions dominated the listing of approved foreign institutions followed by institutions in the Western Hemisphere.

With approval of courses and institutions for the training of veterans delegated to State approving agencies, it is essential that close cooperation between the Veterans Administration and each State approving agency is achieved. In recognition of the necessity for complete understanding, the Assistant Deputy Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education and certain members of his staff held conferences in different parts of the United States with groups of officials of State approving agencies to resolve problems in administering Public Law 550 and to continue and increase the degree of cooperation between the Veterans Administration and State approving agencies. Additionally, there is established in each State a VA liaison officer, whose primary responsibility is to maintain close and frequent contact with the approving agencies. These measures have improved mutual understanding of the responsibilities of the Veterans Administration and State approving agencies.

The expenses incurred by State approving agencies in the employment of staff personnel and necessary travel to various institutions and establishments are reimbursable by the Veterans Administration under the provisions of Public Law 346, as amended, and Public Law 550. Seventy-two of the 89 State approving agencies in the United States and its territories had negotiated contracts with the Veterans Administration for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the inspection, approval, and supervision of on-job training establishments and educational institutions during fiscal year 1954. Seventeen agencies did not request any reimbursement.

Veterans Plans for Training Under Public Law 550.—A study was conducted during the year to obtain information from veterans who were released from active military service on or after June 27, 1950, to assist the Veterans Administration in determining the number of veterans who are likely to enter training under Public Law 550, and the type of training that they are most likely to enter. The study was based on a questionnaire survey conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, as a supplement to their current population survey for the month of July 1953.

The survey revealed that under conditions prevailing in July 1953 we can expect veterans with service after June 27, 1950, to enter training under Public Law 550 in approximately the same proportion as World War II veterans entered training under Public Law 346; that is approximately half of the veterans. This conclusion is based on the replies in the survey from veterans with service after June 27, 1950, who did not also serve in World War II, since these veterans are considered to be most representative of persons who will subsequently be released from military service.

The survey also revealed that non-World War II veterans eligible for training under Public Law 550 become more interested in training after they have been discharged for a year or so. This may well be the result of the fact that they find themselves less able to compete satisfactorily in civilian life without benefit of more advanced or specialized training, than they had anticipated when they were first discharged from the military service.

Another finding is that the distribution of Public Law 550 trainees by type of training is expected to closely parallel the distribution experienced under Public Law 346. In the World War II program over 2 million veterans had pursued their training in schools of higher learning, 3½ million in schools below the college level, 1½ million in job-training establishments, and almost three-quarters of a million in institutional on-farm training.

Benefit Payments.—Payments for subsistence, tuition, supplies and materials, education and training allowances, fees-basis counseling, beneficiary travel, and education and training reporting allowance during fiscal year 1954 totaled \$590,000,000. During the previous fiscal year, these payments totaled \$728,000,000. Payments under Public Law 16 and Public Law 894 during fiscal year 1954 included \$31,000,000 for subsistence, \$9,000,000 for tuition, \$1,300,000 for supplies and materials, and \$300,000 for beneficiaries travel. Benefit payments for education and training under Public Law 346 included \$153,300,000 for subsistence, \$86,000,000 for tuition, and \$8,600,000 for supplies and materials. Payments for education and training allowance under Public Law 550 amounted to \$296,300,000. Other costs under the latter law during fiscal year 1954 were \$50,000 for beneficiaries travel and \$2,700,000 for education and training reporting allowance. Education and training reporting allowance was payable to educational institutions for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution under Public Law 550, to assist in defraying the expense of preparing and submitting required reports and certifications. Payments for fee-basis

counseling offered under all 4 laws amounted to approximately \$1,300,000 in fiscal year 1954.

Expenditures during fiscal year 1954 brought the total benefit payments, since the inception of the vocational rehabilitation and education and training programs, to over \$16 billion.

Guaranteed and Insured Loans

Under authority provided in title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, the Veterans Administration may guarantee or insure home, farm, and business loans made by private lending institutions to veterans of World War II and to veterans with service since the start of the Korean conflict. The eligibility of veterans of the Korean conflict was established by Public Law 550, 82d Congress, approved July 16, 1952, which qualified persons who served in the Armed Forces at any time on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

Veterans who used all or part of their World War II entitlement may requalify for the maximum amount of loan guaranty entitlement by reason of service since the start of the Korean conflict, with the following exceptions: (1) the amount of World War II entitlement used to purchase any real property which the veteran owns will be deducted from the amount subsequently derived from service since the start of the Korean conflict; and (2) the amount of World War II entitlement used will be deducted from the amount subsequently derived from service since the start of the Korean conflict if the Veterans Administration suffered any liability or loss on a loan guaranteed, insured, or made with the use of World War II entitlement.

Loans are made to veterans for a variety of purposes, such as to buy or build a home, to conduct a business or farming enterprise, to buy livestock, machinery, tools, and other equipment, and for working capital. The maximum dollar amount or percentage of the loan which may be guaranteed varies with the purpose of the loan. Loans for home purchase or construction may be guaranteed up to 60 percent of the loan amount, but the guaranteed portion may not exceed \$7,500. During fiscal year 1954, loans for purposes other than home purchase or construction could be guaranteed only up to 50 percent of the loan amount, with a guaranty limitation of \$4,000 on real-estate loans and \$2,000 on nonreal-estate loans.

As an alternative to the guaranty of a loan, qualified lenders may have a loan insured by the Veterans Administration. For each loan insured, the lender receives a credit to his insurance account of 15 percent of the loan amount, but not in excess of \$4,000 for real-estate loans or \$2,000 for nonreal-estate loans. Lenders are insured for losses on such loans up to the aggregate outstanding amount of insurance credits derived from all insured loans made. About 4 percent of the total number of loans closed have been insured. Most of the insured loans were business loans.

Loan applications.—From the beginning of the loan guaranty program late in 1944, a total of nearly 4 million applications were received

for the guaranty or insurance of loans to veterans. Fiscal year totals were as follows:

During fiscal year	Total, all types	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
Total to date.....	3, 939, 523	3, 638, 676	72, 187	228, 660
1944-46.....	284, 496	249, 922	10, 073	24, 501
1947.....	675, 059	595, 195	25, 650	54, 214
1948.....	510, 825	469, 378	14, 774	26, 673
1949.....	296, 021	277, 117	5, 956	12, 948
1950.....	509, 368	490, 277	5, 530	13, 561
1951.....	581, 674	550, 350	4, 504	26, 820
1952.....	369, 206	319, 852	2, 588	46, 766
1953.....	335, 236	319, 359	1, 672	14, 205
1954.....	377, 638	367, 226	1, 440	8, 972

During the first 9 months of fiscal year 1954, applications for home loans continued at about the same level which prevailed in the 2 preceding years, averaging about 27,200 per month. However, during the last 3 months of the fiscal year the volume rose sharply, totaling more than 46,200 in June, the highest monthly total in more than 3 years. The increase in home loan applications was presaged by a big increase in requests for appraisals, which had begun to climb earlier in the year and continued to rise throughout the remainder of the fiscal year.

The greatly increased activity in GI home loans during the last quarter of the fiscal year resulted from a more ample supply of mortgage investment funds for long-term home financing to veterans, with small or no down-payments in many cases.

During the preceding 2 fiscal years, the demand for long-term capital by Government, business, and consumers continued at peak levels, and the flow of investment funds into VA-guaranteed loans continued to be restricted because of the competition of alternative investments offering more attractive yields. Subsequent changes in Government fiscal policies brought a halt to the prior increase in yields on Government bonds. As a result, bond prices began to rise late in fiscal year 1953. By the spring of 1954, yields on outstanding issues of 12 to 20 years maturity had declined to about 2½ percent, and the spread between VA-guaranteed loan interest rates and alternate yields available had risen to a point which made investment in GI loans much more attractive. Also, as a result of Public Law 94, 83d Congress, effective June 30, 1953, lenders were permitted to make a charge against builders to cover any losses which the lenders might sustain in selling loans in the secondary market, thus allowing Government guaranteed or insured mortgages to seek their price level in the private secondary market.

During fiscal year 1954, farm and business loan applications continued at low levels.

Loan closings.—During fiscal year 1954, a total of 332,684 loans were guaranteed or insured, of which almost 97 percent were home loans, about

2½ percent were business loans, and the remainder were farm loans. Of the total loans guaranteed or insured during the year, 48,323 were made to veterans with service since the start of the Korean conflict, and 1,822 were former VA-direct loans which had been sold to private lending institutions and automatically guaranteed.

Of the 322,259 home loans closed during the year, all but 95 were primary loans. About 63 percent of the primary loans were for the purchase or construction of new homes, about 36 percent for the purchase of existing homes, and a little over 1 percent for alterations and repairs.

During fiscal year 1954, real estate and mortgage companies and savings and loan associations originated almost two-thirds of all the home loans closed. The following table shows the percentage distribution by type of lender of home loans closed during the past 3 years:

Home loan originations, by type of lender

Type of lender	Percent of total home loans closed		
	1954	1953	1952
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Real estate and mortgage companies.....	36.5	31.4	31.9
Savings and loan associations.....	28.4	27.5	22.5
Commercial banks.....	14.4	20.1	22.2
Mutual savings banks.....	16.1	16.9	13.5
Insurance companies.....	3.5	2.8	9.0
Individuals and others.....	1.1	1.3	0.9

During the latter part of the fiscal year 1954, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of primary home loans closed with longer maturities and no downpayments. In July of 1953, 40 percent of the primary loans closed had maturities of 25 to 30 years and in June of 1954 the proportion had increased to 65.3 percent of the total. In July of 1953, 8.7 percent of the primary loans closed were made with no downpayments and in June of 1954 this proportion had risen to 25.2 percent of the primary home loans closed. The following table furnishes the status of maturities and downpayments of primary home loans closed during 1953 and 1954:

Maturities and downpayment status of primary home loans closed

Fiscal year	Percent of total primary home loans closed at maturities of;					Percent of total primary home loans closed with:	
	Less than 20 years	20 years	21 to 24 years	25 years	26 to 30 years	Down-payments	No down-payments
1953.....	16.6	41.6	5.2	33.3	3.3	94.8	5.2
1954.....	12.9	32.7	2.7	40.0	11.7	85.3	14.7

During calendar year 1954, the shift from lower to higher priced homes continued. During the year only 32 percent of the homes were purchased for less than \$10,000 as compared with 40 percent in 1953, 49 percent in 1952, and 70 percent in 1951. The trends in the purchase prices of home loans closed during the last 4 fiscal years are contained in the following table:

Purchase price distribution of home loans closed

Range	Percent of total closed during fiscal year			
	1954	1953	1952	1951
Less than \$8,000.....	11.4	16.6	18.6	32.8
\$8,000-\$9,999.....	20.8	23.6	30.3	37.2
\$10,000-\$11,999.....	31.0	31.0	27.8	17.6
\$12,000 and over.....	36.8	28.8	23.3	12.4

During the fiscal year, 99.8 percent of the home loans closed were guaranteed and the remaining 0.2 percent were insured. The average principal amount of home loans was \$9,914 of which an average of \$5,747 was guaranteed or insured. About 47 percent of the farm loans closed during the year were guaranteed and the remaining 53 percent were insured. The average principal amount of farm loans was \$4,449, of which an average of \$1,149 was guaranteed or insured. Only 7 percent of the business loans closed during the year were guaranteed, while 93 percent were insured. The average loan amounted to \$2,786, of which an average of \$497 was insured or guaranteed.

Principal amount of loans guaranteed or insured

[In millions of dollars]

During fiscal year	All types	Home loans	Farm loans	Business loans
Total to date.....	23, 948	23, 113	257	578
1944-46.....	846	782	19	45
1947.....	3, 612	3, 346	98	168
1948.....	2, 962	2, 817	59	86
1949.....	1, 353	1, 293	22	38
1950.....	2, 163	2, 113	18	32
1951.....	3, 693	3, 634	19	40
1952.....	3, 315	3, 200	10	105
1953.....	2, 780	2, 735	7	38
1954.....	3, 224	3, 193	5	26

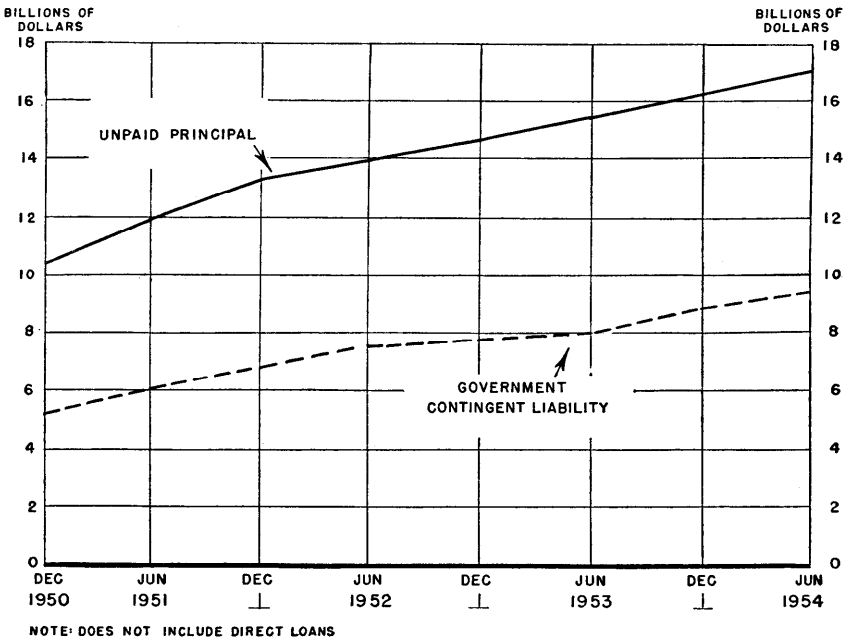
Contingent liability.—The Veterans Administration liability, as guarantor of a loan, is limited to that amount which has the same percentage relationship to the unpaid indebtedness that the original amount of guaranty

bore to the original amount of the loan. In other words, as payments are received and credited to reduce the balance of the loan, a proportionate reduction takes place in the amount of the guaranty. For example, an \$8,000 home loan guaranteed for 60 percent, or \$4,800, when reduced by payments to \$6,000 is protected by a guaranty amounting to \$3,600, or 60 percent, the same percentage of the loan which was originally guaranteed.

The Veterans Administration's liability on insured loans extends to the accumulated credit balance in lenders' insurance reserve accounts, but not in excess of the unpaid principal balance of insured loans in force.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program in 1944 through June 1954, more than 3½ million loans, having an original principal of almost \$24 billion, had been guaranteed or insured for \$12.7 billion. As of the end of fiscal year 1954, there were 2.9 million loans outstanding on which the contingent liability of the Government was estimated to be \$9.6 billion. The estimated outstanding principal balance and contingent liability on guaranteed or insured home loans in force during the past 4 years are shown in the following chart:

**VA HOME LOANS OUTSTANDING
(ESTIMATED SEMIANNUALLY)**



Loans repaid in full.—During fiscal year 1954, more than 150,000 loans, having an original principal of \$765 million, were repaid in full. As of the end of June 1954, about 70 percent of all business loans, 56 percent of all farm loans, and 15 percent of all home loans guaranteed or insured since the beginning of the program had been repaid in full—a total of nearly 700,000 loans, having an original principal of \$3.2 billion. The smaller per-

centage of repaid home loans is due to the longer maturities for this type of loan.

Defaults and claims.—During fiscal year 1954, there were 53,094 defaults reported on home loans, an increase of 9 percent over the number of defaults reported during the preceding year. However, the percentage of outstanding home loans which were reported in default was the same in both years—1.9 percent of the average number of loans in force during each year. The percentage of outstanding farm loans which were reported in default declined, while the percentage of outstanding business loans in default increased slightly during fiscal year 1954.

Cumulatively as of the end of fiscal year 1954, a total of 419,000 defaults on all types of loans had been reported by lenders. In 83 percent of all reported defaults, claims were averted by arranging with veterans to pay up their delinquencies, by modifying the terms of repayment, or by arranging for disposition of the property without a claim payment. The trend in number of defaults reported and claims filed during the last 4 fiscal years is shown in the following table:

Defaults and Claims

During fiscal year	Home loans		Farm loans		Business loans	
	Number	Percent of out- standing loans ¹	Number	Percent of out- standing loans	Number	Percent of out- standing loans
Defaults reported						
1951.....	66,629	3.4	2,299	6.0	3,099	4.7
1952.....	56,763	2.5	1,556	4.4	4,235	4.7
1953.....	48,648	1.9	1,274	4.0	4,806	4.8
1954.....	53,094	1.9	1,059	3.7	3,850	4.9
Claims filed						
1951.....	4,394	.226	387	1.006	743	1.121
1952.....	3,286	.143	230	.646	706	.784
1953.....	3,116	.123	189	.593	1,202	1.192
1954.....	2,890	.106	141	.491	1,296	1.641
Claims paid						
1951.....	3,604	.186	370	.962	825	1.245
1952.....	2,478	.108	224	.630	638	.708
1953.....	2,478	.098	171	.536	958	.950
1954.....	2,417	.089	148	.515	1,486	.941

¹ Average number of loans outstanding during year.

From the beginning of the loan guaranty program through June 1954, about \$120 million was expended in connection with the payment of claims and the purchase of properties and loans incident to security liquidations.

About half of this amount was paid out on claims and the balance was disbursed in acquiring properties, in acquiring loans on which foreclosures by lenders were imminent, for expenses of property management and sales, and for miscellaneous expenses in connection with liquidation proceedings.

The gross expenditures of about \$120 million were offset by nearly \$38 million which had been returned to the Treasury from property sales and rentals, from recoveries on claim payments, and from principal and interest payments on properties sold and loans acquired. Assets on hand consisted of balances due on properties sold on terms and from loans acquired, amounting to \$50 million, and of unsold real estate, valued at \$11 million. These assets, together with the funds already returned to the Treasury, totaled \$99 million. In addition, there was \$23 million in accounts receivable, due mostly from veterans on whose behalf the Veterans Administration was required to pay claims.

Of the total number of accounts receivable which had been established as a result of claim payments, it has been necessary to report about one-half to the General Accounting Office as uncollectible. About \$8 million had been collected on accounts receivable and additional recoveries were expected on the \$23 million in accounts receivable which were being carried on the books at the end of the fiscal year 1954. This latter amount represented less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the initial principal amount of all loans which had been guaranteed or insured.

Some losses may be sustained on outstanding balances due on properties sold and loans acquired, and on the current book value of unsold real estate on hand. However, the experience during the 10 years in which the program has been in operation on property sales and acquired loans has been favorable. Property sales amounting to more than \$65 million have exceeded the capitalized book value by about 2 percent. Of the approximately 10,000 accounts established for properties sold and loans acquired during this period, about 6 percent have already been repaid in full and less than 2 percent had resulted in foreclosures or voluntary conveyances through default.

Property acquisition and management.—During fiscal year 1954, lenders elected to convey 2,389 security properties to the Veterans Administration upon liquidation of defaulted loans; as compared with 2,322 conveyances in fiscal year 1953 and 2,295 properties so conveyed in fiscal year 1952. Cumulatively through June 1954, a total of 13,467 properties had been assigned to the Veterans Administration. The status of the properties so assigned as of June 30, 1954, was as follows:

	<i>Number</i>
Properties assigned to VA by lenders.....	13, 467
Assignments withdrawn before transfer.....	270
Properties redeemed before acquisition of absolute title by VA.....	273
Properties sold.....	10, 567
Cases pending, June 30, 1954—total.....	2, 357
Pending acquisition by VA.....	645
VA-acquired properties on hand.....	1, 712

Appraisals and construction compliance inspections.—During the first half of fiscal year 1954, requests were received to appraise 226,715 dwelling units on which it was proposed to make GI loans. This was about 3 percent less than the number for which appraisal requests were received in the same period of the preceding year. However, during the second half of fiscal year 1954, requests were received to appraise 405,802 dwelling units as compared with requests for 247,961 appraisals during the corresponding period of fiscal year 1953—an increase of 63 percent. The increased volume of appraisal requests during the latter half of fiscal year 1954 resulted from a more ample supply of mortgage investment funds for GI loans.

In each transaction involving real or personal property to be purchased by a veteran with the proceeds of a loan guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration, the purchase price of the property, according to law, may not exceed its reasonable value as determined by proper appraisal. In most cases, the services of competent local appraisers are utilized on a fee basis and their appraisals are reviewed by VA salaried personnel to assure that the appraisal conclusions are sound, consistent, and proper and that prescribed instructions, procedures, techniques, and requirements have been correctly applied. Where an appraisal request involves a group or project of five or more houses, an appraisal committee is designated and a master certificate of reasonable value is issued for all of the units in the project. During fiscal year 1954, more than 500,000 certificates of reasonable value were issued.

Where an appraisal involves proposed construction, a minimum of three compliance inspections is required during construction (either by the Veterans Administration or the Federal Housing Administration) in order to assure compliance with approved plans and specifications, minimum property requirements, and with any other conditions upon which the certificate of reasonable value was issued. The VA construction compliance inspections are generally made by qualified fee inspectors designated by the Veterans Administration and their reports are reviewed by VA salaried technicians. During fiscal year 1954, a total of 622,733 construction compliance inspections were reviewed, as compared with 483,760 in the preceding fiscal year.

During fiscal year 1954, a streamlined procedure was instituted for the appraisal of existing homes in cases where a veteran had signed a contract of sale or offer to purchase a home and a lender was willing to make the veteran a loan, provided the appraisal and other determinants of eligibility were met. This procedure was applicable to an existing home, the construction of which had been completed at least 1 year prior to the date of the appraisal request and was designed to expedite the determination of reasonable value within about 3 workdays in this type of case.

Due to the greatly increased appraisal activity in the latter half of fiscal year 1954, a critical problem arose in the expeditious processing of appraisals in many regional offices. Previous limitations on the volume of appraisal assignments which could be made to a single fee appraiser were lifted in many offices; limited personnel increases, on a salaried and fee contractual basis were authorized wherever possible to offices with the biggest work-

loads; and streamlined processing procedures were adopted wherever practicable to do so without sacrificing the quality of the determinations of reasonable value.

During fiscal year 1954, a number of refinements were issued relative to the determination of minimum property requirements and reasonable value determinations in coordination with other Government agencies, resulting in an improvement in housing practices throughout the country.

Direct Loan Program

The Veterans Administration is authorized to make direct loans to eligible veterans for the purchase or construction of homes or for the construction or improvement of farmhouses in areas where guaranteed or insured home loans are not available from private lending sources. Designated direct loan areas are primarily the less populous counties or portions of counties.

The original authorization extended from July 19, 1950 to June 30, 1951, and empowered the Administrator to make direct loans up to \$150 million (Public Law 475, 81st Cong., approved Apr. 20, 1950). After expiring at the end of June 1951, the authority was renewed on September 1, 1951, on a revolving fund basis, limited to \$150 million outstanding as of any one time, and extended to June 30, 1953 (Public Law 139, 82d Cong.). The revolving fund included the unreserved portion of the original \$150 million fund allocation, plus the increment from loan repayments, and the proceeds of sales of direct loans to private investors. The revolving fund was augmented in April 1952 by an additional allocation of up to \$125 million, to be made available by the Secretary of the Treasury in quarterly installments of \$25 million, less the proceeds of direct loan sales in the preceding quarter (Public Law 325, 82d Cong.). Under the provisions of Public Law 101, 83d Congress, approved July 1, 1953, the program was continued for 1 year, to June 30, 1954, with up to \$100 million added to the revolving fund, to be made available in quarterly installments, and the maximum interest rate on direct loans was raised to conform to the rate on guaranteed loans.

From the beginning of the direct loan program in July of 1950 through June 30, 1954, a total of 88,560 formal applications for direct loans had been received, of which 31,279 had been withdrawn or denied, 49,311 had resulted in closed and fully disbursed loans, and 7,970 were in process. From the inception of the program, a total of \$411,091,700 had become available in the revolving fund for making direct loans. This sum was derived from the following sources:

Original congressional authorization.....	\$150, 000, 000
Subsequent Treasury advances (nine quarterly advances).....	213, 741, 300
Proceeds of direct loan sales.....	16, 468, 000
Other principal repayments.....	30, 882, 400
Total.....	411, 091, 700

By the end of June 1954, the initial amount of direct loans disbursed was \$345,941,600. . An additional \$57,698,700 had been committed for loans in

process, leaving \$7,451,400 in uncommitted funds available for making additional direct loans.

As of June 30, 1954, there were 38,600 veterans with loan applications or requests on file for which funds had not been reserved in the 57 VA regional offices which have areas designated as eligible for direct loans as compared with 27,200 at the end of June a year ago.

As of the end of June 1954, a total of 3,420 direct loans had been terminated, 698 by repayment in full, 2,632 by sale, 44 by foreclosure, and 46 by voluntary conveyance of title to the property. As of the end of June 1954, there were 1,870 direct loans in default, of which 262 were four or more installments in default, or about one-half of 1 percent of the 45,891 direct loans outstanding on that date.

Grants to Disabled Veterans for Specially Adapted Housing

Veterans with certain specified service-connected permanent diseases or injuries may obtain special assistance from the Veterans Administration in procuring suitable homes. This program is authorized under Public Law 702, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 286, 81st Congress, which provides that veterans are eligible for grants whose disabilities include "the loss, or loss of use by reason of amputation, ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies or paralysis, of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheel chair." Assistance is authorized in the form of a grant of not more than one-half of the purchase price of a dwelling, specially adapted to the veteran's individual needs, with a \$10,000 maximum single grant. Also, eligible veterans who already own their homes may secure grants for the purpose of reducing outstanding indebtedness or to pay for suitable alterations.

Loan guaranty officers assist veterans in making arrangements for home construction or purchase. In many cases, that portion of the home's cost which is not covered by the grant may be financed with a guaranteed loan. Technical aid is made available in the form of model plans and specifications for specially adapted homes. They incorporate such features as wide doors and ramps for wheelchairs, exercise facilities, and special fixtures and construction details which may be adapted to the needs of the individual veteran. Other VA departments and services cooperate in expediting the program. The Veterans Claims Division, Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., reviews initial applications and passes on the veteran's legal eligibility, and the Department of Medicine and Surgery determines whether a specially adapted house is practicable and suitable in the case of each applicant.

As of June 30, 1954, a cumulative total of 6,746 veterans had submitted initial applications for benefits under this program. Of this number, 5,304 had established eligibility for grants, of whom 555 were made eligible in fiscal year 1954. Of the 5,304 veterans who had established eligibility for grants, a cumulative total of 3,898 had formulated definite plans and had filed final applications for grants for specific housing. Only 15 of the final applications filed had resulted in cancellations, 261 were pending approval, and the remaining 3,622 had been approved for grants totaling \$33,851,904,

an average of \$9,346 per grant. Of the 3,622 final applications approved, 2,539 were for the purpose of buying a lot and building a house, 586 were made to build a house on a lot already owned by the veteran, 291 were made to remodel a house the veteran owned, and the remaining 206 were for the purpose of reducing the outstanding indebtedness on a suitable home which the veteran had previously purchased.

The status of grants approved and fully disbursed during fiscal year 1954 and cumulatively to date was as follows:

	During fiscal year 1954		Cumulative end of fiscal year 1954	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grants approved.....	541	\$5, 353, 477	3, 622	\$33, 851, 904
Grants fully disbursed.....	564	5, 322, 810	3, 529	33, 031, 987

Administrative developments

During fiscal year 1954, the decentralization of loan guaranty accounting operations from central office to field stations was completed. This resulted in a substantial reduction in central office employment with a very slight offsetting increase in field employment.

In fiscal year 1953, plans were developed for converting and maintaining entitlement control accounts from manual to machine records, with a view to expediting the determination of the amount of guaranty to which veterans were entitled. Further review of these plans in the first half of fiscal year 1954 led to the conclusion that decentralization of such activities would increase operating efficiency and effect a savings in overall personnel costs. Previously developed procedures were modified to adapt machine entitlement controls to a decentralized operating basis. This revised procedure became effective in January 1954 and resulted in a substantial net reduction in employment.

The development of a work measurement program, initiated during fiscal year 1953, was substantially completed in fiscal year 1954. The development of a work measurement program, applicable to the many and varied types of loan guaranty activities, became increasingly important, as the magnitude of the program expanded, in order to facilitate the determination of manpower requirements.

During fiscal year 1954, sanctions were invoked against lenders and builders in a number of cases where there was evidence of violation of the provisions of the Act or regulations. Under authority provided in title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, lenders or holders of guaranteed or insured loans may be temporarily suspended where it has been found that they have wilfully or negligently engaged in practices detrimental to the interests of veterans or the Government, and the Veterans Administration may refuse to appraise dwellings if it is determined that any party or parties involved, or financially interested in the construction or sale of such units, have heretofore participated in the construction

or sale of units to veterans which involved substantial deficiencies in construction, have failed to discharge contractual obligations to veterans, or have engaged in practices which were unfair or unduly prejudicial to the veterans concerned. Any person or persons affected by the imposition of such sanctions have the right to request a hearing at which they are afforded full opportunity to appear and introduce evidence showing why the sanctions should be terminated or modified. As a result of evidence adduced at such hearings or otherwise, the sanctions may be affirmed or terminated and, in the case of flagrant violations, may be referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Contact

To the individual veteran, his dependent, beneficiary, representative, and all other persons, who visit or otherwise call upon the Veterans Administration, the contact service provides information and assistance in regard to the preparation, development, submission, and presentation of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. The contact service also furnishes information and assistance concerning veterans' activities of all Federal, State, county, and local agencies. As the point of direct contact with veterans, trained contact service personnel are able to provide uniform information relative to programs, policies, and procedures concerning veterans' benefit participation, thus assuring coordinated consideration and action regarding claims for benefits.

The accomplishment of this mission required the assignment of contact personnel at a total of 578 locations throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines during peak months of the fiscal year as follows: central office; Veterans Benefits Office, D. C.; 69 regional offices and regional office-hospital type centers; 301 VA offices; 15 Armed Forces hospitals and 5 other non-VA hospitals; 14 Army transfer stations; 13 hospitals at regional office-hospital type centers; 13 hospital-domiciliary type centers; 142 separate hospitals and 3 domiciliaries. At year's end a total of 564 separate locations were manned by contact personnel.

The extent of assistance on veterans' benefit matters furnished by contact personnel to veterans and their dependents is reflected by the following comparison of fiscal year 1954 workload accomplishment:

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Number of individuals assisted during personal visits at the office.....	7, 118, 841	8, 143, 183	8, 248, 138	10, 560, 209	14, 546, 168
Number of institutionalized veterans, the physically incapacitated or otherwise unable to visit a VA office, who were assisted during a personal interview at their place of residence.....	223, 997	236, 993	251, 614	254, 886	177, 429
Number of individuals assisted during telephone interviews.....	4, 717, 152	5, 126, 869	5, 420, 213	6, 371, 603	7, 873, 445
Activity-performance related to such interviews:					
Appearances before VA rating agencies and agency members in the presentation of a claim for benefits.....	162, 216	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Review of veterans' records in connection with benefit participation...	850, 288	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Benefit application preparation.....	1, 773, 812	1, 750, 382	1, 651, 135	2, 278, 281	3, 699, 187
Correspondence preparation.....	1, 663, 667	1, 716, 009	1, 856, 720	2, 268, 550	2, 942, 147
Preparation of forms and other supplementary material regarding applications for benefits.....	1, 881, 137	1, 473, 103	1, 598, 515	1, 913, 532	2, 267, 461

¹ Comparable statistical data not reported.

Regional office contact personnel in the performance of their responsibilities in the administration of the government life insurance program at the regional office level, participated in the development of 27,583 claims of insureds for disability insurance benefits being considered by adjudication personnel at district offices and the Insurance Center, D. C. In addition, a total of 274,929 separatees attended discussions conducted by contact personnel assigned to Armed Forces hospitals and Army transfer stations, either on a full- or part-time basis, to provide specialized counseling to in-service personnel undergoing separation for disability reasons or routine termination of active-duty obligations.

Inquiries on entitlement to benefits by veterans with active service in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, and by dependents of such veterans under the provisions of acts of Congress legislated in their behalf, accounted for 38.1 percent of the total number of personal interviews with visitors conducted by contact representatives during the fiscal year.

The need and interest of veterans and their dependents regarding particular categories of VA-administered benefits and privileges, taking into account veterans of all wars and those with peacetime service, reflected a high of 26 percent in personal interviews regarding vocational rehabilitation, education and training benefits; 22 percent on Government insurance matters; 19 percent on disability compensation and pension benefits; 11 percent on medical care and hospitalization; 4 percent on death compensation and pension benefits; 12 percent on the guaranty of loans and other VA benefits; and 6 percent on non-VA-administered benefits.

Program responsibility for contact activities in VA hospitals and domiciliaries was transferred from the Department of Medicine and Surgery to the Department of Veterans Benefits in line with the reorganization of the Veterans Administration, because contact personnel at VA hospitals and domiciliaries function almost completely within the realm of responsibilities vested in the Department of Veterans Benefits. Contact personnel stationed at hospitals and domiciliaries are now supervised by regional office officials proximate to the site of operations, whereas heretofore personalized technical direction was provided only when central office contact supervisors visited the station on an annual basis. In addition to the beneficial effects of closer supervision, a means has been afforded to improve coordination of all contact operations within each regional area. Also, in line with the reorganization there has been established in central office a necessary liaison between the contact service and services of all three separate departments under the reorganization with the result that field contact personnel are kept currently informed of all matters relating to the VA benefit program. In accordance with the policy of decentralization of authority to regional managers, there has been provided in a single publication all basic policies and mandatory procedures for contact operations. Through cooperation of the Department of Insurance, a comprehensive training guide providing a basis for conducting refresher training programs at the regional office level was prepared and distributed to field stations.

Foreign Affairs

Under the reorganization of the Veterans Administration the major responsibilities of the foreign affairs program during fiscal year 1954 were staff activities related to the administration of grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for hospital construction and medical care as provided by Public Law 865, 80th Congress, as amended; the administration through the Department of State of Veterans Affairs offices in Paris, London, Rome, and Mexico, D. F.; provision of technical instructions under which the large number of foreign service offices in all other foreign areas provide services to American veterans and their beneficiaries; and specialized staff activities related to administration of the Manila regional office and the VA office, Canal Zone.

This activity was also responsible for providing agency liaison with the Department of State, the Department of Veterans Affairs of Canada, and officials of other Allied Governments, and participated in the development and refinement of policies and procedures for handling foreign claims and providing reciprocal services to veterans of Allied Governments under Public Law 499, 79th Congress.

The VA activities in the Philippines continued to represent the major part of all foreign programs administered by the Veterans Administration. The large number of Filipinos serving in the U. S. Armed Forces, most of whom served prior to Philippine independence, has resulted in a living veteran population of about 355,000 during the year, including 347,000 Philippine Army, Philippine Scouts, and guerrilla veterans. Although participation in the vocational rehabilitation and education program continued to decline somewhat during the year, new disability and death claims were still being received at a high rate, there being 5,818 of the former and 10,807 of the latter during the year. With respect to field examinations, 1,774 of these pertaining to compensation were completed and the guardianship load grew from 11,794 to 13,466. Also during the year 3,629 physical examinations were conducted. Total employment in the Manila regional office during this period averaged 375.

During the year, the Philippine Government awarded construction contracts for the 672-bed hospital to be constructed for Philippine veterans, as authorized by Public Law 865, 80th Congress. Contracts awarded were based on bids received in June 1953. The contracts will permit construction with the \$9,400,000 in funds appropriated for this purpose. Building began early in fiscal year 1954 and at the close of the year was 32 percent completed. Basic construction was scheduled for completion early in 1955 and the new institution, after being equipped and staffed, is expected to be ready for patients by September of that year. Meanwhile, as of June 30, 1954, 718 eligible Philippine Army and recognized guerrilla veterans were hospitalized by the Philippine Government on a reimbursable basis in Government and private hospital facilities.

An average of 137,305 veterans, their dependents, and other beneficiaries, residing in 99 foreign areas, received benefit payments each month, which amounted to more than \$81,000,000 during fiscal year 1954.

Guardianship and Field Examination

The guardianship and field examination program safeguards the estates of minors and incompetents entitled to benefits under acts administered by the Veterans Administration, including litigation arising therefrom in the State and other appropriate courts in which the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is represented by his duly authorized attorney.

In addition, legal advice and assistance is furnished with respect to the application of the Federal and State law and VA regulations and instructions relating thereto.

The operations were performed in the office of the Chief Attorneys in regional offices, centers with regional office activities, and Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., totaling 69. The operations were supervised by attorney-supervisors located in four area supervision offices whose reports were reviewed by the guardianship and field examination service which initiated and recommended corrective action when indicated.

The total number of beneficiaries under guardianship increased from 316,240 on June 30, 1953, to 326,984 on June 30, 1954. Minors increased from 220,247 to 225,571 and incompetents from 95,993 to 101,413.

The estates of these beneficiaries received during the fiscal year a total of \$179,337,553.94 through payments and earnings, an increase of \$16,-056,960.36 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The assets of such estates aggregated \$448,527,666.10. Illegal investments noted were \$55,-968.14, an increase of \$21,102.51 as shown for the preceding year. Losses, recoveries and savings, were reported as follows:

Losses:

Total losses-----	\$242, 429. 15
Embezzled or misappropriated-----	217, 935. 75
Lost on deposits-----	37. 20
Lost on investments-----	24, 456. 20

Recoveries and savings for beneficiaries by chief attorneys' offices:

Total recoveries and savings-----	2, 337, 735. 36
Of amounts embezzled or misappropriated-----	240, 442. 03
On investments and expenditures-----	114, 561. 75
On commissions-----	29, 307. 55
On fees-----	58, 279. 95
Legal services rendered-----	1, 895, 144. 08

Actual cash collections for beneficiaries totaled \$260,771.80 and for the United States from escheated funds, including post fund, overpayments, and illegal payments, \$906,577.93.

There were 34,950 court appearances by VA attorneys in connection with guardianship and other matters.

The field examination activities which comprised examinations (investigations) into claims or cases arising out of the various benefit programs, including guardianship activities, numbered 135,509, a decrease of 350 field examinations as compared with the fiscal year 1953.

There were relatively few cases necessitating litigation in State courts in safeguarding the estates of minor and incompetent beneficiaries under guardianship. This was due to the effectiveness of supervision exercised by the Veterans Administration over fiduciaries in preventing improper administration of guardianship estates.

Systematic review of operation of guardianship, field examination, and other activities was made through correspondence affording advisory service, and direct personal supervision of the chief attorneys' offices by attorney-supervisors. Review of reports of statistical data submitted monthly by chief attorneys in the field stations was another method of control. Extensive studies were made to provide for more efficient and economic operations of the chief attorneys' offices which resulted in revision of VA regulations, and consolidation of manuals implementing said regulations, and redesigning and revising forms.

An extensive study of all activities of chief attorneys' offices was made and is continuing. From the analysis made during this fiscal year considerable progress was made to accomplish the aforesaid objectives to the extent feasible in such professional operations.

Office Administration Service

Under the office administration program policies, procedures, and performance standards are developed for a variety of administrative services and functions performed in the regional offices and the Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.

Cost of the administrative operations has been reduced through:

(1) The introduction during the past fiscal year of a revised work measurement and production-control system which is based on a series of work rate standards which reflect capability of performance rather than an averaging of past performance rates. The system which was placed in use during November 1953 had the accompanying results of improved performance rates and more effective personnel utilization. During the 7 months that the system was in operation, there was a net reduction of 440 employees in the regional offices administrative divisions while the administrative activities workload remained stable. The salary savings when projected on a yearly basis and computed at the average annual salary of \$3,345 equals \$1,471,800.

(2) Installations of remote control dictating systems in adjudication divisions of 18 regional offices and in the compensation and pension service of the Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C. The cost of these installations will be amortized in less than 1 year and will result in annual savings of over \$200,000. The system also facilitates service to veterans and their beneficiaries by expediting the preparation of correspondence related to veterans claims for benefits.

(3) Traffic surveys on telecommunication equipment in regional offices which have resulted in equipment changes by which reductions in basic equipment costs and attendant personnel costs have been realized. A program of recurring surveys is continuing to effect, wherever economically

feasible, changes or reductions in equipment without adversely affecting service in the offices concerned.

As a result of continuing surveys of tabulating equipment usage, improved management techniques, and a slight decrease in workload, 81 pieces of equipment having an annual rental value of \$65,538, including excise tax, were removed from the VA regional offices.

The tabulating machine facilities of regional offices and machine records and accounting section, central office, were utilized to create punched cards reflecting data gathered during the factfinding phase of the development of performance standards for field station operations. Information in these cards was mechanically summarized and calculated. Subsequently, tabulations were produced in various formats and arrays as requested by the organizational elements concerned. By this method, it was possible to expeditiously and economically compile in tabular form the vast quantity of data required in the development of performance standards for the various elements of the Department of Veterans Benefits.

Tabulating machine procedures were established for mechanically preparing punched card and paper orders from prepunched cards resulting in an annual net savings of 356 man-hours, or \$548.40. Furthermore, this procedure provided a mechanical check to assure that only authorized forms are ordered and, also, reduced by approximately 10 days the time required for central office to process these orders to the Government Printing Office.

A practical administrative technique was developed for decentralizing the central entitlement control section located at the New York regional office. Formerly, in connection with applications for new loans under the loan guaranty program, the New York regional office manually maintained a file of 5,000,000 cards. Since this file was required only for reference purposes, it was microfilmed and the cards destroyed. After an established cutoff date, entitlement control files on punched cards were created in regional offices to comprehend cases of new loan applications not reflected on microfilm. These changes not only induced space and equipment economies, but improved efficiency in loan guaranty activities.

Due to improved machine techniques, several major personnel reports were mechanically converted to final finished products ready for direct printing for publication. This revised procedure has effected a net annual savings of approximately 300 man-hours, or \$489.

In the records management area, efforts were concentrated on a program for effecting disposal of the largest volume of records possible. Under this program the central entitlement control file was microfilmed and approximately 5,000,000 cards destroyed (3,750 cubic feet) releasing 545 four-drawer and 292 five-drawer filing cabinets. Congressional authority was received to destroy approximately 6,500,000 folders of material pertaining to individual veterans (dummy C and XC folders) (19,500 cubic feet) and 80 percent of the material housed in an estimated 1,000,000 entitlement exhausted Public Law 346 R & E folders (12,000 cubic feet). Arrangements were made with General Services Administration to transfer to Government records centers approximately 400,000 death claims folders meeting an acceptable criterion of lessened activity (30,000 cubic feet).

In addition, requests were submitted to Archives for authority to destroy an estimated 2,000,000 certificate issued (veteran never entered training) Public Law 346 R & E folders (30,000 cubic feet) and 80 percent of the material housed in approximately 6,000,000 terminated Public Law 346 R & E folders (75,000 cubic feet).

During fiscal year 1954, a total of 61 appraisals were made of forms and file series; 35 of which resulted in the determination that records were subject to disposal and accordingly were submitted to Archives for disposal authority. Disposition of 21,066 cubic feet of material by destruction (including the 3,750 cubic feet from central entitlement control file) and 57 cubic feet by transfer to VA records service center was actually accomplished during this period. Upon completion of disposal actions resulting from records management activities during FY 1954, it is estimated that records holdings within the Department of Veterans Benefits will have been reduced by 170,000 cubic feet. While some of this material is not presently housed in filing equipment, the volume of material involved represents the contents of approximately 22,000 five-drawer cabinets.

As the first step in an overall program to eliminate the creation of unnecessary records, the routine establishment of folders pertaining to individual veterans (dummy C and XC folders) in central office was discontinued. In order to reduce the size of the death claims folder file series, medical treatment folders and certain inactive insurance folders (N) were eliminated from the combined death claims folder which is established upon the death of a veteran.

The continued centralized review of all requests for filing equipment resulted in disapproval from a utilization standpoint of 531 units. The difference, in terms of dollars, between filing equipment requested and that ultimately approved was approximately \$40,000.

A form and form letter control and standardization program was established in the Department of Veterans Benefits in conformity with decentralization of activities, new management concepts and reorganizational requirements. The objectives of the program are to eliminate nonessential forms and form letters and to improve, simplify, and standardize those essential to operations in order to increase administrative and operational efficiency, improve service and public relations, and to effect man-hour and monetary savings. In establishing the program, emphasis has been placed in making a more extensive and complete functional and procedural analysis of forms and form letters and effecting closer coordination with records management activities for the purpose of further reducing the overall cost of paperwork activities.

Personnel

Under this program there is furnished technical advice on personnel matters in the department, and personnel policies, plans, procedures, and standards affecting the regional offices are formulated and recommended.

When reorganization was effected, the department was immediately confronted with the problem of determining the most efficient means of making the necessary changes in the methods and means whereby individual field

stations in the Department of Veterans Benefits presented specific problems to and received staff advice, guidance, and assistance from central office on matters concerning personnel administration.

A small, closely integrated staff of personnel technicians was established to serve as advisors in the several technical fields of personnel responsibility. This required concentrated efforts on the part of these individuals to familiarize themselves as rapidly as possible with the problems peculiar to this department, as well as much coordination with the other departments and with personnel officials at the top staff level.

Several classification studies in central office and the field were carried out to determine appropriate classification patterns under the new organizational structure. Recruitment problems were met by close cooperation with and assistance to operating officials on the basis of their newly developed needs and responsibilities. Appropriate advice and assistance were given on problems concerning personnel relations and disciplinary matters, many of which were without precedent in the agency. Personnel technicians in the Department of Veterans Benefits collaborated extensively with other personnel organizations in central office in developing or rewriting existing manuals for personnel administration. Plans for determining and meeting training needs of the department were initiated.

Supply

The supply program involves the management of all properties, both personal and real, which are used by, or are acquired for use by, Department of Veterans Benefits activities. This overall management program is concerned with the management and control of the supply revolving fund; with the procurement, inspection, storage, and distribution, development of standards and planning of requirements for services, supplies, and equipment used by the department; with the management of real property, and with the operation of a safety and fire protection program.

In addition to department activities, performs functions of centralized purchasing and distribution, including the procurement of assigned categories of supplies, equipment, and services for use by all departments of the agency.

Operating under the supply fund, during fiscal year 1954, the department reduced its inventories substantially. On the date the supply fund was installed, July 1, 1953, total VA regional office inventories amounted to \$948,512. By the end of fiscal year 1954, inventories amounted to \$904,574, a reduction of \$43,938. In addition, the funds data made available through the system contributed to more effective supply management and had a leveling influence on expenditures for supplies and equipment.

Improved planning for budgeting and acquisition of items occurred during this period. Operating costs to appropriations for supplies and equipment for fiscal year 1954 were \$9,046,039 as compared to \$10,022,315 for fiscal year 1953, a decrease of \$976,276.

Appraisal of the supply program with a view toward achieving maximum economy, efficiency, and effectiveness continued through fiscal year 1954. Excess property in the amount of \$249,193 was redistributed within the

Veterans Administration to satisfy the requirements of the various departments. During the fiscal year 1954, surplus property in the amount of \$16,796 was acquired from other Federal agencies and distributed within the Veterans Administration.

Property accounting procedures were revised which greatly simplified accounting for property in use and a project is being developed that will facilitate the taking of inventories of nonexpendable property, thereby allowing for additional simplification of accounting procedures for such property. To further conserve manpower, plans call for the installation of an electric accounting machine system, utilizing only available equipment, to maintain perpetual inventory control. These procedures will replace the present manual system now in operation at veterans' benefits activities.

The real property management function of the supply program is concerned with determining the requirements, acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property occupied by Department of Veterans Benefits, including federally owned and other Government-owned, as well as privately owned, leased, or donated property. In the utilization of real property, the department is concerned with alterations, repairs, and improvements, and custodial services required to make the space habitable and meet the space needs required to service veterans in accordance with pertinent statutory and administrative laws and regulations.

The space holdings for those activities under the administrative control of the Department of Veterans Benefits, as of June 30, 1954, totaled more than 6,600,000 net square feet. Plans are under consideration which have as their objective the reduction of these holdings in fiscal year 1955. These plans are integrated with good housekeeping practices now being employed by field stations as a result of an educational campaign, and should result in economical utilization of not only space but also personal property.

There is also integrated in the program of good housekeeping an educational program of safety and fire protection which has led all VA field stations to establish safety and fire protection committees. These committees hold regular meetings with all levels of management, and have encouraged employee participation throughout the field station.

The safety and fire protection function of the supply program during fiscal year 1954 contributed to a downward trend in accidents and injuries in the field stations under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Benefits. Safety and fire prevention films were utilized to impress on the employee safety and fire prevention measures at work and at home. First-aid courses were given in groups; training in rescue work and use of fire-fighting equipment have been made a continuous part of veterans benefits field station activities.

Safety and fire prevention inspections conducted by safety and fire protection officers and safety and fire protection committees led to the elimination of many unsafe practices and conditions. All stations have well-developed emergency disaster and civil defense programs, and have coordinated these programs with local civil defense authorities. Active participation by VA employees is maintained in all local civil defense tests, when required.

Controller

The Controller is responsible for formulating and recommending policies, plans, procedures, and standards for department-wide application pertaining to the following activities:

- (1) The budgetary programs.
- (2) The finance activities.
- (3) An integrated system of financial, progress, and statistical reporting.
- (4) The conduct of the President's management improvement program, the incentive awards program, and the work simplification program.

This office also conducts continuing surveys and studies of administrative practices, organization structure, and managerial procedures of the department and is responsible for development of cost consciousness on the part of all executives of the department and promotion of better management through a program of improved accounting.

In order to analyze and revise the reports structure of the department to eliminate unutilized data, duplication, and overlapping; and to otherwise insure sound reporting practices, there was undertaken a report by report review of existing requirements. The findings and determination of this review resulted in steps being started to eliminate certain reports where it was determined they were no longer needed; to reduce the submission frequency of other reports in instances where current usage did not require the data as often as it was being received; and to reduce the data content of still other reports where such data was no longer utilized or needed. Preliminary work commenced on the preparation of a single, uniform, reporting manual for the department. This manual is to become a single source of reporting instructions and will incorporate in the proper medium all existing reporting instructions for the major substantive program activities of the department.

To provide guidance and coordination in the establishment of work-rate and quality standards for all field station operations and to integrate the new standards with revised reports, there was created a standards liaison committee comprised of representatives of each program activity, Office of the Deputy Administrator, and staff of this office. The most distinguishing features of this department's standards program are:

- (1) Work-rate standards are to be established for all significant work units on the basis of current factual data developed through intensive and penetrating operations research, to represent what normally should be done, instead of using conventional statistical methods of setting standards based on past historical data.

- (2) Standards are to be based on direct labor requirements, isolating supervision and other indirect labor requirements, with separate standards in form of ratios to be established for supervisory and other indirect labor positions.

- (3) The work measurement system is to be designed so that actual current manpower expenditure will be related to work units produced and the standards so that manpower utilization effectiveness for all significant work units is currently available to responsible first-line supervisors and managers as well as central office.

(4) The standards and work measurement system is to be integrated with the budget program for purpose of preparing personal service budgetary estimates and controlling allocation of funds for personnel.

Incident to the reorganization and the creation of this office there was devised and instituted a continuing reports control system for the department. By this system, each request for reported data within the department is scrutinized to determine, among other things, that the data is essential, is not otherwise more readily available, and is not a duplication of data already being received.

A study of the rising cost of delivering checks covering death compensation and insurance payments to residents of the Philippines resulted in the decentralization of these accounts to the VA Regional Office, Manila. This action made possible estimated annual savings of approximately \$50,000 per annum.

The institutional audit program was continued during the year. From the beginning of this program in September 1949 a total of 2,903 audits of educational and training institutions charges for tuition, supplies and equipment furnished in connection with the education and training program have been completed. These audits have disclosed excess charges in the amount of more than \$21,497,000 at an audit cost of approximately \$5,500,000.

During the first half of the fiscal year when the new organization of central office was being placed in effect, it was necessary to suspend the operation of the incentive awards and work simplification programs. No award recommendations were processed from July 20, 1953, to January 8, 1954, and during that time the training of supervisors in the techniques of work simplification was drastically curtailed. Thus the benefits obtained from these 2 programs were confined to the last 6 months of the fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year both programs were in full operation, each making a substantial contribution to work improvement.

When the awards program was reinstated in January 1954, managers of field stations were authorized to approve cash awards of \$20 or less for locally adopted suggestions. Also, managers were authorized to approve superior accomplishment salary step increases for employees in grades GS-7 and below when prescribed standards for meritorious work performance had been met. These changes eliminated many delays in processing award recommendations, reduced the cost of handling award authorizations, and stimulated employee interest in improving operations and reducing the cost of government service.

The number of awards granted and the benefits realized from work simplification training during the fiscal year 1954 compare favorably with the record for previous years even though the programs were in operation for slightly less than 6 months.

All administrative issues (regulatory and procedural) that were revised by organizational elements within the department were reviewed in whole or in part from the points of view of eliminating redundancies and duplications; of achieving conciseness and clarity; and of assuring conformity with VA and departmental policy. Other administrative issues pertaining to

activities of this department that were not revised were also reviewed to determine if revision was in order. As a byproduct of the revision, the distribution of revised manuals was reduced, thereby saving printing, stocking, and shipping costs.

Continued emphasis was maintained on the program for the reconciliation of certain veterans records in VA field stations for the purpose of insuring correctness and proper location of the records. This program resulted in the correction of approximately 5,500 records and the relocation of 36 veterans folders at regional offices.

The continuing program for the prevention, discovery, and collection of overpayments of subsistence allowance continued to effect reductions in the monthly rate of overpayments and in the number of overpayments outstanding. This program is based on an intensive analysis of local conditions at individual regional offices, with central office personnel assisting in the development of local procedures wherever necessary to correct the situation revealed in the analyses.

Supervision and Appraisal of Field Operations

Under this program there is conducted regular and systematic supervision of all operations in field stations of the Department of Veterans Benefits to assure conformance with established policies, plans, procedures, and standards and that all operations are conducted efficiently and economically; also appraisal of the effectiveness and economy of field station performance pertaining to compensation and pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, loan guaranty and finance operations, and furnishing assistance to field stations in the solution of operational and management problems in connection with the foregoing operations.

Pursuant to the reorganization plan immediate steps were taken to set up the necessary organizational elements; to establish positions and to formulate policies and procedures appropriate to the needs of the new plans for administering the program of field supervision. The field supervision activities previously conducted independently by the Assistant Administrators who had jurisdiction over the several separate programs of the Veterans Administration, were taken over and centralized under the Assistant Deputy Administrator (Field). While provision was made for maintaining centralized control over such activities, steps were taken to actually decentralize the responsibilities, through the activation of five area supervision offices as of May 3, 1954. Each of these area offices with an area representative in charge, has the responsibility for conducting field supervision of all operations in the field stations within their assigned areas and for appraising for the Assistant Deputy Administrator (Field) the effectiveness of station management in carrying out the overall mission of the department in the field.

Preliminary planning with respect to the decentralization of field supervision activities included consideration as to the number of area offices which could best meet requirements, the most suitable locations for the offices and the appropriate staffing pattern. Final decisions were made on the basis of studies involving the distribution of veteran population, the

workload of the several programs, the locations of regional offices, economy of travel, etc. The staffing of the area offices was accomplished with the assignment of a minimum number of field supervisors through careful examination of the requirements of each program and by effecting combinations of some functions. A systematic program of supervisory visits to the field stations was set up for each area supervision office through the preparation of improved itineraries for all field supervisors and schedules setting forth the number of days each supervisor is to spend in each field station. The schedules were devised so as to avoid having a number of supervisors in any given regional office at one time and also to avoid the presence of a number of different supervisors in any one office in unbroken succession over a prolonged period of time.

The five area representatives were recruited and provided orientation regarding the overall mission of the Veterans Administration through meetings with staff officials. Indoctrination with respect to the role of the area supervision offices in the management of the activities of the Department of Veterans Benefits was provided with emphasis being placed upon the need for conducting an effective program of field supervision so directed as to serve as a good aid to management and based upon evaluating the quality of judgment used administratively rather than routine analysis of procedural compliance and with the specific purpose of furthering the overall management improvement effort.

Recruitment of a number of field supervisors was necessary and training was provided with respect to approved methods and techniques to be used in conducting field supervision. Field supervision visits under the new organization were initiated immediately following the activation of the area offices.

Action was initiated to analyze the organizational structure and the operations of regional offices to ascertain whether operating economies could be effected without adversely affecting service to veterans. This project was carried on to the point of accumulating and analyzing data and making preliminary studies which would serve as the bases for more extensive studies during the fiscal year 1955.

A study was made of the five remaining VA offices which were still under the jurisdiction of officials designated as managers to determine the need for these positions and their secretarial positions. The study included consideration of the organizational structure of the offices, the services rendered, the area and veteran population served, the number of personnel assigned, etc. As a result of this study and the recommendations made by this office, the 5 manager's positions and 5 secretarial positions were eliminated with net savings of over \$40,000 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

General

The United States Government, through the Veterans Administration as the administering agency, operates two insurance programs for veterans and servicemen. The insurance program which had its origin in World War I is known as United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI) and the

program which had its inception in 1940 is called National Service Life Insurance (NSLI). According to law these two programs are segregated and are administered separately in all particulars. All phases of these programs, except the adjudication of death claims, are administered by the Department of Insurance through facilities in central office and four field offices. These include the formulation of policy, standards, and procedures for granting or making changes in contracts for life and disability insurance, the collection and disposition of insurance premiums, the maintenance of insurance premium accounts, the adjudication of disability insurance claims, the determination of distributable surplus and its allocation for payment of dividends, and the maintenance of the necessary administrative accounting and actuarial functions for the financial analysis of the insurance funds.

In addition, the Department of Insurance is responsible for: payment of death and disability benefits under the yearly renewable term and automatic insurance provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act (Public Law 193, 63d Cong.); payment of death benefits under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (Part I, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.); administration of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Public Law 120, 68th Cong.); administration of article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Public Law 861, 76th Cong.); and the maintenance of administrative, budgetary and cost accounts for these programs.

Changes in Procedure

During fiscal year 1954, insurance procedures were again the subject of intensive study to determine where improvements and simplification could be accomplished and operating costs reduced without affecting service. Emphasis was placed on developing a program of mechanization, and conversion from manual to mechanical processes was effected in several areas. One such conversion, involving the maintenance of some 875,000 dividend credit accounts, resulted in an annual savings of approximately \$400,000 and reduced transaction processing time. Many other procedural changes and refinements were also placed in effect contributing to a continuing decrease in personnel requirements. An example of a procedural change resulting in considerable savings was the implementation of packet billing. Under this system, insureds who pay monthly premiums by direct remittance are supplied with a packet of 12 identified premium notices once each year, rather than with 1 premium notice each month. Annual savings accruing to the Post Office Department alone as a result of the reduced mail handling under the new system will approximate \$600,000.

Consolidation of District Offices

In the latter part of fiscal year 1954, the number of district offices was reduced from 5 to 3. The Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Georgia, District Offices were consolidated with the District Offices at Denver, Colorado, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, respectively. Savings in overhead and operating expenses resulting from these consolidations will amount to approximately \$1,215,000 per year. The onetime cost of the moves (shipping

charges, transfer of personnel, training, etc.) was \$823,765. Closing of the two district offices did not adversely affect service to veterans, since virtually all of the insurance program is conducted on a direct-mail basis.

National Service Life Insurance

National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) was authorized by the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Public Law 801, 76th Cong.). A summary of this law was included on page 37 of the annual report for 1940, and various amendments were referred to in subsequent annual reports. The applicable provisions of Public Law 23, 82d Congress, enacted April 25, 1951, were outlined in the annual report for 1951. The most recent amendment, Public Law 148, which was enacted by the 83d Congress on July 23, 1953, provides that at the expiration of any term period any National Service Life Insurance policy issued on the five-year-level-premium-term plan which has not been exchanged or converted to a permanent plan of insurance and which is not lapsed shall be renewed as level-premium-term insurance without application for a successive 5-year period at the premium rate for the attained age without medical examination except that insurance granted under the provisions of section 621 (a) of the Insurance Act of 1951 may not be exchanged for or converted to insurance on any other plan.

Insurance funds.—The following funds were established in the Treasury of the United States:

(a) The NSLI fund was created pursuant to section 605 of the NSLI Act of 1940. Premiums for protection against death and disability, interest on invested securities, policy loans, and premiums in arrears and reimbursements from the NSLI appropriation are deposited to the credit of this fund and disbursements for death and disability claims, matured endowments, surrender values, policy loans, and dividends are made therefrom. Reimbursements from the NSLI appropriation are made on account of the following:

(1) Death claims on insured persons whose premiums are waived under the provisions of Public Law 23, 82d Congress.

(2) Policyholder deaths and disablements traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service.

(3) Deaths and disablements among servicemen covered under the gratuitous insurance provisions.

(4) Waiver of recovery of overpayments and erroneous payments.

(b) The NSLI appropriation was created pursuant to section 604. Moneys are periodically appropriated by Congress to sustain this appropriation. In addition, a small amount of income is obtained from certain persons insured in the appropriation under the provisions of section 602 (c) (2) and section 602 (v) (1). Expenditures consist of reimbursements to the NSLI fund as indicated in subparagraph (a) above and direct payments to beneficiaries and insureds covered by this appropriation. Direct payments are also made to certain beneficiaries of insureds whose deaths were chargeable to the Government under certain amendments to the NSLI Act.

(c) The Veterans Special Term Insurance fund was created pursuant to section 621. Premium income and interest on invested securities are credited to this fund and death losses are disbursed therefrom.

(d) The Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund was created pursuant to section 620. Items of income and disbursements are similar to those for the NSLI fund, except that direct appropriations are authorized by Congress instead of the medium of reimbursements to cover specific losses as is done in the case of the NSLI fund.

Detailed summaries of assets, liabilities, income, and disbursements relative to the above funds are given in the statistical tables.

Dividends.—National Service Life Insurance issued prior to 1951 except that issued under the provisions of section 602 (c) (2) and insurance in force under the waiver provisions of section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is participating and entitled to share in gains and savings as such may be determined by the Veterans Administration. All National Service Life Insurance issued after April 1951 is nonparticipating, except for certain replacement rights granted to policyholders who surrendered their participating insurance while in service.

Two special distributions have been made so far, one in 1950 which covered earnings from the policy inception to their respective 1948 anniversaries (or earlier terminations), and the second in 1951 which covered earnings between the 1948 (or date of issue if in 1948 or later) and 1951 anniversaries. In each case a dividend was credited on every policy on which three or more monthly premiums were paid during the dividend period, whether or not the insurance was in force at the end of such period. Regular annual dividends were commenced on January 1, 1952. Through December 31, 1953, \$2,757,949,158 was paid under the first special dividend, \$645,054,147 under the second, \$163,393,109 under the regular 1952 annual distribution, and \$139,841,087 under the regular 1953 annual distribution. As of December 31, 1953, there remained \$61,765,804 to be paid under all distributions.

United States Government Life Insurance

United States Government Life Insurance (USGLI) was issued under the authority of the War Risk Insurance Act (October 6, 1917), as amended, and the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, and the amendments thereto. The applicable provisions of Public Law 23, 82d Congress, were outlined under the heading of National Service Life Insurance in the annual report for 1951.

The most recent amendment, Public Law 148, which was enacted by the 83d Congress on July 23, 1953, provides that at the expiration of any term period any United States Government Life Insurance policy issued on the 5-year-level-premium-term plan which has not been exchanged or converted to a permanent plan of insurance and which is not lapsed shall be renewed as level-premium-term insurance without application for a successive 5-year period at the premium rate for the attained age without medical examination.

United States Government Life Insurance Fund.—The United States Government Life Insurance fund is a trust fund administered by the Government as trustee for the sole benefit of the policyholders. The Government derives no profit whatever from the administration of the fund which may be used only for the payment of claims under United States Government Life Insurance contracts and dividends to the policyholders themselves. All premiums paid on United States Government Life Insurance and all interest earned thereon are covered into this fund in the United States Treasury. In considering the United States Government Life Insurance fund, it must be clearly understood that the beneficial interest in the reserves belongs exclusively to the policyholders. All expenses incident to the administration of the fund are borne by the Government, and, in addition, the Government bears the cost on account of losses as follows:

(a) For deaths and total permanent disablements among members of the armed services while such members are under the waiver provision of Public Law 23, 82d Congress,

(b) For deaths and disablements among other policyholders where such deaths and disablements are traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and

(c) For waiver of recovery of overpayments as provided under section 28. Detailed summaries of income, disbursements, assets, and liabilities relative to this fund are given in the statistical tables.

Dividends.—All United States Government Life Insurance except that in force under the waiver provisions of section 10 of Public Law 23, 83d Congress, is participating. Dividends on policies entitled to participate in the distribution of surplus represent a return of the excess of the premiums paid over the actual current cost of the insurance protection, provided the reserves necessary to cover the future liability on account of the combined benefits, including both total permanent disability and death, have been accumulated.

A comprehensive explanation of the source and distribution of the United States Government Life Insurance dividends is given on pages 76 and 77 of the annual report for fiscal year 1949.

During calendar year 1953, special dividends in the amount of \$63,210,-586, termination dividends in the amount of \$4,475,581, and regular annual dividends in the amount of \$21,739,303 were paid. The cumulative totals paid through December 31, 1953, were \$103,012,510, \$4,475,581, and \$252,086,266 respectively.

Renewable Term and Automatic Insurance

The War Risk Insurance Act, as amended by Public Law 90, 65th Congress, provided insurance in any multiple of \$500, but not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000, against death or total permanent disability, to members of the Armed Forces during World War I. The insurance was issued on the one-year-renewable term plan and could not be renewed after July 1, 1927. Benefits were payable upon the death or total permanent dis-

ablement of the insured at the rate of \$5.75 per month per \$1,000 of insurance for a guaranteed period of 240 months and for as long thereafter as total permanent disability continued.

In addition, automatic coverage was granted to those who became totally and permanently disabled or died within 120 days after entrance into service without having applied for War Risk Insurance providing monthly installments of \$25 for a guaranteed period of 240 months and for as long thereafter as total permanent disability continued.

The basic legislation also authorized that all premiums collected for War Risk Insurance be deposited to, and all benefits paid from, the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation. In addition, transfers from this appropriation to the United States Government Life Insurance fund were authorized by the World War Veterans Act of 1924 (Public Law 242, 68th Cong.), as amended, to cover obligations incurred under United States Government Life Insurance policies for death, total permanent disability, and total disability claims determined to be traceable to the extra hazard of the military and naval service and for waiver of recovery of overpayments and erroneous payments. Transfers are also authorized under section 10 of the Insurance Act of 1951 (part II, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.), covering death and total permanent disability claims incurred while waiver of United States Government Life Insurance premiums is in effect.

The disbursements from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation during fiscal year 1954 totaled \$5,046, 463. Of this amount, \$817,744 was transferred to the United States Government Life Insurance fund, and the balance, \$4,228,719, represents payments on claims under War Risk and Automatic Insurance claims. The cumulative total of all expenditures through June 30, 1954, was \$2,292,976,564. Of this amount, \$137,726,731 was transferred to the United States Government Life Insurance fund, and \$2,155,249,833 was paid on War Risk and Automatic Insurance claims.

Adjusted Compensation

Public Law 120, 68th Congress, as amended, provided adjusted compensation for veterans of World War I covering the period of active service in the Armed Forces provided application was made therefor on or before January 2, 1940. The basic legislation authorized the issuance of adjusted service certificates, maturing in 20 years, to living veterans, provided the adjusted service credit equaled or exceeded \$50 and payment in cash, provided such credit was less than \$50. In the event the veteran died before making application, the adjusted service credit, if \$50 or more, was payable in 10 equal quarterly installments to his dependents, otherwise in one sum. The Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, Public Law 425, 74th Congress, authorized immediate payment of the face value of the adjusted service certificates.

The current activity under this program involves the settlement of reasserted claims and the settlement of outstanding adjusted service certificates. The status as of June 30, 1954, of the Adjusted Service Certificate fund, established under the basic legislation is given in the statistical tables.

Civil Relief

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, makes provision to suspend the enforcement of civil liabilities, in certain cases, of persons in the military service of the United States, in order to enable such persons to devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the Nation.

Article IV of the above act deals specifically with commercial private life insurance policies carried by servicemen before entry into military service. Because of reduced earnings while in service, it was difficult, or even impossible in many instances, for inductees to continue paying premiums on private insurance that they might have had in civilian life. In order to permit these persons to continue their private insurance, arrangement was made through this act whereby premiums, becoming due while in service and for 2 years after discharge, could be charged as loans against the policies. The function of the Government is to guarantee to the insurance company the repayment of any indebtedness not liquidated by the insured himself. Any payment, however, made by the Government is a debt owed to the United States by such insured. No form of Government life insurance is eligible for this benefit by the terms of the act.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act is in full force and effect today and applies to all persons who are called upon to perform service in one of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The data, as of June 30, 1954, on applications adjudicated and approved, cases terminated, and the number of policies still under the protection of the act, may be found in table 83, page 271.

BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS

The Board of Veterans Appeals was established by statutory enactment to decide appeals to the Administrator in connection with claims involving benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Provision is made for hearings on appeal upon the request of claimants, their designated representatives and attorneys; and Members of Congress.

Benefits to veterans or dependents of veterans of all wars, beginning with the Civil War, as well as the Regular Establishment, were involved in the cases finally decided by the Board of Veterans Appeals during the fiscal year. Table 92 on page 276 presents a detailed analysis of appellate actions on cases disposed of during the year.

The Board of Veterans Appeals entered 56,656 appellate actions in 44,861 cases, the ratio of appellate actions to cases being 1.26. There were 3,965 remands for further development of evidence and consideration by agencies of original jurisdiction, subject to return for final determination in case of action unfavorable to the appellant. During the fiscal year, 15,144 hearing cases were disposed of by the Board.

Of the 22,688 appeals reported by originating agencies as pending at close of the fiscal year, 13,707 were reported as certified, now being considered by Board of Veterans Appeals, or in transit. Excluding those in which action had been completed, and in transit to and from field agencies, 10,985 cases were actually before the Board. This was an increase, during

the year, of 2,372 certified cases before the Board, in readiness for appellate review.

In addition to certified cases in the course of appellate consideration and in transit, the filing of appeals was reported in 8,981 cases not yet certified to the Board by the agencies of original jurisdiction because of the need for development of evidence or other reasons.

VA Manual M1-1, which sets forth procedures of the Board of Veterans Appeals in a consolidation of the numerous issues relating to the recording, reporting, development, and certification of appeals by field offices in a single issue, was completed and distributed in February 1954. In addition, change 1 to VA Manual M1-1, clarifying procedure for forwarding records for appellate review, was completed and distributed during the fiscal year. This change is intended to eliminate considerable correspondence heretofore required. The new Appeals Record Card, VA Form 1-670, was issued simultaneously with revised VA Manual M1-1. In the revised form, provision was made for all information to be recorded on the face of the card, thus simplifying recording and reporting of appeals.

A system of preanalysis of mail has been instituted to identify letters to which reply or other disposition may be made immediately. It is thus expected to reduce delay and the consequent repetition of inquiries to a major extent. Studies are also being conducted to increase the effective production. The Board participated with other agencies in the preparation of regulatory and procedural issues, commenting upon or proposing substitute policies and procedures governing the many operations of the Veterans Administration.

GENERAL COUNSEL

As Chief Law Officer of the Veterans Administration, the General Counsel is responsible to the Administrator for the interpretation of all laws administered by or pertaining to the Veterans Administration and for establishing precedents thereon through Administrator's Decisions, binding upon all officers and employees of the Veterans Administration and upon all claimants and other persons concerned. The office is comprised of 3 services, Legal Service (General), Legal Service (Loan Guaranty), Legal Service (Litigation).

Legal Service (General)

On legal questions other than those relating to litigation and loan guaranty, 7,191 opinions, memoranda, and other communications were released during the year. The questions considered included problems of statutory construction of Federal, State, and foreign laws, matters of personal status, compensation, pension, insurance, indemnity, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, and other subjects too numerous to describe. Not included in the figure given are the problems disposed of by oral advice and guidance, of which there were several thousand, involving every phase of VA activity.

There were pending on July 1, 1953, 35 claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. A. 1346 (b), 2671-2680), which authorizes the

heads of Federal agencies, or their designates, to settle claims not exceeding \$1,000 against the United States, when such claims are based on "negligent or wrongful act or omission" by a Government employee acting within the scope of his employment. The General Counsel is the designated official in the Veterans Administration to act for the Administrator in those cases. Regional chief attorneys have been authorized to investigate all such claims and, where deemed without legal merit, act for the General Counsel in denying claims, with a right of appeal in the claimant. As a consequence, most of the claims considered by the office of the General Counsel are those in which a favorable conclusion has been recommended by a chief attorney. During the year 133 of these claims were received; 101 were paid, in some amount, 27 were disallowed, and 40 were pending on June 30, 1954.

During the year, there were reviewed, 3,336 opinions of regional chief attorneys, which under the procedure are required to be submitted to central office for review, for the purpose of insuring conformity with existing regulations and applicable precedents. A total of 121 of these opinions were rewritten in the Legal Service (General) and the balance, 3,215, were approved, either in whole, or as to conclusion only.

Legal Service (Litigation)

Legal Service (Litigation) is responsible for maintaining contact and collaborating with the Department of Justice on all litigation arising out of the activities of the Veterans Administration. Many civil suits are tried independently or in collaboration with the Department of Justice, and supervision is maintained of all litigation activities, both civil and criminal, in the field offices of the Veterans Administration.

Civil litigation.—As of June 30, 1953, the pending civil litigation load amounted to 756 suits of all types. During the fiscal year, 2,450 suits were filed and 5 cases were received for institution of interpleader proceedings, making a total addition of 2,455 to the load existing at the beginning of the year. During the year 151 insurance suits, 10 interpleader proceedings, and 873 other civil suits were disposed of. Memorandums of facts and law were submitted in 351 civil suits. As of June 30, 1954, therefore, there were pending 2,177 civil litigation cases requiring further action, including 346 insurance suits, 28 insurance interpleaders, and 1,803 other civil suits.

Disposition and status of litigated cases

[Fiscal year 1954]

Type of action	Number of cases pending June 30, 1953	New cases received	Cases closed	Cases now pending
Miscellaneous civil litigation	361	2, 315	873	1, 803
Insurance litigation	362	135	151	346
Insurance interpleader	33	5	10	28
Criminal prosecution	607	741	719	629
Tort claims not yet in litigation	35	133	128	40

The civil litigation involves such matters as suits against the United States for insurance benefits; suits on behalf of and against the Government in connection with the vocational rehabilitation and education program; suits for reimbursement and recovery under construction contracts; varied litigation under the loan guaranty program; proceedings in the nature of mandamus or for injunctive or declaratory relief against the Administrator or other public officials by separated former employees and by others in connection with veterans' benefits; and suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act. Aside from the foregoing, which may be described as major items of litigation, there are also involved less important actions, such as suits for recovery of salaries and related payments by former employees of the Veterans Administration and members of the military establishments; suits to recover moneys under the escheat and post fund statutes; suits to recover debts due the United States on a variety of miscellaneous claims, e. g., indebtedness growing out of payments improperly made to training institutions and individuals incident to the vocational rehabilitation and education program; claims paid on the basis of guaranty and insurance of loans under the loan guaranty program; overpayments of subsistence and readjustment allowances; payments made for protection of commercial insurance under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, and a variety of debts arising in various other ways.

During the year there was an unusual increase in the number of miscellaneous civil litigation cases resulting from the fact that the Department of Justice has recently adopted a policy of advising the Veterans Administration of the institution of judicial proceedings in such cases and requesting assistance in connection with the development thereof and has intensified its efforts, as has also the General Accounting Office, to recover on a variety of claims in favor of the United States, as set forth in the last part of the preceding paragraph. The Department of Justice has advised that some 4,000 additional such claims are now being processed for like referral to the Veterans Administration.

The attorneys in Litigation Service prepare statements of facts and law in the civil litigation cases for the use of the Department of Justice and United States Attorneys or other attorneys handling the cases on behalf of the Government. Upon request, the attorneys also prepare briefs, try cases in the district courts and the Court of Claims, or argue appeals thereon in the appellate courts. Recommendations for or against appeal or petitions for writs of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, and recommendations as to compromise of suits are also prepared, generally upon request by the Department of Justice.

Criminal prosecution.—The Veterans Administration is not a criminal investigative or prosecuting agency. In carrying out its administrative responsibilities, however, it must make investigations necessary to determine the validity of claims and payments. In so doing, violations of penal (including forfeiture) provisions of the Federal statutes are frequently demonstrated by the evidence secured. It is the duty of this agency, if a *prima facie* case is made, to submit the evidence to the United States

Attorney or to the Department of Justice. The final determination as to whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant prosecution in any case is the responsibility of the Department of Justice. The Litigation Service coordinates the work in the various regional and district offices of the Veterans Administration to insure that each is kept abreast of the law and of developments in other areas. It also collaborates with the officials of the Department of Justice to the end that the instructions issued to and advice given the various United States Attorneys and chief attorneys of the Veterans Administration are coordinated. It advises with the Department of Justice, and, when indicated, takes action to insure availability of the VA records and witnesses, and assists in trials when requested.

The greater portion of submissions to the various United States Attorneys involved well-defined types of cases, such as offenses growing out of the loan guaranty provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; frauds by training institutions under title II of the same act, the same being generally violations of sections 287, 371, and 1001, title 18, United States Code; and frauds in connection with readjustment allowances (38 U. S. C. 696).

On June 30, 1953, there were pending in this office 607 cases for consideration as to prosecution. During the fiscal year 741 cases were received. Of this total of 1,348 cases, 164 were forwarded to the appropriate regional office chief attorneys for submission to the United States Attorneys, and 45 were submitted direct to the Department of Justice. 719 cases were finally disposed of, leaving 629 such cases requiring further action by this Service as of the end of the fiscal year.

Since August 6, 1946, submissions to the United States Attorneys with a view to prosecutions have normally been made through the regional office chief attorneys. There were pending with the Department of Justice on June 30, 1953, 1,405 cases thus submitted. During the year 653 submissions were made by the field offices to the various United States Attorneys and 885 were disposed of, leaving 1,173 cases on hand as of June 30, 1954. The 885 cases were disposed of as follows:

Closed by Department of Justice.....	629
No bills.....	43
Closed for other reasons.....	63
Convictions.....	134
Acquittals.....	16
Total.....	885

Legal Service (Loan Guaranty)

A total of 1,370 opinions, memoranda, communications, and comments of a legal nature in respect to the guaranty and insurance of loans and the making of direct loans pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694), including matters incident thereto or resulting therefrom, were released during the fiscal year. Of the total number of opinions released, 125 were of a precedent forming nature. The

quality of the opinions submitted by the chief attorneys for review has continued to improve. A total of 432 chief attorney's opinions were reviewed and of this total 343 were approved as written; 62 were amended and only 39 were rewritten. Some of the opinions were rewritten in order to publish them as precedents. It was necessary or desirable to add certain citations or authorities pertinent to the statutes or judicial decisions of other States than those in which the particular opinion originated, and in some instances to correct erroneous statements or conclusions.

In furtherance of the decentralization of the operational aspects of the loan guaranty and insurance of loans and direct loan programs to the regional offices, there was an increased volume of work in the past fiscal year in the review of directives, revised manuals, and emergency interim issues prepared by the Assistant Deputy Administrator (Loan Guaranty) for legal sufficiency. Many of the manuals prepared or which were in process of preparation during the fiscal year were detailed and required careful study by this office in order to ascertain that the administrative and operational features thereof were in compliance with the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694), and the regulations theretofore promulgated by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. This office continued to cooperate and assist the Assistant Deputy Administrator (Loan Guaranty) in certain amendments of the regulations which became necessary during the fiscal year.

The Office of the General Counsel was in almost daily touch with the Assistant Deputy Administrator (Loan Guaranty) and the chiefs of the various divisions operating under him in respect to the numerous practical legal problems which are constantly arising. A great number of legal matters vital to the several programs were discussed, clarified, and solved in oral consultations and conferences with the Assistant Deputy Administrator (Loan Guaranty) and his staff.

In fiscal year 1954, the chief attorneys and the loan guaranty attorneys on their staff have assisted the various loan guaranty officers in the legal work in connection with 2,225 property acquisitions, 2,133 sales of acquired properties, and in connection with the custody, rental, and insurance problems regarding 4,595 parcels of property of various types handled during the fiscal year by the property management division of Loan Guaranty Service. In addition, the chief attorneys and their loan guaranty attorneys have performed the required legal work in relation to 4,327 claims filed by holders of guaranteed or insured loans. The legal matters handled by the various chief attorneys and their loan guaranty attorneys, and which in many cases were submitted to this office for review, cover a broad field of law in respect to real estate titles, mortgage foreclosures, liens, etc. There is also the incidental matter, in connection with the claims allowed and paid, of the collection of the indebtedness due the Government from veterans created at the time claims on the guaranty (or insurance) are paid.

The Office of the General Counsel provides one member and one alternate member of the Central Office Loan Guaranty Committee on Waivers and Compromises. Waivers or offers of compromise were considered during

fiscal year 1954 in 121 cases. The Office of the General Counsel provides one member and one alternate member of a review section of the Central Committee on Waivers and Forfeitures for the purpose of determining whether an educational institution or training institution shall be liable for an overpayment of subsistence allowance to a trainee. (See VA Regulations 2913 (B), 10113 (E) and 12304 (D)). There was reviewed in fiscal year 1954, 127 such cases, and in some instances memoranda was prepared in respect thereto. The cases considered by these committees represent an additional workload to the 1,370 opinions, memoranda, etc., released during the fiscal year, noted above.

Certain opinions of widespread application in respect to the guaranty and insurance of loans and the making of direct loans have been printed, digested, and distributed outside the Veterans Administration. In addition to the legal services performed for the Loan Guaranty Service and the various regional offices, veterans, lenders, attorneys for lenders, Members of Congress, and other governmental agencies frequently call upon the General Counsel for information in respect to the interpretation of the basic law and the regulations, and in some cases for further clarification and application of the opinions published. In some instances the responses to such inquiries, due to the importance of the questions discussed, have been digested and published as precedent opinions.

The legal work in connection with the loan guaranty programs required during the fiscal year the review and construction of other Federal statutes, e. g., Federal redemption statute, Internal Revenue Code, laws in respect to tribal and trust lands administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, etc. This necessarily involved extensive consultations and conferences with officers of these various agencies and departments of the Government.

Distribution of Opinions

During the fiscal year 1954, 223 precedent opinions of the General Counsel and digests were printed and furnished to the various offices in the field and central office.

Publication of Administrator's Decisions

Supplement 7 to volume 1 of the Decisions of the Administrator of Veterans Administration was published during the fiscal year. This publication contains all Administrator's Decisions rendered during the fiscal year 1953, together with Index-Digest thereto.

Recognition of Attorneys, Agents, Organizations, and Their Representatives in Presentation of Claims

During the fiscal year 1954, 285 applications of attorneys were approved and 3 denied; 1 application of agent was approved and 2 denied; 160 applications of representatives of service organizations were approved and 317 accreditations canceled, upon request of the organizations or otherwise.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR LEGISLATION

General

During fiscal year 1954 there were introduced in Congress 6,115 bills and resolutions, all of which were reviewed by the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Legislation to determine their relevancy to veterans and their dependents or if otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans Administration. This review resulted in a selection of 665 bills and resolutions on which the office initiated and maintained history files of their legislative course after they had been indexed, cross-referenced, and, where appropriate, compared with existing laws of related bills and resolutions. In connection with these legislative proposals, 344 reports containing analyses of the proposals concerned, together with pertinent data and comments relative thereto, were prepared at the request of congressional committees, the President, and the Bureau of the Budget. Further, the office represented the Veterans Administration at 105 hearings to assist the congressional committees in the consideration of these proposals, and prepared 71 drafts of bills. In addition, numerous interdepartmental conferences on proposed legislation were attended, and many daily conferences and contacts were completed with VA department heads and top staff officials, and others, involving pending and proposed legislation and other matters requiring advice and assistance in the application of VA policies and practices governing legislative problems and reports. Comments and recommendations were also furnished to the Bureau of the Budget on proposed Executive orders.

Maintenance of the above-mentioned history files, which were employed in the preparation of the mentioned reports, required careful review of 18,697 pages of the daily Congressional Record, exclusive of the Daily Digest, and appropriate clippings therefrom, and examination of 2,533 printed committee reports (of which 205 were found pertinent), of 328 Senate and House documents (of which 57 were found pertinent), and of 783 public and private laws (of which 49 were found pertinent). In each instance the pertinent material was indexed, cross-referenced, and, where appropriate, compared with prior enactments to reflect changes in the law. The legislative activities further entailed the handling of general correspondence including the preparation of more than 1,000 letters and memorandums, other than reports to committees of the Congress, the President, Bureau of the Budget, and executive departments and agencies. Such correspondence was predominantly responsive to congressional inquiries pertaining to legislative matters. Studies were conducted and résumés prepared during the fiscal year on 80 legislative problems and proposals affecting the Veterans Administration. Extensive service from legislative records and research was rendered VA department heads, top staff officials, and others within the Veterans Administration, particularly as to the status and progress of pending legislation. In addition, there were prepared for the use of the Congress, Veterans Administration, and others, in connection with legislative activities, numerous statements, pamphlets, and charts containing compilations of basic laws administered by the Veterans Adminis-

tration for the benefit of veterans and their dependents, explanations and analyses thereof, as well as their historical development.

Congressional liaison activities were continued during fiscal year 1954, through a special staff with offices in the House Office Building to advise and assist Members of Congress and their staffs concerning claims for benefits by veterans and their dependents under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and related matters. In rendering this service approximately 13,500 personal and 103,000 telephone contacts were made and 13,800 miscellaneous letters and memorandums prepared. Also, 480 individual cases were reviewed and briefed.

New Legislation

There are listed below digests of public laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or otherwise of particular interest to the Veterans Administration, which were enacted during the second session of the 83d Congress prior to September 1, 1954.

Public Law 300, 83d Congress, February 20, 1954.—This act amends section 212 (b) of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 406), as amended (5 U. S. C. 59a (b)), to exempt certain commissioned officers retired for disabilities caused by an instrumentality of war from the limitation prescribed by that section with respect to the combined rate of retired pay and compensation as civilian employees of the Government which retired officers may receive. The amendment is effective as of January 1, 1951.

Public Law 308, 83d Congress, March 16, 1954.—This act amends section 602 (w) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (60 Stat. 787; 38 U. S. C. 802 (w)), and section 307 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924 (43 Stat. 627), as amended (38 U. S. C. 518), to provide that, in any case in which a contract of insurance is canceled or voided, after the date of enactment, because of fraud, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is authorized and directed to refund without interest and less any payment made to the insured, all money paid as premiums thereon for any period subsequent to 2 years after the date such fraud induced the Veterans Administration to issue, reinstate, or convert such insurance.

Public Law 311, 83d Congress, March 17, 1954.—This act provides that, except where based on fraud, a rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, which has been continuously in force for 20 or more years, shall not thereafter be reduced.

Public Law 357, 83d Congress, May 11, 1954.—This act, cited as the "Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954," appropriates for the Veterans Administration the additional amounts of \$215,000,000 for "Compensation and pensions" and \$7,000,000 for "Servicemen's indemnities," such amounts to remain available until expended.

Public Law 380, 83d Congress, June 1, 1954.—This act amends the Act of May 13, 1938 (52 Stat. 351; 5 U. S. C. 87a), by changing the designation of the legal holiday on the 11th day of November in each year from "Armistice Day" to "Veterans Day."

Public Law 421, 83d Congress, June 18, 1954.—This act amends section 4 of the Act of July 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 1210; 50 U. S. C. App. 1994), to extend for a period of 5 years authority to assist by grants-in-aid the Republic of the Philippines in providing medical care and treatment for veterans of the Philippine Commonwealth Army in need of hospitalization for disabilities connected with service rendered as a member of such army while in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President dated July 26, 1941. A limitation is imposed on the total of such grants for any one calendar year as follows: for any year prior to 1955, \$3,285,000; for 1955, \$3,000,000; for 1956, \$2,500,000; for 1957, \$2,000,000; for 1958, \$1,500,000; and for 1959, \$1,000,000.

Public Law 428, 83d Congress, June 24, 1954.—The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, appropriates to the Veterans Administration a total of \$3,796,652,800, plus not to exceed \$7,134,500 (identified with an asterisk (*) and explained below), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, as follows:

“General operating expenses” (for necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans): \$167,672,300;

“Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses” (for expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, employee education and training activities, and for medical research programs): \$14,654,000;

“Inpatient care” (for expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, for the care and treatment of VA beneficiaries in facilities not under its jurisdiction, as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; and for aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 28, 1888, as amended, for the support of veterans eligible for admission to VA facilities for hospital or domiciliary care): \$590,992,500, *plus \$7,134,500 for reimbursable services performed for other Government agencies and individuals. This appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 127,000 beneficiaries during fiscal year 1955, excluding members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and treatment;

“Outpatient care” (for expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to VA beneficiaries, as authorized by law): \$82,134,000, not more than \$11,200,000 of which shall be available for outpatient fee basis dental care. No part of the appropriation is available for outpatient dental services and treatment, or related dental appliances with respect to a service-connected dental disability which is not compensable in degree unless such condition or disability is shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within 1 year after discharge or by December 31, 1944, whichever is later. The latter limitation does not apply to adjunct outpatient dental services or appliances for any dental condition

associated with and held to be aggravating disability from such other service-incurred or service-aggravated injury or disease;

“Maintenance and operation of supply depots” (for expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots): \$1,654,000;

“Compensation and pensions” (for the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, allowances (including burial awards authorized by Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, and subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended), emergency officers’ retirement pay and annuities, and adjusted-service credits, as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the act of May 19, 1924, as amended): \$2,435,000,000;

“Readjustment benefits” (for the payment of benefits authorized by the following titles of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended: title II, education; title III, guaranty or insurance of loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property; and title V, readjustment (unemployment) allowance; and by title II of the Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (educational and vocational assistance); and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended): \$387,000,000, together with the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1954, remaining in the appropriation for “Veterans miscellaneous benefits”;

“Military and naval insurance” (for the payment of benefits and transfer to the United States Government Life Insurance fund in accordance with the World War Veterans’ Act, 1924, as amended): \$4,932,000;

“Hospital and domiciliary facilities” (for hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for extending, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the act approved March 4, 1931, or in section 101 of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944): \$47,000,000. Provision is made authorizing the Veterans Administration to advance not to exceed \$2,000,000 from construction funds previously appropriated to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the construction of necessary water facilities to the site of the proposed VA hospital, which is to be repaid over a period of years;

“National service life insurance” (for the payment of benefits and for transfer to the National Service Life Insurance fund in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended): \$30,570,000;

“Servicemen’s indemnities” (for payment of liabilities under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951): \$30,000,000;

“Grants to the Republic of the Philippines” (for payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the act of July 1, 1948, for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans): \$1,564,000;

“Major alterations, improvements, and repairs” (for all necessary expenses of major alterations, improvements, and repairs to regional offices, supply depots, hospital and domiciliary facilities): \$3,480,000.

The act provides that no part of any appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such

institutions an allowance in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution. It further provides that, with certain exceptions, no part of any appropriation to the Veterans Administration shall be available, in connection with any loan authorized by title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, for payment to the lender by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or for credit on the loan, of an amount equivalent to 4 per centum of the amount originally loaned, guaranteed, or insured by the Veterans Administration, and that no right to any such payment shall accrue after September 1, 1953.

Public Law 438, 83d Congress, June 29, 1954.—Section 4 of this act amends sections 512 and 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694l, 694m) to extend from June 30, 1954, to July 31, 1954, the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct home and farmhouse loans to veterans, and to similarly extend the availability of funds therefor.

Public Law 442, 83d Congress, June 29, 1954.—This act amends the act of December 23, 1944 (58 Stat. 921), as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1705), by eliminating the June 30, 1954, limitation on the authority of disbursing officers of the United States, for official purposes or for accommodation, to cash and negotiate checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and other instruments payable in United States or foreign currencies. Among the classes of persons for whom such services may be performed are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States hospitalized or domiciled in institutions operated by the Veterans Administration or other United States agencies.

Public Law 463, 83d Congress, June 30, 1954.—This act amends paragraph IV, part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as added by the act of May 11, 1944 (58 Stat. 219; 38 U. S. C. Ch. 12A), redesignating it paragraph V, and providing that, in addition to those already included within its provisions, any person who, on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to a date to be determined by the President or the Congress, has applied or shall hereafter apply for enlistment or enrollment in the active military or naval forces and who was or shall be provisionally accepted and directed or ordered to report to a place for final acceptance into such military or naval service, or who was or is selected for service and after reporting pursuant to the call of his local board and prior to rejection, or who after being called in the Federal service as a member of the National Guard but before being enrolled for the Federal service suffered or shall suffer an injury or a disease in line of duty and not the result of his own misconduct, shall be considered to have incurred such disability in active military or naval service.

Section 2 provides that compensation shall not be paid for any period prior to June 30, 1954, to any person whose eligibility therefor is established solely by virtue of this act.

Public Law 467, 83d Congress, July 1, 1954.—This act provides that any person who but for the last proviso of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 874; 38 U. S. C. 729a) would be entitled to compensation or pension benefits payable under laws administered by the Veterans Administration

shall be entitled to such benefits from July 1, 1954, if claim therefor is filed within 1 year after such date, or from the date of claim if claim therefor is filed more than 1 year after the mentioned date. Insofar as compensation and pension are concerned, the mentioned proviso prohibits certain such payments to German or Japanese citizens or subjects residing in Germany or Japan.

Public Law 494, 83d Congress, July 15, 1954.—This act exempts veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion, and veterans in training under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended and extended, from the limitations on outpatient dental care contained in the Second Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 149, 83d Cong.) and in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428, *supra*).

Public Law 546, 83d Congress, July 28, 1954.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey to the city of Muskogee, Oklahoma, a tract of approximately 5.4 acres of land constituting a portion of the VA hospital reservation at Muskogee, Oklahoma. The act provides among other conditions that the tract shall be used for such purposes as will not interfere with the care and treatment of patients in the VA Hospital at Muskogee.

Public Law 550, 83d Congress, July 29, 1954.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey, without consideration and subject to stated conditions, to the Armory Board, State of Utah, for use for training, civic, and related purposes, a tract of approximately 35 acres of land, constituting a portion of the VA hospital reservation, Fort Douglas Station, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Public Law 560, 83d Congress, August 2, 1954.—This act, cited as the Housing Act of 1954, among other things (1) amends section 501 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to permit the maximum \$7,500 guaranty, formerly limited to home purchase and construction loans, to be used also for loans for repair, alteration, or improvement of property which protects or improves the basic livability or utility of the property; (2) requires in certain instances a seller or builder to warrant that construction substantially complies with plans and specifications before a home mortgage loan may be guaranteed by the Veterans Administration; (3) repeals section 504 of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, which directed the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and the Federal Housing Commissioner to regulate fees and charges by lenders in connection with the construction or sale of housing with VA or FHA assistance; (4) establishes a voluntary home mortgage credit program to facilitate the flow of private mortgage funds for VA and FHA loans into remote areas; and (5) recharter the Federal National Mortgage Association so as to gradually replace Government secondary market support of VA and FHA loans, with private financing.

Public Law 593, 83d Congress, August 16, 1954.—This act reenacts the provisions, with certain technical amendments, of section 2 of the act of December 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 1038; 33 U. S. C. 855a), which expired on July 1, 1953, whereunder commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic

Survey who, in time of war or national emergency declared by the President, are assigned to duty on projects for the military departments in areas determined by the Secretary of Defense to be of immediate military hazard, while on such duty, are entitled to the rights and benefits provided by law for officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who are actually transferred to the service of the military departments.

Public Law 610, 83d Congress, August 20, 1954.—Section 1 of this act amends sections 212 (a) and 213 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (38 U. S. C. 917 (a), 918), to extend from 2 to 3 years the period following discharge or release from service during which a veteran of the Korean service period may initiate a program of education or training; and to extend from 7 to 8 years the period following discharge or release from service or following termination of the period beginning June 27, 1950, whichever is earlier, within which a veteran must complete his education or training.

Sections 2 and 3 amend paragraph 1, part VII, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended (Public Law 16, 78th Cong., as amended), and the act of December 28, 1950 (64 Stat. 1121), as amended (38 U. S. C. 701a), respectively, to extend from 9 to 13 years the period during which vocational rehabilitation training may be provided any otherwise eligible veteran of World War II or of the Korean service period who was unable to pursue such training to completion within the 9-year period because of one of the following conditions: (a) such person had not attained, retained, or regained medical feasibility for training because of mental or physical disability; (b) such person had not met the nature of discharge requirements of section 1503 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 697c) prior to a change, correction, or modification of a discharge or dismissal made pursuant to section 301 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 693h), or the correction of a military or naval record made pursuant to section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 191a), or other corrective action by competent authority; or (c) such person had not timely established the existence of compensable disability connected with or aggravated by service.

Section 3 would further amend the act of December 28, 1950, to limit the period during which vocational training must be completed to 9 years (13 years in the mentioned extended cases) from the date of discharge or release from service or from termination of the period beginning June 27, 1950, whichever is earlier. However, as to persons discharged or released prior to the date of this amendment, the 9- or 13-year limiting period would be from date of enactment thereof.

Public Law 611, 83d Congress, August 21, 1954.—This act amends sections 512 and 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 694l, 694m), (a) to extend from July 31, 1954, to June 30, 1955, the authority of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct home and farmhouse loans to veterans; (b) to authorize the Administrator to sell any direct loan to any person or entity approved for such purpose by him; and (c) to make available for such direct loans additional funds not to exceed \$150,000,000 to be advanced by the Secretary

of the Treasury in quarter annual installments of \$37,500,000, less the amount which had been returned to the revolving fund during the preceding quarter from the sales of direct loans.

Public Law 613, 83d Congress, August 21, 1954.—Section 1 of this act amends the act of August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), to increase from \$500 to \$700 per annum the per capita rate of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for the care of veterans eligible for such care in VA hospitals and homes. Section 2 provides that the increased rate shall apply to payments with respect to care given on and after September 1, 1954, and stipulates certain conditions under which such payments shall be made.

Public Law 638, 83d Congress, August 24, 1954.—This act amends section 2 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 33; 38 U. S. C. 851), retroactively to April 25, 1951, to include for indemnity coverage members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps, when called or ordered to active training duty for 14 days or more while on such active training duty.

By reason of the provisions of sections 620 and 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 821, 822), this act also extends the right to apply for the insurance provided by the mentioned sections to such persons who upon separation from active training duty have a service-connected disability or who are separated from active training duty of more than 30 days.

Public Law 650, 83d Congress, August 24, 1954.—This act provides that for purposes of laws administered by the Veterans Administration any person who served in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at least 90 days, and who prior to the establishment of the Women's Army Corps was honorably discharged for disability incurred in line of duty which rendered her physically unfit to perform further service in either corps shall be deemed to have been in the active military service during such period. Any person eligible for compensation or pension by reason of this act who is also eligible for compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, shall elect which benefit she will receive. The act further provides that no monetary benefit shall accrue prior to the date of its enactment.

Public Law 663, 83d Congress, August 26, 1954.—This act, cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955," appropriates for the Veterans Administration an additional amount for "Inpatient Care" of \$3,000,000.

Public Law 669, 83d Congress, August 27, 1954.—This act authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey to Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, for use for highway, motor vehicle parking, and recreational purposes, a tract of approximately 28 acres of land, together with structures thereon, constituting a portion of the reservation of the VA Center, Wood, Wisconsin. The act provides among other conditions that Milwaukee County shall construct certain buildings, roads, fencing, and utilities for the Veterans Administration.

Public Law 678, 83d Congress, August 27, 1954.—This act authorizes and directs the Administrator of General Services to convey, without remuneration, to the county of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, all

right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a described tract of approximately 57.8 acres situated in said county and formerly a part of the VA hospital reservation, Fayetteville, North Carolina. The act further provides that for a period of 20 years the property so conveyed shall not be used for any purpose which is detrimental to the Veterans Administration.

Public Law 690, 83d Congress, August 28, 1954.—Subsection 204 (d) of this act amends title II of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to provide, insofar as applicable to the Veterans Administration, that upon certification by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs or his representative that the usual quantities of dairy products have been purchased in the normal channels of trade, the Commodity Credit Corporation until December 31, 1956, shall make available, at warehouses where stored, such dairy products acquired under price support programs as the Administrator certifies he requires to provide such products as a part of the ration in VA hospitals. The amendment further provides that the Administrator shall pay the costs of packaging the products made available and report monthly to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of dairy products used under the amendment.

Public Law 695, 83d Congress, August 28, 1954.—Section 1 of this act increases by 5 per centum all basic and certain special monthly wartime rates of disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Provision is made for further adjusting the rates affected upward or downward to the nearest dollar. This section also increases from \$400 to \$420 the maximum rate of disability compensation payable under subparagraph (k), paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended.

Section 2 increases from \$75 to \$87 the monthly wartime rate of death compensation authorized under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, for a widow with no child; and increases from \$60 to \$75 the rate of such compensation for one dependent parent, and from \$35 to \$40 for each parent if both are dependent.

Pursuant to section 3, the foregoing rate increases, which would also result in increases of the comparable peacetime disability and death compensation rates, are effective from October 1, 1954.

Public Law 698, 83d Congress, August 28, 1954.—Section 1 of this act increases by 5 per centum all monthly rates of pension payable to veterans of the Armed Forces and their dependents under any public law administered by the Veterans Administration, except (a) naval pension allowances, (b) Medal of Honor pension, and (c) payments for service in connection with the yellow fever investigation in Cuba.

Pursuant to section 2, the increased rates are effective from October 1, 1954.

Public Law 744, 83d Congress, August 31, 1954.—Section 202 of this act, cited as the War Claims Act Amendments of 1954, provides that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in cooperation with, and with the assistance of, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct a study of (1) the mortality rates among "prisoners of war" and "civilian American citizens," as

defined in the law, with a view to determining whether their abnormally high mortality rate is directly attributable to the malnutrition and other hardships suffered by them while held as prisoners of war, hostages, internees, or in any other capacity; (2) the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and other hardships suffered by the mentioned classes; and (3) the procedures and standards which should be applied in the diagnosis of their mental and physical condition.

Public Law 746, 83d Congress, August 31, 1954.—Section 15 of this act amends the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended (45 U. S. C. 288a-288y) to authorize, effective September 1, 1954, any person awarded an annuity or pension under that act to waive all or any part of such annuity or pension, and to revoke such waiver, at any time. The legislative history indicates that the purpose of the section is to make it possible for the persons concerned to reduce their income so as to come within the income limitations governing payment of VA pension.

Public Law 749, 83d Congress, August 31, 1954.—This act authorizes any person entitled to relief or retirement compensation from the Police and Firemen's Relief Fund of the District of Columbia to waive all or any part of such relief or retirement compensation, and to revoke such waiver, at any time. The legislative history indicates that the purpose of the act is to make it possible for the persons concerned to reduce their income so as to come within the income limitations governing payment of VA pension.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PERSONNEL

General Employment Statistics

There was no significant change in the total number of VA employees in pay status in fiscal year 1954, the number increasing from 178,402 on June 30, 1953, to 178,857 on June 30, 1954. During this period there was a substantial decrease in employment from 40,659 to 35,524 for all activities other than the medical program. This substantial decrease in employment was offset, however, by an employment increase in the medical program from 137,743 to 143,333 which resulted from the opening of new hospitals and bed additions due to the modification of missions of some hospitals.

The ratio of VA employees with veterans preference as of June 30, 1954, was 61.2 percent as compared with the Government average of 49.5 percent. The proportion of male employees having veterans preference remained relatively stable at 86.3 percent, and continues to be unusually high as compared to the Government average of 62.3 percent. Among female employees this proportion was 18.1 percent and is approximately double the Government average of 8.8 percent.

The average monthly accession and separation rates were identical, specifically 2.0. These rates were little changed from the accession rate of 2.1 and the separation rate of 2.3 for the previous fiscal year. The VA accession rate was slightly higher and the separation rate was slightly lower than the estimated average monthly accession and separation rates of 1.6 and 2.1, respectively, for the Government at large. As compared to estimated industry rates of 3.3 and 4.1 for the same fiscal year period, the VA accession and separation rates were significantly lower.

Principal Activities

Since the new VA organizational plan contemplated maximum decentralization of personnel operations, as well as other management operations, to field station echelons, continued emphasis was placed on achieving further decentralization of operational work prior to the actual date of activation of the new organization plan. By the end of the previous fiscal year, personnel operations had been largely decentralized to field stations except in the functional area of position classification. In this functional area the decentralization of authority was already well underway although limited in scope because of the need for preparation of field personnel staffs to accomplish satisfactorily the exercise of position-classification authority. An accelerated basic position-classification training course was developed and conducted by central office training teams at selected conference locations throughout the United States. At least one personnel staff member from every VA installation in the country was given the training. As field station personnel staffs completed the training and stations otherwise demonstrated capacity to assume classification authority, such delegations were made. By the end of the first quarter, complete delegations (except for a relatively few positions centralized to central office for employment purposes) had been made to field stations.

After several months of transitional functioning under the organizational structure established by the reorganization, a review of operations and organizational structure was conducted with the view toward achieving an organization for personnel administration which would more adequately accomplish the objectives of the reorganization and insure a unified agency personnel management program. Subsequent to completion of this review and isolation of the causes of the transition problems stemming from the existing mode of operations and organizational structure, the functions for the staff personnel office were restated and the organizational structure was realigned. To fully effectuate the staff and line principle in agency personnel administration, the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Personnel was established and additional operational activities of recruitment and placement, position classification, and employee relations functions were transferred to the major purpose departments. As a concomitant to the transfer of personnel operational responsibilities, there was vested in formally designated officials of the departments the authority necessary to perform these responsibilities for personnel matters. Also, by means of staff conferences the respective roles of staff office and the departments in personnel matters were further clarified and working arrangements were developed to fully effectuate the policy of an integrated agency personnel administration program under the major reorganization plan.

The initial phase of the review and revision of existing personnel instructions for the purpose of obtaining maximum reduction of mandatory detailed procedural instructions and otherwise effectuating policies and operational principles of the new organizational concept was completed. Drafts of certain chapters for a basic personnel manual were completed to cover matters of policy, program objectives, and principles. A personnel issuance plan was also developed for necessary auxiliary issues to cover

standards, guides, and other materials which are essential for operation of an integrated agency personnel program.

In order to further improve the quality of personnel management operations, a system for testing, rating, training, and selection of personnel officers on an agency-wide basis was developed. This system is a part of an overall plan for obtaining effective utilization of employees who have leadership capacity, personal competency, and breadth of judgment to effectively direct work and weld an efficient work force.

In the last quarter of the fiscal year a positive step to further improve management-employee relations at the central office levels was taken through the initiation of an employee personnel letter series. These letters distributed simultaneously with pay checks, convey information in simple informal language on matters of interest to employees. These direct, personalized, and regular communications from a top management level are designed to promote better employee relations.

CONTROLLER

The office of the Controller consolidates in a single staff office agency level responsibility for budgetary, fiscal and accounting, and statistical matters. The office also is responsible for conducting a comprehensive internal audit program and for maintaining general and financial books of the agency and agency level controls over the expenditure and collection of funds. It functions primarily in a policy formulation and staff advisory capacity.

The reorganization of the Veterans Administration and the accompanying decentralization of operational responsibility to the departments necessitated establishment of a revised system of budgetary control. A system was developed and installed whereby the agency controller makes fund allocations to the department heads, from which allocations the latter officials make quarterly allotments to field stations and appropriate central office components. Responsibility for insuring that allocations are maintained within approved apportionments is placed with the agency controller. In turn, responsibility is assigned to department heads for insuring that allotments do not exceed the related allocations, and to allottees for maintaining obligations and obligation rates within the allotted amounts.

The establishment of seven operating expense appropriations for fiscal year 1954 in lieu of the previous single appropriation had certain disadvantages from an agency fiscal management standpoint. It substantially reduced the authority of the Administrator to transfer appropriated funds between functional programs and activities. It further created a considerable increase in accounting, allotting, fiscal reporting, and budget formulation activities, and delayed progress of the integrated accounting program.

Recommendations were made to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, and the House Appropriations Committee to simplify the appropriation structure by consolidating the separate appropriations, "Maintenance and Operation of Hospitals," "Maintenance and Operation of Domiciliary Facilities," and "Contract Hospitalization" into a single "Inpatient Care"

appropriation. These recommendations were favorably acted upon and fiscal year 1955 appropriations were made on the more simplified basis.

In the benefit appropriation field, the recommendation that the "Veterans Miscellaneous Benefits Appropriation" be merged with the "Readjustment Benefits Appropriation" was made to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, and also favorably accepted as reflected in the fiscal year 1955 appropriation act.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1954, the integrated system of cost accounting was placed in full operation. The system reflects VA operations in terms of accruing expense substantially in accordance with commercial practices. At the same time, the installation of the revolving supply fund allowed the financing of inventories and orders placed from the fund and, with minor exceptions, resulted in the charging of appropriations with only costs of goods actually placed in use. The combination of the revised accounting structure and the supply fund contributes to more effective financial management in that both budgetary planning and operating control are based more directly on costs.

The system of operating department budgetary control was paralleled by a revised flow of financial reports from the field operating level to the departments and thence to the Office of the Controller.

Vouchers approved during fiscal year 1954 for the payment of benefits to veterans, their dependents, and their beneficiaries, and for the payment for services and supplies required by beneficiaries or for the administration of the VA programs amounted to:

Grand total-----	\$5, 282, 574, 988. 43
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General and special fund appropriations—Total ¹ -----	4, 282, 591, 739. 78
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Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services----	904, 920, 873. 45
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction)-----	51, 043, 060. 99
Compensation and pensions-----	2, 481, 503, 017. 36
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits-----	31, 648, 702. 48
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans-----	4, 963, 237. 47
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund-----	37, 572. 48
Readjustment benefits-----	588, 514, 692. 36
Direct loans to veterans and reserves -----	117, 708, 814. 12
Military and naval insurance-----	5, 046, 463. 37
National Service Life Insurance-----	73, 656, 718. 74
Servicemen's indemnities-----	23, 542, 060. 30
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters-----	69, 996. 88
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief-----	² 63, 314. 13
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I)-----	² 156. 09
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Supply fund, trust funds and working funds—Total----	999, 983, 248. 65

¹ Includes transfers of \$73,476, 932.25 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$817,744.34 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$72,659,-187.91 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund.

² Credit.

Supply fund.....	\$133, 913, 182. 66
United States Government Life Insurance fund.....	152, 186, 564. 85
National Service Life Insurance fund.....	687, 288, 818. 00
Veterans' special term insurance fund.....	805, 454. 47
Service-disabled veterans' insurance fund.....	529, 842. 56
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	691, 568. 40
General post fund.....	907, 968. 49
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	100, 369. 44
Personal funds of patients.....	23, 559, 381. 87
Unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds.....	97. 91

During the fiscal year, decentralization of the agency's reports control activities as required by the reorganization of the Veterans Administration was completed. In collaboration with the operating departments, plans were developed for the decentralization, and staff guidance was provided in the establishment of a reports control program in each of the departments. The new reports control system provides for a central point for the clearance and approval of reports in each of the three departments and for the Administrator's Staff Offices.

A project was initiated during the year for a review and revision of the VA reports structure. This plan called for a reappraisal of all reporting requirements of the Veterans Administration and the establishment of a revised reports structure which would meet the needs of management under the new organization and reduce the volume of field station reporting. Under the leadership of the Office of the Controller, the departments and staff offices of the Administrator reviewed their reports. This review resulted in a considerable reduction in reporting. At the end of the year, the second phase concerned with the basic revision of the reports structure was underway.

The Administrator and other top staff officials were kept abreast of the current progress and status of VA programs through monthly presentation of information based on current operating statistics. These analyses were especially effective in providing information on efficiency of operations and on potential problem areas and areas needing administrative attention.

Technical aid and assistance was provided VA officials and outside agencies in a number of studies and surveys. The National Research Council was assisted in developing procedures for a study of the incidence of cancer among veterans. Assistance was provided the U. S. Public Health Service in its investigation of the relationship between the use of tobacco and the development of lung cancer. VA officials and outside agencies were furnished information on the size and distribution, as well as social, economic, and personal characteristics of the veteran population.

As an outgrowth of the recommendation in the Report of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives (House Report No. 550, 83d Cong.), an internal audit program was established as an operation independent of program operating heads reporting to the Administrator through the Controller. The purpose of the program is to disclose unsatisfactory operating situations, such as overstaffing, improper interpretation of law and regulations regarding benefit payments to veterans, unnecessary

paper work, and other similar matters that result in avoidable expenditures.

Much of the work during the year in regard to the internal audit program involved the organizational aspects, such as recruitment, training, and indoctrination of personnel and the development of guides and techniques. Comprehensive audits were conducted at representative field offices coming under the jurisdiction of all three departments, and recommendations to those departments resulted in improved and more economical operations. Studies were also initiated in certain program fields, the results of which will form the basis of recommendations for changes in policy to promote improved service at lower cost consistent with the intent of the Congress.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION

General

The Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration was established in accordance with the reorganization plan approved June 30, 1953, by the Executive Office of the President. In addition to certain operating responsibilities, this office is responsible for a number of staff-planning, policymaking, appraisal and advisory functions, particularly with respect to such matters as purchasing and supply, office operations and administration, records management, machine records, telecommunications, and security. The Assistant Administrator serves as Fair Employment Officer; as Director of Disaster Relief for Central Office, Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., and Insurance Center, D. C.; and as principal representative of the Veterans Administration with General Services Administration and other agencies, public and private, in connection with the foregoing responsibilities.

Purchasing and Supply

Under the jurisdiction and guidance of the respective departments, VA field stations determine their own supply requirements and maintain their own inventories. Complete supply functions are thus carried out at 231 supply points, insuring effective purchasing, distribution, inventory management, item standardization, utilization, and maintenance of operating standards.

The revolving supply fund was placed in operation on July 1, 1953, as authorized by the Second Independent Offices Appropriations Act (Public Law 149, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 193). This fund is available without fiscal year limitation for all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the supply system of the Veterans Administration, including procurement of supplies, equipment, and personal services. The fund is paid by appropriated funds for the cost of services, equipment, and supplies furnished on the basis of actual direct and indirect costs. The fund was initially capitalized at \$56,860,000. Capital on June 30, 1954, after the first year of operation was \$45,700,000. This significant reduction was due to \$8,000,000 returned to the Treasury and a \$2,600,000 capital and operating adjustment. The operating objective of balancing income and ex-

pense on a nonprofit or loss basis was achieved within one-half of one percent in the first year of operation under the supply fund.

The supply fund gives the following advantages:

(a) Availability of appropriations no longer limits the time or amount of stock replenishment.

(b) Purchases may be timed for favorable markets, deliveries phased over a longer period, and faster turnover and better balance in stocks obtained.

(c) Extended programming of demand-supply requirements in type, quantity, and item desired can be obtained.

(d) More comprehensive facts on supply activities and cost controls can be maintained.

(e) Control of funds and accountability for assets can be established.

(f) Cost-consciousness on the part of consumers can be created since they are charged for the cost of goods delivered.

(g) The system provides for recording and controlling all supply items in terms of dollars as well as in items, for prompt monthly reports.

Outstanding progress has thus been made in developing financial management for agency-wide inventories, although it is difficult to specify the exact dollar savings since establishment of the supply fund. On July 1, 1953, inventories of supplies and equipment amounted to \$42,000,000. By June 30, 1954, the inventory total had been reduced to \$34,500,000. The \$7,500,000 or 18 percent reduction in the first year of operation indicates the savings possible from proper controls and adjustment of excess inventories. As a result of this reduction and the liquidation of orders that had been authorized under appropriations of the previous fiscal year, \$8,000,000 cash in excess of current working capital requirements was returned to the Treasury.

Issues from the supply fund to using activities are treated as sales. The following comparison with fiscal year 1953 is presented: Obligations for supplies and equipment in 1953 totaled \$141,544,000, compared with sales of \$130,819,612 in 1954; subsistence obligations totaled \$49,023,000 in 1953, compared with sales of \$48,861,866 in 1954; all other obligations totaled \$92,521,000 in 1953, compared with sales of \$81,957,746 in 1954.

The three supply depots, operated for all VA activities by the Department of Medicine and Surgery, are so located as to insure economical distribution of VA standard supply items to the 231 supply points. In addition to their distribution functions, these depots provide facilities for equipment rehabilitation, repair, modification, inspection, and miscellaneous technical services. They also carry out programs for preventive maintenance of equipment. Of the VA facilities serviced by these three supply depots 85 percent are within a delivery range of 48 hours or less, and 88 percent of depot shipments made were in carload or truckload lots. Operating costs of this depot system were at an all-time low of 8 cents per dollar of sales. Total expenditures, including administration, purchasing, space and related costs, inspection and testing, equipment maintenance, accounting, and stock control, were \$2,200,000 and total sales to hospitals and offices were \$27,800,000.

Adoption of the imprest (revolving) fund procedure for small purchases simplified purchases by operating personnel at points of need. This procedure reduced paperwork and accelerated payments to suppliers. Its adoption was particularly significant in view of the substantial volume of individual small purchases required for the day-to-day operations of the 231 supply points.

The program to conserve manpower and speed accounting at field stations through the use of electrical punched card accounting machines in lieu of hand postings was further expanded. Machine installations exist at 17 centrally located stations for the use of nearby stations. Of the 231 supply point operations, 40 percent are now covered by this program. The system has reduced the total cost of field supply operations and also made needed management data readily available.

Of the total number of VA purchases during the fiscal year, 61.5 percent of the transactions and 60.9 percent of the dollar values were made from small business firms.

Office Methods

Four small, highly specialized divisions were established to serve broad staff and limited operating needs in the areas of general administration, records management, machine records, and telecommunications.

The development and coordination of agency-wide policies and procedures for correspondence management, and the control and standardization of forms and form letters were aided and promoted. An operating form and form letter program for central office top staff offices and for general administrative items was established, similar to those established by each of the three departments. For more detailed information concerning this subject, on a VA-wide basis, see "Improvements in Management and Administration," page 10.

Liaison was maintained with several other agencies, chiefly the Department of Defense, Public Health Service, and Selective Service, on matters of related or overlapping policies, procedures, operations, and regulations which affect the administration of various veterans benefits. Special studies were conducted for the purpose of improving operations, effecting savings, promoting more effective office machines utilization, and establishment of work performance standards that can reasonably be expected, standards for replacement of office machines or equipment, and similar matters. Various materials were also processed and certified for issuance in such publications as the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations.

As the result of a study of VA-wide postage costs, it was found possible to reduce the use of registered mail substantially. New standards governing the use of registered mail were established and appropriate instructions were issued. VA-wide annual savings in registry fees and personnel costs to be realized by these measures were estimated at approximately \$436,000.

A study of all mail being dispatched by central office revealed that full utilization was not being made of blanket mail service and the United States mail and messenger service. Action was taken to increase the utili-

zation of these services, which should result in an estimated annual savings of approximately \$12,000.

A study of the central office travel unit indicated that the function could be absorbed by the departments, and the unit was abolished. It was estimated that this action would save approximately \$15,000 annually.

Another study concerned the comparative advantages and economy of air-coach and first-class air travel, as related to travel by VA employees on official business. The study indicated that increased use of air-coach service would permit reductions in air travel costs of approximately 25 percent. Consequently, instructions were issued to encourage the use of air-coach service where it can be used with economy to the Government and convenience to the traveler.

A work standards program was developed and introduced into two sections—mail and distribution, and index. This program is similar to that installed in administrative divisions in field stations, with work standards based on “reasonable goals” to be met, rather than simply on “attainment,” as before. The ultimate objective is to establish definite work standards for all operating elements of the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration, as an effective tool with which to gauge work production and personnel requirements and to substantiate budget estimates.

An agreement was reached with the Department of the Navy to loan to the Veterans Administration the original health records of former members of the Navy and Marine Corps (resigned, discharged, deceased, reserve, or retired), in those instances where a claim has been filed with VA for benefits administered by this agency. Formerly photostats of these records were furnished to the Veterans Administration upon request, and the Department of the Navy was reimbursed for the cost of photostating the records. This change will save thousands of dollars annually in reimbursements to the Department of the Navy (\$19,595.18 and \$9,679.24 were actually reimbursed in fiscal years 1952 and 1953, respectively).

A problem in connection with X-ray film preservers was solved by the standardization of such preservers, in cooperation with the Army and Air Force. This saved and will continue to save many man-hours in the operations of the VA records service center. Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 such X-rays were formerly received annually needing rejacketing.

The formulation of policies and plans for VA-wide records management, including microphotography, was aided and promoted. This included systematic controls governing the creation of records, the disposition of records, the documentation of activities, and the utilization and maintenance of records required in the conduct of current operations. Special studies and research were conducted. For more detailed information concerning this subject, on a VA-wide basis, see “Improvements in Management and Administration,” page 7.

Agency-wide data was collected, studied, and appraised, and special problems handled concerning punched-card machine facilities located in the various VA stations. For more detailed information concerning this subject, on a VA-wide basis, see “Improvements in Management and Administration,” page 9.

Technical reviews, VA-wide, were made of requirements for telephone and teletype service and facilities, and for other electrical communications. Certain overall telecommunications policies were coordinated, established, and administered. Research and development of electrical communications for VA application was conducted, as well as engineering reviews and coordination of major changes, additions, and replacements of telephone equipment, on an agency-wide basis. Liaison was maintained with commercial communication companies and other governmental agencies. Technical and administrative communications problems were solved for the departments and other organizational elements of the Veterans Administration. For more detailed information concerning this subject on a VA-wide basis, see "Improvements in Management and Administration," page 10.

Disaster Relief Plan, Washington, D. C., Area

A thorough and integrated disaster relief plan for activities located in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., exclusive of the hospital, was developed, published, and tested. This plan provides protection and relief against any of the common types of potential disasters, such as fires or structural failures, as well as bombing attacks which might be launched by an enemy at any time. The disaster relief organization is ready to go into immediate action upon receipt of the first warning of a disaster of any kind, in order to hold damage to personnel, records, and property to a minimum. Many VA officials and employees hold assignments in the disaster relief organization which are related to their regular duties. Those with assignments are fully aware of the continuing nature of their responsibilities in this area in addition to their regular duties. All employees have been notified of their responsibilities in case of emergency. Further tests and improvement of the plan, and training activities begun in safety, first aid, and light rescue work, for example, are to be continued into the following year.

Central Office Supply

Through tight controls central office purchases were significantly reduced during the current fiscal year. Thorough justifications were required for all supply and equipment requests. Supplies were issued in broken-unit quantities, when necessary, to accommodate actual current needs. Using offices were furnished with monthly cost statements indicating the amount of supplies being used. These and other measures reduced expendable inventory from over \$213,000 as of June 30, 1953, to less than \$158,000 as of June 30, 1954, a decrease of approximately \$55,000. Purchases of non-expendable equipment dropped from over \$103,000 in one 6-month period of 1953 to approximately \$23,000 for a comparable 6-month period of 1954.

VA Records Center, Columbus, Ohio

Consolidation of certain functions at the VA Records Center, Columbus, Ohio, permitted the elimination of 12 positions, with a total annual savings of \$46,185, and increased efficiency through better organization.

A decrease in records accessioning, together with the reorganization of the center, created vacant space which would not be required within the next 2 or more years. As a result, 10,213 square feet of floor space were released to General Services Administration.

Publications

The VA Reproduction Plant (Class B), Washington, D. C., and the VA Eastern Publications Depot, Alexandria, Va., were relocated in the General Services Administration's Regional Office Building, Washington, D. C. This resulted in increased efficiency of operations, elimination of certain outlying warehouse facilities, and reductions in operating expenses and personnel.

A total of 688,443 requisition line-items and 821,571 initial distribution line-items for forms, form letters, and publications were processed and forwarded to all components of the Veterans Administration and cooperating service organizations, agencies, and institutions, as compared with 705,674 requisition line-items and 983,963 initial distribution line-items in 1953. The cost of procurement of printing and reproduction services from the Government Printing Office, General Services Administration, and outside commercial firms amounted to \$1,832,302, as compared with \$2,143,900 last year. The reproduction operation within the publications division produced 1,243,493 photostats and ozalids as compared with 1,241,559 in 1953. A combined total of 163,935,704 impressions (8 x 10½) were printed in both central office and field stations of all types. Central office microfilmed an additional 3,659,038 vital and irreplaceable records, as compared with 5,000,000 last year, for security purposes, and also reconstructed approximately 190,000 vital records destroyed by fire at the St. Paul Regional Office by means of paper prints.

Drafting, composition, and creative arts personnel produced 24,721 pages of composition, forms, and charts as compared with 27,266 pages last year; 3,811 drafting jobs, as compared with 6,123 last year; and 6,487 illustrations, as compared with 9,541 last year (including 52 "Vic Vet" cartoons, the same both years).

Finance

Certain finance functions were performed for staff offices of central office, including accounting, auditing, cash disbursements, collection of outstanding indebtedness, and establishment and maintenance of salary accounts.

Issuance of 134,811 checks, totaling \$52,747,927.82, was authorized during the fiscal year, covering payment of miscellaneous claims, employee travel, transportation, and salary.

Assembly and examination of documents pertaining to vendors' claims for payment of supplies, services, and equipment reduced loss of trade discounts, expedited processing of accounts, and eliminated excessive criticism from vendors due to delinquent payments.

Salary payment processing was simplified and consolidated. All phases of an individual account are now processed by one payroll auditor.

An integrated cost and general ledger accounting system was established, reflecting the financial position of central office by department or office. Reports covering trial balances of general accounts, statements of applied costs and accrued expenditures, statements of undelivered orders, and statements of reimbursements were developed monthly from the accounting records and furnished to various VA officials for use in the preparation of budget estimates, as a basis for establishing standards of staff and operational costs, and as a tool for management in determining future policies.

Office Services

A number of general office services were furnished, as follows: (1) Mail service and general administrative records maintenance and servicing was provided for the Central Office, Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., and the Insurance Center, D. C.; (2) translation service, identification based on the VA master index and auxiliary central office files, and claims folder locator service was provided for the entire agency; (3) development, procurement, and exchange of records were provided in connection with all types of claims for veterans benefits; (4) telecommunications services were provided in the Central Office, Veterans Benefits Office, D. C., and the Insurance Center, D. C., and teletype service to field offices was provided through the operation of nine teletype net control stations; and (5) machine tabulating was provided for central office activities and the Veterans Benefits Office, D. C.

During the year, 28,989,672 pieces of mail were received and processed as compared with 34,016,682 during fiscal year 1953; 18,990,440 pieces of outgoing mail were dispatched as compared with 16,108,321 last year; 1,000,128 teletype messages were received and dispatched by the Washington office as compared with 1,162,112 last year, in addition to which 1,648,632 messages were received and dispatched by the nine teletype net control stations located throughout the United States, which became a part of office services division in September 1953; and 5,817,072 identifications were completed as compared with 6,228,515 last year.

The claims folder master locator file increased from 17,360,000 cards on June 30, 1953, to 18,400,000 cards on June 30, 1954. A total of 2,701,632 locator file actions were accomplished as compared with 4,520,339 last year. The work incident to completing the file was substantially completed in 1953, and this accounts in part for the greatly reduced filing actions in 1954.

Electrical accounting-machine activities involved the punching and verifying of approximately 6,808,495 cards and the machine-processing of approximately 649,005,068 card passes through other equipment in the course of preparation of a wide variety of cost accounting, statistical, and research reports, as compared with punching and verifying 7,084,400 and machine-processing 780,753,598 cards the previous year. Approximately 40 percent of these reports were of a special, nonrecurring nature while the remainder were regular recurring reports.

The entire decrease in workload over the previous year occurred during the first 8 months of the fiscal year and was due almost entirely to: (1)

Discontinuance of operations such as the insurance locator file which was transferred to the Insurance Center, D. C., and various special service projects and reports which were temporarily suspended following the reorganization of the central office (these discontinuances accounted for a decrease of approximately 62,000,000 card passes); and (2) greater use of more modern types of equipment such as the type 101 electronic statistical machine and the type 407 alphabetic accounting machine which produce equal or greater end results with less card passes and less expenditure of time. For example, by an increase of 6,000,000 card passes through the type 101 machine there was a reduction of 101,000,000 card passes through sorters and tabulators, with approximately the same end result as by previous methods. The remaining differences over the previous year are accounted for by discontinuance or adoption of numerous small reports.

During the last 4 months of the year the workload was slightly higher than the comparable period of the previous year. This was due entirely to the merger of the tabulating functions of the former control accounts section and Washington Regional Office with the office services division operation.

Security

The Office of the Director of Security was established in May 1953. This office is responsible for administering the VA security program, both as to staff and operating functions, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Orders No. 10450, April 25, 1953, and No. 10501, November 9, 1953. These orders deal with the security requirements program in connection with Government employees and with the handling and safeguarding of classified defense information, respectively.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR CONSTRUCTION

The Assistant Administrator for Construction, as Chief Engineer of the Veterans Administration, exercises general staff responsibilities for design, construction, and preservation of buildings, structures, and utilities; real property management, including acquisition, economical utilization, and disposal of real property and interests therein; accident and fire prevention, fire protection, and disaster relief planning. Operating responsibilities are decentralized to the operating departments and their constituent field stations to the extent economically feasible.

Design and Construction

Major functions in connection with VA construction are the formulation of general plans and development of fiscal year construction programs, and the design and construction of hospital, domiciliary, and other facilities, major alterations, improvements, and repairs. These functions are performed in or under direction of the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Construction, in conformation with professional standards and operating requirements as defined in collaboration with the operating departments

concerned. Field stations perform maintenance and minor repairs and improvements under supervision of the operating departments, participate in initiation of construction requirements, and provide administrative and supervisory services, on approved request, in furtherance of construction operations under direction of the Assistant Administrator.

A total of 7,103 hospital beds were made available by construction during the year. (See table 108.) Completion of 9 new hospitals accounted for 6,904 beds, and 199 beds were provided by completion of an addition to the existing hospital at Houston, Tex. As of June 30, 1954, 1 new hospital was under construction with a planned constructed bed capacity of 961 beds. Also under construction were an addition and a conversion with planned capacities of 503 and 362 beds respectively (table 109). Construction contracts for these 3 projects amounted to approximately \$27,568,000, with work in place valued at about \$24,579,000.

Under the post-World War II bed-expansion program, as of June 30, 1954, major general construction valued at \$539,000,000 had been completed at 58 new hospitals, 56 of which have been officially opened and placed in service. Major general construction valued at \$58,376,000 had been completed at 21 addition and conversion projects, all of which were in operation. There remained approximately \$11,600,000 of minor construction work, including completion items, landscaping, etc., to be performed on these bed-producing projects. Eight projects, in the above programs, not yet under construction, consisted of 5 new hospitals, 2 additions, and 1 conversion project (table 110). Including the fiscal year 1955 appropriation, funds were available for 6 of these projects as of June 30, and design of 2 new hospitals and 1 conversion project were under development. No funds have been made available for construction of 2 of the new hospitals.

In the non-bed-producing construction program for hospital and domiciliary activities, 62 projects were completed during the year at a cost of \$5,908,000. As of June 30, 1954, there remained 113 projects approved for construction by the President, of which 55 were under construction at an estimated cost of \$24,901,000. Funds had been appropriated for the fiscal year 1955 programs of non-bed-producing projects, with an estimated construction cost of approximately \$14,400,000, on which Presidential approval was pending.

The post-World-War-II bed-expansion program now nearing completion has been pushed forward under stress of emergency at the expense of certain basic long-range needs. Major VA construction requirements, at the close of the fiscal year, included rehabilitation of existing facilities to meet (1) statutory (Public Law 868, 71st Cong.) and humanitarian requirements for fire-resistant construction and (2) obsolescence and wearing out of equipment and utilities. The latter, estimated to cost approximately a billion dollars over a 20-year period, partially overlapped the requirement for replacement of non-fire-resistant facilities.

As part of the VA reorganization and in anticipation of workload involving higher ratio of projects to money value, steps were taken in the

Office of the Assistant Administrator to increase the efficiency and flexibility of project development, design production, contract administration and supervision. Principal steps included:

(1) Consolidation of functional responsibility for engineering development of requirements, formulation of construction programs, definitive authorizations for design, and scheduling of projects from their proposal for program inclusion to the completion of working drawings.

(2) Employment of private architect-engineer firms, under a standardized contract and VA guidance, to perform design work beyond capacity of the permanent VA staff.

(3) Functional strengthening of facilities to perform or administer engineering research on hospital equipment, materials, and techniques to assure adoption and dissemination of optimum standards for uniform guidance of design, construction, and preservation of real property by VA personnel and contractors.

(4) Development of closer personal relations and mutual understanding among VA project managers (central office), field superintendents, and contractors.

(5) Decentralization of authority to VA project management and field levels to speed routine decisions and minimize delays in contract administration.

(6) More definite and realistic contract provisions and administration for time phasing of construction work and early, orderly closing out of contracts.

Real Estate

The VA real-estate program is concerned with acquisition, utilization, and disposal of real property. Acquisition and disposal of interests in fee in conformance with operating requirements, principally for VA hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers, are functions charged to the Assistant Administrator for Construction. Leasing operations by the Veterans Administration are now very limited. Leasing of special-purpose space, such as guidance centers, and negotiations with the General Services Administration for assignment and release of general-purpose space, principally for regional and district offices, are performed by the operating departments, largely at station level.

As part of their decentralized authority, station managers were made responsible for identifying all excess real property and reporting it to the central office with appropriate recommendation, in order to reduce maintenance costs, release property to public tax rolls, and return to the Treasury proceeds from sales. As a result of this action and previous studies, there were reported to the General Services Administration as excess, during the fiscal year, 1,291 acres of land and 425 buildings. An additional 117 buildings on VA reservations were disposed of directly, by sale and removal, transfer to other agencies, or demolition. Two hospitals acquired by transfer from the Armed Forces—Cushing General Hospital, Framing-

ham, Mass., and VA Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla., were declared excess to VA needs.

During fiscal year 1954, sites were selected for approved VA hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and San Francisco, Calif. A petition in condemnation has been instituted for the Cleveland site. Acquisition of the San Francisco site awaited completion of engineering studies.

Safety and Fire Protection

The VA safety and fire-protection program is designed to minimize accidental injuries to beneficiaries, employees, and the public and damage to property, on VA premises or due to VA operations, through detection and correction of physical hazards, provision of protective equipment, personnel, and devices, instruction in safe practices, and general promotion of safety consciousness. It includes also the development of plans and conduct of training for relief activities in event of disaster or civil defense emergency. The Assistant Administrator for Construction, assisted by a small staff, formulates general plans and evaluates current operations. Primary responsibility for safety and fire protection rests with management of the individual VA installations, under supervision of the operating departments. The plan of VA reorganization provides for guidance and assistance to field stations and supervisory representation of the central office by engineers on the staffs of area medical directors.

In a series of conferences, managers were given clearly to understand that no relaxation in safety and fire protection activities was to be permitted. Committees, comprising responsible officials, continued active at most field stations, and were inaugurated at new hospitals opened during the year. Employees of more than 100 hospitals and centers participated in educational activities during National Fire Prevention Week. Under the VA safety awards program, 64 field stations won certificates of accomplishment as compared to 51 in the previous year.

A continuing program of civil defense planning and activities was participated in by the central office in cooperation with the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and by VA field stations with local civil defense authorities, including the nationwide exercise announced by the President and conducted June 14-15, 1954.

Progress was made in the patients protection program to alleviate fire hazard conditions in some 600 non-fire-resistant buildings used by patients, including both the award of contracts in excess of \$1,182,000 for installation of automatic sprinkler and fire-alarm systems, and the necessary adjustments of water supply and distribution systems.

The approximate frequency of lost-time injuries to VA personnel during fiscal year 1954 was 12.5 per million man-hours worked at hospitals and centers, and 2.5 at offices. Severity rates, including occupational diseases (primarily tuberculosis), were approximately 1.8 and 0.15, respectively, in days lost per thousand man-hours worked. These rates indicate a favorable downward trend. The improvement is reflected in lowered costs for accidental injuries and occupational diseases, as shown in the following

chart (based on data from the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor) :

Direct costs of accidental injuries and occupational diseases			Savings over previous year
Calendar year	Costs per employee	Total costs	
1951.....	\$19. 14	\$3, 489, 223	\$2, 506
1952.....	16. 58	2, 931, 251	557, 972
1953.....	12. 61	2, 258, 703	672, 548

A total of 1,035 fires were reported, fewer than last year, but 2 serious fires raised aggregate property loss to \$554,417. One fire appeared to have been of incendiary origin. In general, smoking and careless disposal of smoking materials continued to be the largest causal factors.

VETERANS' EDUCATION APPEALS BOARD

The Veterans' Education Appeals Board, established as an independent agency, pursuant to section 2, Public Law 610, 81st Congress, approved July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336), consists of three members appointed by the President of the United States. In accordance with the said act, the salaries of board members are paid out of appropriations available for administrative expenses of the Veterans Administration, and the Veterans Administration provides such personnel, facilities, and services as are necessary for the discharge of its functions.

Educational institutions furnishing training to veterans under Public Law 346, 78th Congress, which are dissatisfied with determinations of rates of payment for tuition, fees, or other charges, or any other action of the Veterans Administration taken under the Veterans Education and Training Amendments of 1950 (Public Law 610) are entitled to a review of such actions or determinations by the board. The proceedings before the board are governed by the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, as amended, and its decisions with respect to all matters within its jurisdiction constitute the final administrative determination.

As of June 30, 1954, the board had completed 448 of the 509 appeals filed by educational institutions. Of the remaining 61 cases, 53 had been heard on the merits and were awaiting decision of examiners or the board. In addition, seven appeals previously counted as final were before the board on petition for rehearing.

The board's program for the fiscal year 1955 contemplates completing the hearings on most of the pending cases before January 1, 1955, and in the event no further appeals are filed, to continue to release office space and reduce personnel from time to time as the workload diminishes and the situation warrants.

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STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals

[By bed section and type of hospital, fiscal year 1954]

Hospital by type	Average operating beds by bed section ¹								
	Total	Tuber- culosis ³	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	Med- ical	Sur- gical	Para- plegia	Phys- ical medi- cine reha- bilita- tion
			Psy- chotic	Other					
Total.....	114,244	15,022	46,892	3,236	2,996	23,294	20,150	1,163	1,491
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	9,041	7,100	10			448	953		530
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	52,280	2,342	42,671	1,041	980	3,522	1,504		220
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	52,923	5,580	4,211	2,195	2,016	19,324	17,693	1,163	741
Tuberculosis hospitals:									
Arizona:									
Tucson.....	396	246	10			70	68		2
Whipple.....	382	206				93	83		
California:									
Livermore.....	541	483					49		9
San Fernando.....	519	410				39	48		22
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	207	202					5		
Kentucky: Outwood.....	203	167				4			32
Maryland: Baltimore.....	285	268					17		
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	615	490					71		54
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	250	229				5	16		
New Mexico: Fort Bayard.....	222	162				39	21		
New York:									
Batavia.....	230	176					54		
Castle Point.....	553	512					41		
Sunmount.....	534	460				26	48		
North Carolina: Oteen.....	1,500	950				96	246		208
Ohio: Brecksville.....	305	295					10		
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	500	420					41		39
Tennessee: Memphis.....	300	300							
Texas: Kerrville.....	449	327				16	42		64
Washington: Walla Walla.....	412	302				60	30		20
Wisconsin:									
Madison.....	382	300					37		45
Waukesha.....	256	195					26		35
Neuropsychiatric hospitals:									
Alabama:									
Tuscaloosa.....	964	22	825	68		28	21		
Tuskegee.....	2,157	55	1,382		237	237	194		52
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,062	166	1,386	45	102	222	67		74
California: Palo Alto.....	1,401	12	1,248	61	40	32	8		
Colorado: Fort Lyon.....	781		629	27		125			
Georgia: Augusta.....	1,545	348	802		164	104	127		
Illinois:									
Danville.....	1,729	37	1,570	24		62	36		
Downey.....	2,440	354	1,899	25	21	55	86		
Indiana: Marion.....	1,650	146	1,302	16		156	30		
Iowa: Knoxville.....	1,540	26	1,423	23		34	34		
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,250	3	691	212	94	150	100		
Kentucky: Lexington.....	1,159		1,070			38	51		
Maine: Togus.....	869	33	535	30		134	127		10
Maryland: Perry Point.....	1,830	75	1,468	76		136	75		
Massachusetts:									
Bedford.....	1,766	44	1,350	33		314	25		
Brockton ⁴	321	57	244			10	10		
Northampton.....	1,105	108	787			115	40		55
Michigan: Battle Creek.....	2,055	30	1,879	58		58	30		
Minnesota: St. Cloud.....	1,379	21	1,355				3		
Mississippi: Gulfport.....	1,098		1,067			21	10		
New Jersey: Lyons.....	1,992	138	1,431	30	44	296	53		
New York:									
Canandaigua.....	1,700	81	1,520	21		53	25		
Montrose.....	1,656	57	1,334	23	129	81	32		
Northport.....	2,447	107	2,144			149	47		
North Carolina: Salisbury ⁴	245		224			15	6		
Ohio: Chillicothe.....	2,116	123	1,847	54		51	12		29
Oregon: Roseburg.....	660		660						
Pennsylvania:									
Coatesville.....	1,957	60	1,650	23		196	28		
Lebanon.....	1,065		763	32	40	129	101		
Pittsburgh ⁴	207		162	3	27	15			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital by type	Average operating beds by bed section ¹								
	Total	Tuber- culosis ³	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	Med- ical	Sur- gical	Para- plegia	Phys- ical med- icine reha- bilita- tion
			Psy- chotic	Other					
Neuropsychiatric hospitals—Continued									
South Dakota: Fort Meade	720		582			137	1		
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	1,085		1,023	20		31	11		
Texas: Waco	2,040	61	1,830	94		35	20		
Utah: Salt Lake City	502	110	317		52	7	16		
Virginia: Roanoke	2,000	26	1,666		30	203	75		
Washington: American Lake	904	42	848	11			3		
Wisconsin: Tomah	1,176		1,085	9		82			
Wyoming: Sheridan	707		673	23		11			
General medical and surgical hospitals:									
Alabama:									
Birmingham	339	28				156	155		
Montgomery	285	34				151	100		
Arizona: Phoenix	183		6	8		87	82		
Arkansas:									
Fayetteville	254		5	21		138	90		
Little Rock	458			22	20	227	181		8
California:									
Fresno	249			23		90	136		
Long Beach	1,600	406	30	32	122	433	342	209	26
Los Angeles	3,354	80	1,499	176	33	966	600		
Oakland	712	67	25	16	47	237	320		
San Francisco	440		10	12	20	165	233		
Colorado:									
Denver	489		40	42	64	170	163		10
Grand Junction	152					97	55		
Connecticut:									
Newington	299			9		148	142		
West Haven	478	325	4	47		51	51		
Delaware: Wilmington	297	32	20			108	120		17
District of Columbia:									
Washington	335		18		15	175	127		
Florida:									
Bay Pines	518	31	37	40		254	156		
Coral Gables	446	67	34	5	22	160	158		
Lake City	375					186	189		
Georgia:									
Atlanta	300	19		7		109	165		
Dublin	412			33		263	116		
Idaho: Boise	235					142	79		14
Illinois:									
Chicago (West Side) ⁴	316		25	12	18	140	121		
Chicago (Research) ⁴	74					49	25		
Dwight	228					128	100		
Hines	2,630	342	138		213	650	978	286	23
Marion	172					128	44		
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	200		24			88	88		
Indianapolis	486		41	69	36	172	168		
Iowa:									
Des Moines	332					155	176		1
Iowa City	431	9	24	33	26	186	153		
Kansas:									
Wadsworth	810	96	295		93	189	137		
Wichita	248					120	120		8
Kentucky:									
Fort Thomas	395					365	30		
Louisville	500	40	14	58	36	122	230		
Louisiana:									
Alexandria	452	180				169	103		
New Orleans	480	39	38	27	5	180	186		5
Shreveport	296	57	17			108	114		
Maryland: Fort Howard	491	79	2	8	15	191	186		10
Massachusetts:									
Boston	919		101	81	142	288	268		39
Framingham ⁵	92					23	25	44	
West Roxbury ⁴	210					53	51	106	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital by type	Average operating beds by bed section ¹								
	Total	Tuber- culosis ³	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	Med- ical	Sur- gical	Para- plegia	Phys- ical med- icine reha- bilita- tion
			Psy- chotic	Other					
General medical and surgical hospitals—Continued									
Michigan:									
Ann Arbor ⁴	148	23	17	13	8	42	45		
Dearborn.....	927	90	46	60		356	375		
Iron Mountain.....	185					95	90		
Saginaw.....	190					100	90		
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	904	166	31	49	89	290	279		
Mississippi:									
Biloxi.....	200		2	16		91	85		6
Jackson.....	464	70	7	18		181	188		
Missouri:									
Jefferson Barracks.....	522	48	127	28	32	76	197		14
Kansas City.....	375	40	57		28	113	129		8
Poplar Bluff.....	154	4				74	76		
St. Louis ⁴	100		2			26	70		2
Montana:									
Fort Harrison.....	199					117	82		
Miles City.....	95					47	48		
Nebraska:									
Grand Island.....	132					72	60		
Lincoln.....	248		2	17	18	88	113		10
Omaha.....	439	40	68		54	157	120		
Nevada: Reno.....	145					81	64		
New Hampshire: Man- chester.....	145					87	58		
New Jersey: East Orange.....	745	137	32	35	132	158	214	17	20
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	493	207	8			146	118		14
New York:									
Albany.....	953	48	61	199	39	394	206		6
Bath.....	374			26		208	121		19
Bronx.....	1,434	81	59	102	98	503	458	100	33
Brooklyn.....	974	75	111		112	345	296		35
Buffalo.....	934	76	30	152		361	280		35
Syracuse.....	273		14	22		142	95		
North Carolina:									
Durham.....	360	32	19	15		127	167		
Fayetteville.....	356	15	15	24		190	107		5
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	136					69	67		
Minot.....	89					44	45		
Ohio:									
Cincinnati ⁴	22		1			15	6		
Cleveland.....	842		66	20	67	274	345	43	27
Dayton.....	989	242	67	20	20	321	283	25	11
Oklahoma:									
Muskogee.....	346					178	166		2
Oklahoma City (old) ⁴	48	3		4		17	24		
Oklahoma City (new) ⁴	237	24	24			67	122		
Oregon: Portland.....	542	117			32	151	224		18
Pennsylvania:									
Altoona.....	200					121	79		
Aspinwall.....	779			51	14	365	330		19
Erie.....	191		1			118	70		2
Philadelphia.....	472		13	19		252	185		3
Wilkes-Barre.....	500	38	75	37	36	187	127		
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	198					97	97		4
Rhode Island: Providence.....	393	43	3	59		137	141		10
South Carolina: Columbia.....	533	76		27		250	161		19
South Dakota:									
Hot Springs.....	260	72	2		27	90	49		20
Sioux Falls.....	224		4	20	16	77	107		
Tennessee:									
Memphis Kennedy.....	1,250	226	20	20		347	476	161	
Mountain Home.....	600	69	8	25		325	169		4
Nashville.....	567	186		42		147	192		
Texas:									
Amarillo.....	156					81	75		
Big Spring.....	181					95	86		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital by type	Average operating beds by bed section ¹								
	Total	Tuber- culosis ²	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	Med- ical	Sur- gical	Para- plegia	Phys- ical medi- cine reha- bilita- tion
			Psy- chotic	Other					
General medical and surgical hospitals—Continued									
Texas—Continued									
Bonham.....	56					30	26		
Dallas.....	344					111	194		39
Houston.....	986	185	123	66	42	219	278		73
Marlin.....	167					123	44		
McKinney.....	593	126				202	265		
Temple.....	772	146	200			198	222		6
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	194					90	104		
Vermont: White River Junction.....	201					97	104		
Virginia:									
Kecoughtan.....	532	44	56	62	60	153	146		11
Richmond.....	1,081	187	70	37	48	267	281	172	19
Washington:									
Seattle.....	300		37	37	22	100	104		
Spokane.....	132					88	44		
Vancouver.....	525	153	26			203	143		
West Virginia:									
Beckley.....	194		15			91	88		
Clarksburg.....	188		1	23		90	74		
Huntington.....	180		4	13		78	85		
Martinsburg.....	857	351	104	29	12	165	196		
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,275	209	136	27	63	439	315		86
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	151				20	71	60		
Average daily patient load by bed section ²									
Total.....	103,491	13,818	45,082	2,767	2,743	20,412	16,381	1,043	1,245
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	8,202	6,506	13			405	833		445
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	49,528	2,141	41,199	916	921	3,101	1,039		211
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	45,761	5,171	3,870	1,851	1,822	16,006	14,509	1,043	589
Tuberculosis hospitals:									
Arizona:									
Tucson.....	365	223	13			68	60		1
Whipple.....	340	187				81	72		
California:									
Livermore.....	510	469					41		
San Fernando.....	498	394				35	45		24
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	196	191					5		
Kentucky: Outwood.....	169	139				3			27
Maryland: Baltimore.....	261	244					17		
Massachusetts: Rutland Heights.....	566	462					67		37
Missouri: Excelsior Springs.....	213	202				1	10		
New Mexico: Fort Bayard.....	205	146				44	15		
New York:									
Batavia.....	211	162					49		
Castle Point.....	529	489					40		
Sunmount.....	492	432				19	41		
North Carolina: Oteen.....	1,313	837				89	210		177
Ohio: Brecksville.....	275	265					10		
Pennsylvania: Butler.....	475	403					38		34
Tennessee: Memphis.....	291	291							
Texas: Kerrville.....	400	293				13	32		62
Washington: Walla Walla.....	364	270				52	27		15
Wisconsin:									
Madison.....	342	266					34		42
Waukesha.....	187	141					20		26
Neuropsychiatric hospitals:									
Alabama:									
Tuscaloosa.....	914	23	785	69		21	16		
Tuskegee.....	2,035	52	1,360		231	208	137		47
Arkansas: North Little Rock.....	2,003	163	1,366	32	97	213	55		77

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital by type	Average daily patient load by bed section ²								
	Total	Tuber- culosis ³	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	Med- ical	Sur- gical	Para- plegia	Phys- ical med- icine reha- bilita- tion
			Psy- chotic	Other					
Neuropsychiatric hospitals—Continued									
California: Palo Alto	1,339	9	1,218	45	34	27	6		
Colorado: Fort Lyon	743		608	23		112			
Georgia: Augusta	1,408	316	741		164	90	97		
Illinois:									
Danville	1,642	36	1,514	19		50	23		
Downey	2,230	276	1,816	22	20	40	56		
Indiana: Marion	1,638	130	1,316	16		156	20		
Iowa: Knoxville	1,507	27	1,398	22		31	29		
Kansas: Topeka	1,031	1	661	157	70	97	45		
Kentucky: Lexington	1,098		1,041			32	25		
Maine: Togus	777	29	514	25		111	92		6
Maryland: Perry Point	1,738	85	1,404	76		108	65		
Massachusetts:									
Bedford	1,709	45	1,314	33		298	19		
Brockton ⁴	232	46	178			4	4		
Northampton	1,082	103	776			114	37		52
Michigan: Battle Creek	1,994	30	1,830	59		53	22		
Minnesota: St. Cloud	1,343	16	1,324				3		
Mississippi: Gulfport	1,090		1,073			12	5		
New Jersey: Lyons	1,962	137	1,429	23	65	290	18		
New York:									
Canandaigua	1,629	71	1,478	22		43	15		
Montrose	1,585	57	1,284	21	121	76	26		
Northport	2,389	108	2,098			137	46		
North Carolina: Salisbury ⁴	182		167			13	2		
Ohio: Chillicothe	2,056	106	1,811	65		33	12		29
Oregon: Roseburg	613		613						
Pennsylvania:									
Coatesville	1,827	60	1,551	23		173	20		
Lebanon	948		732	22	33	103	58		
Pittsburgh ⁴	151		118	1	24	8			
South Dakota: Fort Meade	688		553			134	1		
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	1,060		1,007	16		28	9		
Texas: Waco	1,961	58	1,761	92		35	15		
Utah: Salt Lake City	433	91	294		39	3	6		
Virginia: Roanoke	1,860	27	1,586		23	171	53		
Washington: American Lake	869	39	818	10			2		
Wisconsin: Tomah	1,132		1,055	5		72			
Wyoming: Sheridan	630		607	18		5			
General medical and surgical hospitals:									
Alabama:									
Birmingham	268	26				99	143		
Montgomery	239	31				138	70		
Arizona: Phoenix	173		6	8		82	77		
Arkansas:									
Fayetteville	214		5	18		121	70		
Little Rock	381			18	16	198	142		7
California:									
Fresno	216			18		82	116		
Long Beach	1,486	381	30	29	111	415	300	195	25
Los Angeles	3,097	76	1,478	164	29	858	492		
Oakland	624	65	19	12	44	205	279		
San Francisco	373		7	6	17	152	191		
Colorado:									
Denver	435		38	35	64	155	139		4
Grand Junction	105					70	35		
Connecticut:									
Newington	221			5		113	103		
West Haven	412	282	2	43		42	43		
Delaware: Wilmington	227	29	15			86	85		12
District of Columbia:									
Washington	292		15		14	149	114		
Florida:									
Bay Pines	483	30	37	37		239	140		
Coral Gables	414	65	34	5	20	163	127		
Lake City	298					147	151		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital by type	Average daily patient load by bed section ²								
	Total	Tuber- culosis ³	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	Med- ical	Sur- gical	Para- plegia	Phys- ical medi- cine reha- bilita- tion
			Psy- chotic	Other					
General medical and surgical hospitals—Continued									
Georgia:									
Atlanta.....	275	19				104	152		
Dublin.....	337			27		217	93		
Idaho: Boise.....	174					106	58		10
Illinois:									
Chicago (West Side) ⁴	265		21	11	12	126	95		
Chicago (Research) ⁴	55					38	17		
Dwight.....	202					117	85		
Hines.....	2, 195	337	119		208	516	749	249	17
Marion.....	165					124	41		
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne.....	162		22			72	68		
Indianapolis.....	394		30	58	30	138	138		
Iowa:									
Des Moines.....	278					149	129		
Iowa City.....	352	9	17	13	24	165	124		
Kansas:									
Wadsworth.....	724	84	280		76	173	111		
Wichita.....	209					108	95		6
Kentucky:									
Fort Thomas.....	387					369	18		
Louisville.....	423	39	15	35	33	113	188		
Louisiana:									
Alexandria.....	423	173				158	92		
New Orleans.....	431	37	37	23	3	161	168		2
Shreveport.....	239	49	9			87	94		
Maryland: Fort Howard.....	411	75	2	6	14	167	139		8
Massachusetts:									
Boston.....	775		97	67	125	235	225		26
Frammingham ⁵	61					12	11	38	
West Roxbury ⁴	164					42	31	91	
Michigan:									
Ann Arbor ⁴	118	16	13	13	7	30	39		
Dearborn.....	792	87	36	57		293	319		
Iron Mountain.....	140					78	62		
Saginaw.....	165					90	75		
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	838	158	30	45	83	272	250		
Mississippi:									
Biloxi.....	185		1	15		87	77		5
Jackson.....	409	67	8	15		161	158		
Missouri:									
Jefferson Barracks.....	437	35	105	25	27	76	162		7
Kansas City.....	324	38	38		25	107	108		8
Poplar Bluff.....	135	2				73	60		
St. Louis ⁴	76					22	53		1
Montana:									
Fort Harrison.....	140					69	71		
Miles City.....	59					32	27		
Nebraska:									
Grand Island.....	95					49	46		
Lincoln.....	187		2	15	14	71	80		5
Omaha.....	346	37	58		37	131	83		
Nevada: Reno.....	130					75	55		
New Hampshire: Man- chester.....	125					79	46		
New Jersey: East Orange.....	650	134	29	31	122	118	187	14	15
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	463	192	8			142	111		10
New York:									
Albany.....	859	48	53	186	39	354	177		2
Bath.....	336			23		191	104		18
Bronx.....	1, 324	78	58	92	91	484	395	95	31
Brooklyn.....	860	73	72		110	315	267		23
Buffalo.....	812	73	26	127		328	230		28
Syracuse.....	238		10	17		125	86		
North Carolina:									
Durham.....	318	31	18	13		105	151		
Fayetteville.....	304	11	13	21		170	85		4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average operating beds and average daily patient load in VA hospitals—Continued

Hospital by type	Average daily patient load by bed section ²								
	Total	Tuber- culosis ³	Psychiatric		Neuro- logical	Medical	Surgical	Para- plegia	Physi- cal medi- cine re- habili- tation
			Psy- chotic	Other					
General medical and surgical hospitals—Continued									
North Dakota:									
Fargo.....	98					53	45		
Minot.....	71					37	34		
Ohio:									
Cincinnati ⁴	6					6			
Cleveland.....	706		62	13	58	239	283	34	17
Dayton.....	874	228	62	20	17	286	235	19	7
Oklahoma:									
Muskogee.....	302					155	146		1
Oklahoma City (old) ⁵	36	2		3		13	18		
Oklahoma City (new) ⁴	213	21	23			62	107		
Oregon: Portland.....	486	100			29	136	205		16
Pennsylvania:									
Altoona.....	176					111	65		
Aspinwall.....	656			22	12	318	287		17
Erie.....	140					96	43		1
Philadelphia.....	409		13	18		218	157		3
Wilkes-Barre.....	439	37	66	34	35	167	100		
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	187					91	94		2
Rhode Island: Providence.....	344	42	1	54		116	123		8
South Carolina: Columbia.....	451	71		21		217	126		16
South Dakota:									
Hot Springs.....	208	56			25	78	36		13
Sioux Falls.....	192		3	18	13	66	92		
Tennessee:									
Memphis Kennedy.....	1,109	218	19	20		319	381	152	
Mountain Home.....	559	69	8	19		308	152		3
Nashville.....	505	169		44		133	159		
Texas:									
Amarillo.....	124					64	60		
Big Spring.....	155					87	68		
Bonham.....	43					23	20		
Dallas.....	283					85	164		34
Houston.....	890	180	112	47	39	196	247		69
Marlin.....	131					89	42		
McKinney.....	538	117				189	232		
Temple.....	679	132	188			179	175		5
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	146					58	88		
Vermont: White River Junction.....	169					80	89		
Virginia:									
Kecoughtan.....	449	39	54	58	51	138	103		6
Richmond.....	915	202	69	34	40	212	181	156	20
Washington:									
Seattle.....	274		34	33	20	91	96		
Spokane.....	124					82	42		
Vancouver.....	461	134	21			188	118		
West Virginia:									
Beckley.....	143		14			68	61		
Clarksburg.....	144		1	23		74	46		
Huntington.....	143		1	2		76	64		
Martinsburg.....	671	302	89	13	5	130	132		
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1,062	165	117	22	54	384	243		77
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	126				28	50	48		

¹ Based on number of beds at end of month for 13-month period June 1953 through June 1954. Bed sections are distinct units of 1 or more wards or parts of wards in which patients are segregated for specialized treatment as a responsibility of a particular specialty or subspecialty. The type of bed section is the same as the field of specialization of the chief of that bed section, with the exception of paraplegia bed sections which are so designated without regard to the specialty of the section chief. Example: Medical service with a separate unit for tuberculous patients. If a tuberculosis specialist has been designated as chief of that unit, it is considered a tuberculosis bed section; however, if a general practitioner has been designated as chief, it is considered a medical bed section.

² Based on total patient days during year divided by 365.

³ In addition to the beds and patients indicated under these headings, there were estimated averages of 1,024 operating beds in surgical bed sections and 516 operating beds in physical medicine rehabilitation bed sections assigned for the use of tuberculous patients undergoing surgery or physical medicine rehabilitation. These beds were occupied by an estimated average daily patient load of 922 and 464 tuberculous patients, respectively.

⁴ Hospital opened during year.

⁵ Hospital closed during year.

TABLE 2.—Average daily patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals and operating beds in VA hospitals

[Fiscal years 1947-54]

Fiscal year	Average daily patient load ¹			Operating beds in VA hospitals June 30
	Total	VA hos- pitals	Non-VA hospitals	
1954.....	108,944	103,491	5,453	117,032
1953.....	104,482	97,975	6,507	109,035
1952.....	105,110	98,024	7,086	110,243
1951.....	104,391	96,305	8,086	108,231
1950.....	108,038	96,643	11,395	106,287
1949.....	106,985	94,539	12,446	105,412
1948.....	105,882	92,891	12,991	102,219
1947.....	98,238	85,715	12,523	101,273

¹ Based on total patient days during year divided by 365.

TABLE 3.—VA patient turnover in VA and non-VA hospitals

[During fiscal year 1954]

Item	All hospitals	VA hospitals				Non-VA hospitals								
		Total	Type of hospital			Total	Federal						Other public ¹	Non-public ²
			Tuber- culosis	Neuro- psychi- atric	General medical and surgical		Total	U. S. Army	U. S. Air Force	U. S. Navy	U. S. Public Health Service	Other ³		
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1953.....	104,482	97,975	7,727	48,377	41,871	6,507	2,225	611	28	561	661	364	2,411	1,871
Patients remaining June 30, 1953.....	102,323	96,457	7,966	48,080	40,411	5,866	1,688	533	22	462	303	368	2,369	1,809
Total gains during fiscal year 1954.....	739,323	701,812	39,225	86,051	576,536	37,511	13,339	4,007	501	6,925	1,064	842	5,296	18,876
Admissions.....	477,915	444,501	16,943	30,943	396,615	33,414	12,329	3,859	491	6,827	859	293	4,125	16,960
Transfers from other hospitals ⁴	16,419	15,462	1,932	4,907	8,623	957	132	72	9	7	41	3	499	326
All other ⁵	244,989	241,849	20,350	50,201	171,298	3,140	878	76	1	91	164	546	672	1,590
Total losses during fiscal year 1954.....	733,289	694,446	39,000	83,923	571,523	38,843	13,447	4,113	500	6,968	1,032	834	6,204	19,192
Deaths.....	25,189	24,259	791	2,021	21,447	930	610	181	6	379	32	12	69	251
Discharges.....	423,581	394,347	16,163	23,248	354,936	29,234	11,416	3,626	458	6,369	692	271	2,057	15,761
Transfers to other hospitals ⁴	17,633	12,986	1,181	2,536	9,269	4,647	448	205	35	128	75	5	2,843	1,356
All other ⁶	266,886	262,854	20,865	56,118	185,871	4,032	973	101	1	92	233	546	1,235	1,824
Patients remaining June 30, 1954.....	108,357	103,823	8,191	50,208	45,424	4,534	1,580	427	23	419	335	376	1,461	1,493
Average daily patient load, fiscal year 1954.....	108,944	103,491	8,202	49,528	45,761	5,453	1,724	510	21	495	335	363	2,040	1,689
Discharged while on trial visit or leave.....	20,613	19,873	562	5,792	13,519	740	83	-----	-----	-----	68	15	436	221
Died while on trial visit or leave.....	221	219	11	43	165	2	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
On trial visit or leave end of year.....	12,359	11,867	216	5,039	6,612	492	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	463	22

¹ Includes hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior and Canal Zone, and St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.² Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.³ Includes voluntary and other private hospitals.⁴ Includes only patients transferred as VA beneficiaries.⁵ Includes intrahospital transfers and patients on leave, trial visit, etc., who reentered the hospital as bed occupants.⁶ Includes intrahospital transfers and patients going on leave, trial visit, etc.

TABLE 4.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By hospital group, fiscal years 1935-54]

Fiscal year	Admissions ¹				Discharges ¹				Remaining, June 30			
	Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals			Total	Hospitals		
		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	Other public and non-public ²		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	Other public and non-public ²		Veterans Administration	Other Federal	Other public and non-public ²
1954.....	477,915	444,501	12,329	21,085	469,604	438,698	12,110	18,796	*108,357	103,823	1,580	2,954
1953.....	468,349	426,689	18,671	22,989	468,243	428,217	19,499	20,527	102,323	96,457	1,688	4,178
1952.....	495,056	437,393	31,874	25,789	490,163	434,350	31,643	24,170	103,774	96,888	2,974	3,912
1951.....	509,720	444,883	36,707	28,130	511,895	446,790	38,346	26,759	100,517	93,418	3,228	3,871
1950.....	577,715	468,389	80,267	29,059	577,275	468,052	81,297	27,926	102,303	92,921	5,278	4,104
1949.....	554,863	424,476	101,245	29,142	547,637	421,145	98,684	27,808	107,073	94,890	7,732	4,451
1948.....	534,723	404,370	101,763	28,590	530,074	401,712	99,594	28,768	103,576	91,290	7,808	4,478
1947.....	516,139	370,971	106,594	38,574	488,935	349,632	102,814	36,489	104,443	91,224	7,648	5,571
1946.....	351,585	261,399	74,689	15,497	327,316	247,429	66,805	13,082	87,257	76,405	7,168	3,684
1945.....	242,495	203,189	33,748	5,558	231,494	195,351	31,056	5,087	70,246	66,051	2,770	1,425
1944.....	198,637	171,996	22,727	3,914	188,992	163,971	21,398	3,623	63,890	60,389	2,291	1,210
1943.....	166,358	145,841	17,771	2,746	164,348	144,353	17,446	2,549	56,850	54,184	1,693	973
1942.....	180,691	155,062	22,938	2,691	181,109	155,889	22,559	2,661	56,103	53,206	1,959	938
1941.....	192,769	161,758	27,670	3,341	188,695	158,445	26,993	3,257	58,241	54,622	2,570	1,049
1940.....	181,509	151,711	26,958	2,840	176,439	147,658	26,034	2,747	56,450	52,671	2,754	1,025
1939.....	167,735	142,236	23,184	2,315	162,602	138,171	22,246	2,185	53,745	50,034	2,748	963
1938.....	153,749	130,808	20,564	2,382	147,553	125,777	19,539	2,237	50,640	47,255	2,521	864
1937.....	143,989	123,957	17,783	2,249	138,186	119,003	16,943	2,240	46,235	43,234	2,159	842
1936.....	130,455	113,124	14,778	2,553	128,841	112,330	14,104	2,407	41,251	38,539	1,870	842
1935.....	121,439	107,537	11,524	2,378	115,891	103,169	10,579	2,143	41,728	39,401	1,589	738

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.² Includes State, county, municipal, voluntary, and private hospitals.³ In addition to these bed occupants, 16,320 patients on the rolls of the hospitals were on leave, trial visit, etc.

TABLE 5.—Admissions and discharges of VA patients and VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals

[By bed section or type of patient, fiscal year 1954]

Hospital group	Bed section or type of patient ¹									Physical medicine rehabilitation ²
	Total	Tuberculosis	Psychiatric		Neurological	Medical	Surgical	Paraplegia ²		
			Psy-chotic	Other						
ADMISSIONS ³										
All hospitals.....	477,915	22,023	23,880	10,920	10,864	206,912	200,683	1,558	1,075	
Total VA hospitals.....	444,501	20,510	19,322	9,868	10,465	188,096	193,607	1,558	1,075	
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	16,943	10,115	98			3,604	3,042			84
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	30,943	949	10,322	2,604	963	9,239	6,854			12
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	396,615	9,446	8,902	7,264	9,502	175,253	183,711	1,558		979
Total non-VA hospitals.....	33,414	1,513	4,558	1,052	399	18,816	7,076			
Federal Government.....	12,329	432	324	172	248	6,826	4,327			
U. S. Army.....	3,859	294	139	83	93	1,927	1,323			
U. S. Air Force.....	491	5		21	2	398	65			
U. S. Navy.....	6,827	15	5	18	153	3,979	2,657			
U. S. Public Health Service.....	859	114	116	43		373	213			
St. Elizabeth, Washington, D. C.....	70		63	7						
Other Federal ⁴	223	4	1			149	69			
Other public hospitals ⁵	4,125	349	2,653	242	45	736	100			
Nonpublic hospitals ⁶	16,960	732	1,581	638	106	11,254	2,649			
DISCHARGES ³										
All hospitals.....	469,604	21,499	19,833	13,101	10,293	190,050	208,957	1,788	4,083	
Total VA hospitals.....	438,698	19,777	16,969	12,171	9,951	172,019	201,940	1,788	4,083	
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	17,527	9,128	93			3,290	3,474			1,542
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	31,104	1,047	10,004	3,022	971	8,620	7,357			83
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	390,067	9,602	6,872	9,149	8,980	160,109	191,109	1,788		2,458
Total non-VA hospitals.....	30,906	1,722	2,864	930	342	18,031	7,017			
Federal Government.....	12,110	479	297	155	235	6,570	4,374			
U. S. Army.....	3,807	363	118	71	88	1,838	1,329			
U. S. Air Force.....	464	4		18	2	372	68			
U. S. Navy.....	6,748	16	8	16	145	3,872	2,691			
U. S. Public Health Service.....	793	93	92	41		352	215			
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	87		78	9						
Other Federal ⁴	211	3	1			136	71			
Other public hospitals ⁵	2,563	366	1,258	172	23	650	94			
Nonpublic hospitals ⁶	16,233	877	1,309	603	84	10,811	2,549			
REMAINING, JUNE 30, 1954										
All hospitals.....	108,357	14,416	48,346	2,812	2,902	21,249	16,213	969	1,450	
Total VA hospitals.....	103,823	13,666	45,963	2,643	2,872	20,317	15,943	969	1,450	
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	8,191	6,343	11			445	842			550
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	50,208	2,111	41,789	859	997	3,173	1,035			244
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	45,424	5,212	4,163	1,784	1,875	16,699	14,066	969		656
Total non-VA hospitals.....	4,534	750	2,383	169	30	932	270			
Federal Government.....	1,580	257	594	56	15	495	163			
U. S. Army.....	427	198	5	6	4	156	58			
U. S. Air Force.....	23					19	4			
U. S. Navy.....	419	5	2	1	11	303	97			
U. S. Public Health Service.....	335	52	248	30		3	2			
St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C.....	356		337	19						
Other Federal ⁴	20	2	2			14	2			
Other public hospitals ⁵	1,461	131	1,284	22	3	21				
Nonpublic hospitals ⁶	1,493	362	505	91	12	416	107			

¹ Patients are classified as follows: VA hospitals by assigned bed section; non-VA hospitals—by major disability.² In non-VA hospitals, paraplegic and physical medicine patients are not reported as such but may be listed among patients of the other given types.³ Excludes interhospital transfers. Discharges include deaths.⁴ Includes hospitals under jurisdiction of the Department of Interior and Canal Zone.⁵ Includes State, county, and municipal hospitals.⁶ Includes voluntary and other private hospitals.⁷ In addition to these tuberculous patients, there were 929 tuberculous patients in surgical bed sections and 595 tuberculous patients in physical medicine rehabilitation bed sections on June 30, 1954.

TABLE 6.—*Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals*¹

[By diagnostic category and period of service, calendar year 1953]

Diagnostic category ²	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of diagnoses and period of service										
		All patients			Korean veterans ³		World War II		World War I		Others	
		Total	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated
All diseases and conditions.....		909,508	461,968	447,540	43,804	23,172	237,680	176,688	152,580	214,028	27,904	33,652
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....		48,444	30,216	18,228	4,584	1,612	15,968	7,976	7,516	7,744	2,148	896
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	001-008	20,508	18,020	2,488	2,052	108	10,008	1,288	4,304	912	1,656	180
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	010-019	2,416	1,204	1,212	112	56	824	752	228	352	40	52
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	020-029	9,024	2,608	6,416	40	176	456	1,548	2,044	4,324	68	368
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases.....	030-034											
	036-039	996	516	480	236	184	260	212	12	32	8	52
Amebiasis.....	046	784	432	352	24	44	316	188	76	108	16	12
Infectious hepatitis.....	092	1,724	1,524	200	400	24	980	112	88	56	56	8
Malaria.....	110-117	1,112	972	140	872	68	48	68	4		48	4
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths.....	120-130	3,028	460	2,568	112	364	276	1,232	60	932	12	40
Fungus infections.....	131-134	4,336	1,584	2,752	212	372	1,088	1,696	244	592	40	92
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....												
040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138		4,516	2,896	1,620	524	216	1,712	880	456	436	204	88
II. Neoplasms.....		43,888	32,304	11,584	2,460	512	12,040	4,796	15,692	5,476	2,112	800
Neoplasms, malignant.....	140-205	26,244	22,972	3,272	648	32	6,804	720	13,748	2,092	1,772	428
Neoplasms, benign.....	210-229	16,384	8,616	7,768	1,768	468	4,924	3,884	1,636	3,076	288	340
Neoplasms of unspecified nature.....	230-239	1,260	716	544	44	12	312	192	308	308	52	32
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....		42,296	18,060	24,236	992	700	8,452	9,084	7,748	13,108	868	1,344
Asthma.....	241	10,512	5,396	5,116	320	104	2,384	1,916	2,428	2,840	264	256
Other allergic disorders.....	240, 242-245	3,496	1,360	2,136	136	156	968	1,348	212	568	44	64
Diabetes mellitus.....	260	13,464	6,668	6,796	236	92	2,532	1,708	3,476	4,456	424	540
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....	250-254, 270-277	4,044	2,448	1,596	204	80	1,484	684	724	780	36	52
Avitaminoses.....	280-286	2,892	600	2,292	8	76	208	892	340	1,176	44	148
Other metabolic diseases.....	287-289	7,888	1,588	6,300	88	192	876	2,536	568	3,288	56	284
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....												
	290-299	7,276	1,936	5,340	176	248	804	2,256	780	2,488	176	348

V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	71,316	45,376	25,940	5,288	1,676	30,804	16,928	6,500	6,384	2,784	952
Psychoses..... 300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	24,204	19,424	4,780	2,560	252	11,696	2,368	3,180	1,796	1,988	364
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318	26,596	17,432	8,164	1,700	620	13,324	6,216	1,984	2,104	424	224
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	10,988	3,192	7,796	160	340	2,320	5,584	616	1,680	96	192
Other psychiatric..... 320, 321, 323-326	8,276	4,212	4,064	744	460	2,980	2,720	344	728	144	156
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic)..... 319, 327	1,252	1,116	136	124	4	484	40	376	76	132	16
Via. Diseases of the nervous system.....	37,108	16,812	20,296	1,496	992	8,076	6,876	6,096	10,716	1,144	1,712
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system..... 330-334	11,856	5,052	6,804	80	64	860	968	3,572	4,904	540	868
Epilepsy..... 353 (except 353.9)	3,928	2,088	1,840	316	144	1,480	1,224	244	404	48	68
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	8,192	3,140	5,052	328	392	1,900	2,348	772	2,008	140	304
Other diseases of nervous system..... 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	13,132	6,532	6,600	772	392	3,836	2,336	1,508	3,400	416	472
Vib. Diseases of the sense organs.....	32,540	10,952	21,588	1,120	1,236	5,052	8,696	4,004	9,852	776	1,804
Inflammatory diseases of eye..... 370-379	4,716	1,956	2,760	264	172	1,152	1,244	448	1,172	92	172
Refractive errors..... 380	1,868	92	1,776	8	88	52	848	32	716	-----	124
Other diseases and conditions of eye..... 381-389	16,796	6,268	10,528	488	464	2,216	3,600	2,964	5,400	600	1,064
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis..... 391	2,360	852	1,508	140	152	544	764	136	508	32	84
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390, 392-398	6,800	1,784	5,016	220	360	1,088	2,240	424	2,056	52	360
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	152,300	61,536	90,764	1,984	1,360	22,360	20,612	32,680	59,460	4,512	9,332
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement... 400-402	1,248	1,076	172	168	24	780	100	68	44	60	4
Chronic rheumatic heart disease..... 410-416	5,512	3,444	2,068	136	96	1,812	796	1,276	976	220	200
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	48,404	19,508	28,896	152	116	3,756	3,572	13,312	21,532	2,288	3,676
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	4,504	1,420	3,084	32	88	728	928	580	1,868	80	200
Hypertension with heart disease..... 440-443	21,844	10,464	11,380	44	40	2,104	1,656	7,816	8,556	500	1,128
Hypertension without heart disease..... 444-447	9,916	2,732	7,184	72	100	1,196	2,596	1,380	4,132	84	356
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	18,004	3,384	14,620	4	20	308	916	2,392	11,192	680	2,492
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	9,016	3,908	5,108	152	88	2,204	1,604	1,456	3,112	96	304
Hemorrhoids..... 461	16,712	9,928	6,784	824	336	6,444	3,348	2,420	2,804	240	296
Other diseases of circulatory system..... 451-456, 462-468	17,140	5,672	11,468	400	452	3,028	5,096	1,980	5,244	264	676
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	75,768	33,828	41,940	4,192	1,908	16,252	14,544	11,428	22,368	1,956	3,12
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	7,284	4,140	3,144	720	380	2,340	1,740	780	824	300	200
Influenza..... 480-483	1,808	1,344	464	100	28	676	200	488	216	80	20
Pneumonia..... 490-493	12,580	7,204	5,376	352	112	3,296	1,604	2,904	3,116	652	544
Bronchitis..... 500-502	11,064	5,160	5,904	156	92	1,772	1,692	2,892	3,724	340	396
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	5,624	4,436	1,188	1,644	344	2,696	760	40	48	56	36
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	3,364	1,708	1,656	420	216	1,164	1,056	96	348	28	36
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-513, 515-517	7,588	2,556	5,032	316	424	1,592	2,880	536	1,552	112	176
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 518, 521	1,396	624	772	20	48	400	368	184	312	20	44
Pleurisy..... 519	2,104	572	1,532	40	68	344	736	152	632	36	96
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	22,956	6,084	16,872	424	196	1,972	3,508	3,356	11,596	332	1,572

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—*Diagnoses reported for VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals* ¹—Continued

Diagnostic category ²	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	Number of Diagnoses and period of service										
		All patients			Korean veterans ³		World War II		World War I		Others	
		Total	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated	Princi- pal	Associ- ated
IX. Diseases of the digestive system		131,508	73,184	53,324	6,028	2,656	40,976	26,728	23,092	25,600	3,088	3,34
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	530-535	16,644	1,448	15,196	116	1,068	904	8,916	364	4,728	64	484
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	24,364	19,344	5,020	1,188	216	11,952	2,412	5,604	2,084	600	308
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis	543, 571, 572	13,204	8,060	5,144	728	168	4,724	2,324	2,116	2,308	492	344
Appendicitis	550-553	5,712	4,944	768	1,076	96	3,044	440	532	188	292	44
Hernia of abdominal cavity	560, 561	27,136	17,180	9,956	1,516	208	7,840	2,492	7,112	6,200	712	1,056
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	570, 573-578	16,760	9,084	7,676	772	428	5,552	3,756	2,388	3,084	372	408
Cirrhosis of liver	581	8,152	4,192	3,960	132	80	2,264	1,720	1,708	2,040	88	120
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	584, 585	7,180	3,224	3,956	116	108	1,368	1,368	1,532	2,240	208	240
Other diseases of digestive system 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587		12,356	5,708	6,648	384	284	3,328	3,300	1,736	2,728	260	336
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system		59,644	25,060	34,584	2,076	1,856	11,176	12,020	9,996	17,144	1,812	3,564
Nephritis	590-594	3,368	2,016	1,352	256	72	1,340	532	336	648	84	100
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis	600-603	12,816	6,640	6,176	604	312	4,156	2,600	1,636	2,840	244	424
Other diseases of urinary system	604-609	13,764	4,528	9,236	272	752	1,812	3,572	2,076	3,744	368	1,168
Diseases of prostate	610-612	18,176	7,020	11,156	224	232	1,332	2,276	4,548	7,196	916	1,452
Other diseases of male genital organs	613-617	10,060	4,136	5,924	616	428	1,976	2,460	1,372	2,652	172	384
Diseases of breast and gynecological conditions ⁴ 620, 621, 6-621, 2, 622-637		1,460	720	740	104	60	560	580	28	64	28	36
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child- birth, and the puerperium	640-689	184	136	48	32	8	92	40	-----	-----	12	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue		35,024	15,324	19,700	1,948	1,880	8,748	9,932	3,896	6,748	732	1,140
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	690-698	11,388	5,916	5,472	896	824	3,504	3,068	1,260	1,492	256	288
Other inflammatory dermatoses	700-707	8,120	3,600	4,520	280	296	2,076	2,320	1,080	1,668	164	236
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	708-716	15,516	5,808	9,708	772	960	3,168	4,544	1,556	3,588	312	616

XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	64,588	31,504	33,084	2,932	1,992	18,840	13,648	8,556	15,368	1,176	2,076
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	30,728	13,752	16,976	660	304	6,764	5,032	5,892	10,504	426	1,136
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	3,384	2,104	1,280	336	156	1,232	648	400	404	146	72
Displacement of intervertebral disk..... 735	5,460	4,688	772	336	28	3,844	548	436	168	72	28
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	8,844	2,456	6,388	476	764	1,508	3,540	320	1,692	152	392
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	16,172	8,504	7,668	1,124	740	5,492	3,880	1,508	2,600	380	448
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	6,416	2,732	3,684	348	380	1,820	2,060	472	1,100	92	144
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions.....	46,060	32,664	13,396	3,924	948	18,432	6,460	8,572	5,048	1,736	940
Observation and examination cases and special admissions 793, V00-V91	26,144	22,316	3,828	2,396	96	12,224	1,460	6,484	2,056	1,212	216
Symptoms and senility..... 780-792, 794 (except 794.9)	15,604	7,868	7,736	980	492	4,728	3,924	1,764	2,664	396	656
Ill-defined and unknown conditions. 620.1, 621.3-621.5, 795, 796	4,312	2,480	1,832	548	360	1,480	1,076	324	328	128	68
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	55,148	30,344	24,804	4,224	3,208	17,788	14,032	5,552	5,424	2,780	2,140
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	3,028	1,964	1,064	348	208	1,240	612	228	160	148	84
Fracture of spine and trunk..... 805-809	4,388	2,336	2,032	236	208	1,228	1,212	672	468	200	164
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	13,044	9,416	3,628	1,232	476	5,252	2,016	2,136	804	796	332
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	1,816	1,260	556	224	72	788	380	144	76	104	28
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	3,664	2,600	1,064	268	112	1,932	692	264	184	136	76
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture)..... 850-856	3,240	1,828	1,412	312	240	960	804	288	200	268	168
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen, and pelvis..... 860-869	1,100	396	704	72	96	248	444	44	120	32	44
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 908	7,336	3,896	3,440	640	528	2,388	2,168	416	380	452	364
Burns..... 940-949	1,568	1,120	448	120	12	716	280	192	116	92	40
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	8,872	216	656	48	120	136	360	20	96	12	80
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936, 960-997	8,092	3,172	4,920	400	668	1,816	2,604	640	1,132	316	516
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures..... 998, 999	7,000	2,140	4,860	324	468	1,084	2,460	508	1,688	224	244

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification, and includes the following additional codes: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with behavioral reaction; 328,

Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes; and 796, Foreign body, treated or producing symptoms. In addition, morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV, "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occur, is not included in this table.

³ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

⁴ Includes 92 males with diseases of breast.

TABLE 7.—*Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals*¹

[By period of service, type of patient, hospital group, and reason for discharge, calendar year 1953]

Period of service, type of patient, and hospital group	Number of discharges by reason for discharge				Percentage distribution of dis- charges by reason for discharge			
	Total number of dis- charges	Hospi- taliza- tion com- pleted	Irregu- lar dis- charges ²	Deaths	Total	Hospi- taliza- tion com- pleted	Irregu- lar dis- charges ²	Deaths
All patients	461,968	411,772	24,488	25,708	100.0	89.1	5.3	5.6
VA hospitals	429,912	382,528	22,796	24,588	100.0	89.0	5.3	5.7
Non-VA hospitals	32,056	29,244	1,692	1,120	100.0	91.2	5.3	3.5
Tuberculous	22,572	13,212	7,972	1,388	100.0	58.6	35.3	6.1
VA hospitals	20,680	12,120	7,244	1,316	100.0	58.6	35.0	6.4
Non-VA hospitals	1,892	1,092	728	72	100.0	57.7	38.5	3.8
Psychiatric and neurological	66,756	57,416	5,268	4,072	100.0	86.0	7.9	6.1
VA hospitals	61,866	53,140	4,804	3,856	100.0	86.0	7.8	6.2
Non-VA hospitals	4,956	4,276	464	216	100.0	86.2	9.4	4.4
Psychotic	20,116	16,448	1,948	1,720	100.0	81.7	9.7	8.6
VA hospitals	17,936	14,616	1,672	1,648	100.0	81.5	9.3	9.2
Non-VA hospitals	2,180	1,832	276	72	100.0	84.0	12.7	3.3
Other psychiatric	26,872	24,320	2,372	180	100.0	90.5	8.8	.7
VA hospitals	25,152	22,756	2,224	172	100.0	90.5	8.8	.7
Non-VA hospitals	1,720	1,564	148	8	100.0	90.9	8.6	.5
Neurological	19,768	16,648	948	2,172	100.0	84.2	4.8	11.0
VA hospitals	18,712	15,768	908	2,036	100.0	84.2	4.9	10.9
Non-VA hospitals	1,056	880	40	136	100.0	83.3	3.8	12.9
General medical and surgical	372,640	341,144	11,248	20,248	100.0	91.6	3.0	5.4
VA hospitals	347,432	317,268	10,748	19,416	100.0	91.3	3.1	5.6
Non-VA hospitals	25,208	23,876	500	832	100.0	94.7	2.0	3.3
Korean veterans ³	43,804	39,988	3,344	472	100.0	91.3	7.6	1.1
VA hospitals	39,820	36,204	3,172	444	100.0	90.9	8.0	1.1
Non-VA hospitals	3,984	3,784	172	28	100.0	95.0	4.3	.7
Tuberculous	2,492	1,332	1,140	20	100.0	53.5	45.7	.8
VA hospitals	2,336	1,244	1,072	20	100.0	53.2	45.9	.9
Non-VA hospitals	156	88	68	-----	100.0	56.4	43.6	0
Psychiatric and neurological	7,512	6,612	844	56	100.0	88.1	11.2	.7
VA hospitals	6,972	6,108	816	48	100.0	87.6	11.7	.7
Non-VA hospitals	540	504	28	8	100.0	93.3	5.2	1.5
Psychotic	2,564	2,256	296	12	100.0	88.0	11.5	.5
VA hospitals	2,292	2,000	280	12	100.0	87.3	12.2	.5
Non-VA hospitals	272	256	16	-----	100.0	94.1	5.9	0
Other psychiatric	2,964	2,604	356	4	100.0	87.9	12.0	.1
VA hospitals	2,800	2,448	348	4	100.0	87.5	12.4	.1
Non-VA hospitals	164	156	8	-----	100.0	95.1	4.9	0
Neurological	1,984	1,752	192	40	100.0	88.3	9.7	2.0
VA hospitals	1,880	1,660	188	32	100.0	88.3	10.0	1.7
Non-VA hospitals	104	92	4	8	100.0	88.5	3.8	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals*—Continued

[By period of service, type of patient, hospital group, and reason for discharge, calendar year 1953]

Period of service, type of patient, and hospital group	Number of discharges by reason for discharge				Percentage distribution of dis- charges by reason for discharge			
	Total number of dis- charges	Hospi- tali- za- tion com- pleted	Irregu- lar dis- charges ²	Deaths	Total	Hospi- tali- za- tion com- pleted	Irregu- lar dis- charges ²	Deaths
General medical and surgical	33,800	32,044	1,360	396	100.0	94.8	4.0	1.2
VA hospitals	30,512	28,852	1,284	376	100.0	94.6	4.2	1.2
Non-VA hospitals	3,288	3,192	76	20	100.0	97.1	2.3	.6
World War II	237,680	215,444	15,396	6,840	100.0	90.6	6.5	2.9
VA hospitals	220,128	199,396	14,204	6,528	100.0	90.5	6.5	3.0
Non-VA hospitals	17,552	16,048	1,192	312	100.0	91.4	6.8	1.8
Tuberculous	12,880	7,312	5,060	508	100.0	56.8	39.3	3.9
VA hospitals	11,672	6,604	4,584	484	100.0	56.6	39.3	4.1
Non-VA hospitals	1,208	708	476	24	100.0	58.6	39.4	2.0
Psychiatric and neurological	41,356	36,696	3,808	852	100.0	88.7	9.2	2.1
VA hospitals	37,708	33,512	3,396	800	100.0	88.9	9.0	2.1
Non-VA hospitals	3,648	3,184	412	52	100.0	87.3	11.3	1.4
Psychotic	11,852	10,144	1,432	276	100.0	85.6	12.1	2.3
VA hospitals	10,136	8,708	1,184	244	100.0	85.9	11.7	2.4
Non-VA hospitals	1,716	1,436	248	32	100.0	83.6	14.5	1.9
Other psychiatric	19,692	17,848	1,784	60	100.0	90.6	9.1	.3
VA hospitals	18,344	16,632	1,652	60	100.0	90.7	9.0	.3
Non-VA hospitals	1,348	1,216	132	0	100.0	90.2	9.8	0
Neurological	9,812	8,704	592	516	100.0	88.7	6.0	5.3
VA hospitals	9,228	8,172	560	496	100.0	88.5	6.1	5.4
Non-VA hospitals	584	532	32	20	100.0	91.1	5.5	3.4
General medical and surgical	183,444	171,436	6,528	5,480	100.0	93.4	3.6	3.0
VA hospitals	170,748	159,280	6,224	5,244	100.0	93.3	3.6	3.1
Non-VA hospitals	12,696	12,156	304	236	100.0	95.7	2.4	1.9
World War I	152,580	131,832	4,820	15,928	100.0	86.4	3.2	10.4
VA hospitals	143,172	123,388	4,532	15,252	100.0	86.1	3.2	10.7
Non-VA hospitals	9,408	8,444	288	676	100.0	89.7	3.1	7.2
Tuberculous	5,284	2,980	1,520	784	100.0	56.4	28.8	14.8
VA hospitals	4,824	2,728	1,352	744	100.0	56.6	28.0	15.4
Non-VA hospitals	460	252	168	40	100.0	54.8	36.5	8.7
Psychiatric and neurological	13,600	10,472	472	2,656	100.0	77.0	3.5	19.5
VA hospitals	12,976	9,996	456	2,524	100.0	77.0	3.5	19.5
Non-VA hospitals	624	476	16	132	100.0	76.2	2.6	21.2
Psychotic	3,688	2,300	184	1,204	100.0	62.4	5.0	32.6
VA hospitals	3,560	2,212	176	1,172	100.0	62.2	4.9	32.9
Non-VA hospitals	128	88	8	32	100.0	68.8	6.2	25.0
Other psychiatric	3,388	3,140	160	88	100.0	92.7	4.7	2.6
VA hospitals	3,220	2,984	156	80	100.0	92.7	4.8	2.5
Non-VA hospitals	168	156	4	8	100.0	92.8	2.4	4.8
Neurological	6,524	5,032	128	1,364	100.0	77.1	2.0	20.9
VA hospitals	6,196	4,800	124	1,272	100.0	77.5	2.0	20.5
Non-VA hospitals	328	232	4	92	100.0	70.8	1.2	28.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Number and percentage distribution of discharges of VA patients from VA and non-VA hospitals*¹—Continued

[By period of service, type of patient, hospital group, and reason for discharge, calendar year 1953]

Period of service, type of patient, and hospital group	Number of discharges by reason for discharge				Percentage distribution of discharges by reason for discharge			
	Total number of discharges	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges ²	Deaths	Total	Hospitalization completed	Irregular discharges ²	Deaths
General medical and surgical.....	133,696	118,380	2,828	12,488	100.0	88.6	2.1	9.3
VA hospitals.....	125,372	110,664	2,724	11,984	100.0	88.2	2.2	9.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	8,324	7,716	104	504	100.0	92.7	1.2	6.1
All others.....	27,904	24,508	928	2,468	100.0	87.9	3.3	8.8
VA hospitals.....	26,792	23,540	888	2,364	100.0	87.9	3.3	8.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	1,112	968	40	104	100.0	87.0	3.6	9.4
Tuberculous.....	1,916	1,588	252	76	100.0	82.8	13.2	4.0
VA hospitals.....	1,848	1,544	236	68	100.0	83.5	12.8	3.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	68	44	16	8	100.0	64.7	23.5	11.8
Psychiatric and neurological.....	4,288	3,636	144	508	100.0	84.8	3.4	11.8
VA hospitals.....	4,144	3,524	136	484	100.0	85.0	3.3	11.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	144	112	8	24	100.0	77.7	5.6	16.7
Psychotic.....	2,012	1,748	36	228	100.0	86.9	1.8	11.3
VA hospitals.....	1,948	1,696	32	220	100.0	87.1	1.6	11.3
Non-VA hospitals.....	64	52	4	8	100.0	81.3	6.2	12.5
Other psychiatric.....	828	728	72	28	100.0	87.9	8.7	3.4
VA hospitals.....	788	692	68	28	100.0	87.8	8.6	3.6
Non-VA hospitals.....	40	36	4	-----	100.0	90.0	10.0	0
Neurological.....	1,448	1,160	36	252	100.0	80.1	2.5	17.4
VA hospitals.....	1,408	1,136	36	236	100.0	80.6	2.6	16.8
Non-VA hospitals.....	40	24	-----	16	100.0	60.0	0	40.0
General medical and surgical.....	21,700	19,284	532	1,884	100.0	88.8	2.5	8.7
VA hospitals.....	20,800	18,472	516	1,812	100.0	88.8	2.5	8.7
Non-VA hospitals.....	900	812	16	72	100.0	90.2	1.8	8.0

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

² Includes discharges requested by patients against medical advice of VA physicians, discharges because of absence without approval (AWOL), and discharges for disciplinary reasons.

³ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 8.—Average and median length of stay of VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1953]

Period of service and type of patient	Total discharges ²	Average length of stay (days) ³	Median length of stay (days) ⁴
All patients.....	461,968	65.5	19.6
Tuberculous.....	22,572	257.5	128.7
Psychiatric and neurological.....	66,756	197.2	29.2
Psychotic.....	26,116	512.9	72.0
Other psychiatric.....	26,872	43.2	21.2
Neurological.....	19,768	85.2	26.1
General medical and surgical.....	372,640	30.2	17.9
Korean veterans ⁵	43,804	35.7	14.4
Tuberculous.....	2,492	172.5	122.4
Psychiatric and neurological.....	7,512	62.1	29.2
Psychotic.....	2,564	96.2	56.8
Other psychiatric.....	2,964	33.9	21.4
Neurological.....	1,984	60.2	23.1
General medical and surgical.....	33,800	19.8	12.4
World War II.....	237,680	52.0	18.0
Tuberculous.....	12,880	261.9	148.5
Psychiatric and neurological.....	41,356	102.6	28.0
Psychotic.....	11,852	234.5	73.5
Other psychiatric.....	19,692	38.8	20.8
Neurological.....	9,812	71.3	24.7
General medical and surgical.....	183,444	25.8	15.8
World War I.....	152,580	94.6	24.8
Tuberculous.....	5,284	332.9	149.4
Psychiatric and neurological.....	13,600	555.4	37.3
Psychotic.....	3,688	1,768.3	185.4
Other psychiatric.....	3,388	74.1	23.9
Neurological.....	6,524	119.6	31.8
General medical and surgical.....	133,696	38.3	23.4
All others.....	27,904	67.6	17.9
Tuberculous.....	1,916	129.8	20.0
Psychiatric and neurological.....	4,288	210.4	22.1
Psychotic.....	2,012	383.2	28.3
Other psychiatric.....	1,828	55.3	17.3
Neurological.....	1,448	58.8	18.5
General medical and surgical.....	21,700	33.9	17.2

¹ The average and median lengths of stay presented in this table are computed on the basis of total inpatient stay during the period of continuous hospitalization, under VA authorization, in 1 or more VA or non-VA hospitals (medical episode).

² Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

³ The average length of stay for a given category equals the total days of inpatient stay for the period of continuous hospitalization, under VA authorization, in 1 or more VA or non-VA hospitals, divided by the total number of cases involved.

⁴ One-half of the cases in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median.

⁵ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who were hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 9.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, Nov. 30, 1953]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
		Tuber- culous	Psychiatric and neurological				
			Total	Psy- chotic	Other psy- chiatric	Neuro- logical	
All patients.....	109,964	15,294	62,758	54,342	3,386	5,030	31,912
VA beneficiaries—total.....	109,082	14,992	62,500	54,172	3,370	4,958	31,590
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	41,400	5,110	32,086	29,844	1,244	998	4,204
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	8,558	1,356	2,792	1,906	446	440	4,410
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	2,400	450	648	310	200	138	1,302
And on VA pension rolls.....	31,702	5,806	16,864	14,388	356	2,120	9,032
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	4,100	890	784	358	108	318	2,426
And having no claim filed.....	20,802	1,360	9,266	7,328	1,000	938	10,176
And with status unknown.....	120	20	60	38	16	6	40
Korean veterans ²	7,746	1,696	3,604	2,626	406	572	2,446
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	4,586	1,298	2,586	2,108	136	342	702
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	266	22	70	14	38	18	174
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	950	174	302	166	74	62	474
And on VA pension rolls.....	254	56	164	114	4	46	34
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	164	48	62	30	16	16	54
And having no claim filed.....	1,504	98	404	180	138	86	1,002
And with status unknown.....	22	-----	16	14	-----	2	6
World War II.....	50,520	8,442	28,880	24,444	2,318	2,119	13,198
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	24,866	3,212	18,904	17,396	996	512	2,750
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	4,560	910	1,300	754	320	226	2,350
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	1,312	272	320	128	118	74	720
And on VA pension rolls.....	8,510	2,582	4,892	4,096	102	694	1,036
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	1,744	618	406	194	58	154	720
And having no claim filed.....	9,468	836	3,030	1,864	712	454	5,602
And with status unknown.....	60	12	28	12	12	4	20
World War I.....	44,236	4,466	25,528	22,954	578	1,996	14,242
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	8,862	390	7,882	7,706	78	98	590
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	3,152	364	1,124	892	70	162	1,664
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	132	4	20	12	6	2	108
And on VA pension rolls.....	20,484	3,056	10,692	9,258	236	1,198	6,736
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	2,182	224	314	132	34	148	1,644
And having no claim filed.....	9,388	420	5,480	4,942	150	388	3,488
And with status unknown.....	36	8	16	12	4	-----	12
Other wars and peacetime.....	6,580	388	4,488	4,148	68	272	1,704
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	3,086	210	2,714	2,634	34	46	162
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	580	60	298	246	18	34	222
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	6	-----	6	4	2	-----	-----
And on VA pension rolls.....	2,454	112	1,116	920	14	182	1,226
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	10	-----	2	2	-----	-----	8
And having no claim filed.....	442	6	352	342	-----	10	84
And with status unknown.....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Not VA beneficiaries—total.....	882	302	258	170	16	72	322

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1953.² Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 10.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, Nov. 30, 1953]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					General medical and surgical
		Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological				
			Total	Psy-chotic	Other psychi-atric	Neuro-logical	
All patients	105,000	14,378	59,936	51,772	3,234	4,930	30,686
VA beneficiaries—total	104,136	14,082	59,688	51,610	3,220	4,858	30,366
Received care for a service-connected disability	38,898	4,624	30,226	28,080	1,176	970	4,048
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	8,330	1,324	2,722	1,858	438	426	4,284
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	2,328	408	634	300	196	138	1,286
And on VA pension rolls	30,696	5,552	16,428	13,992	340	2,096	8,716
And having a claim for VA pension pending	3,986	858	738	322	102	314	2,390
And having no claim filed	19,784	1,296	8,884	7,024	952	908	9,604
And with status unknown	114	20	56	34	16	6	38
Korean veterans ²	7,252	1,596	3,334	2,406	366	562	2,322
Received care for a service-connected disability	4,294	1,236	2,374	1,914	122	338	684
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	256	20	68	14	36	18	168
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	932	166	298	164	72	62	468
And on VA pension rolls	244	52	160	112	2	46	32
And having a claim for VA pension pending	138	38	46	20	10	16	54
And having no claim filed	1,366	84	372	168	124	80	910
And with status unknown	22		16	14		2	6
World War II	47,716	7,904	27,132	22,840	2,226	2,066	12,680
Received care for a service-connected disability	23,222	2,862	17,722	16,276	948	498	2,638
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	4,404	890	1,250	718	314	218	2,264
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	1,262	238	312	122	116	74	712
And on VA pension rolls	8,168	2,492	4,660	3,880	94	686	1,016
And having a claim for VA pension pending	1,704	610	382	174	58	150	712
And having no claim filed	8,898	800	2,778	1,658	684	436	5,320
And with status unknown	58	12	28	12	12	4	18
World War I	42,898	4,226	24,962	22,438	562	1,962	13,710
Received care for a service-connected disability	8,532	346	7,618	7,454	74	90	568
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	3,100	356	1,112	886	70	156	1,632
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	128	4	18	10	6	2	106
And on VA pension rolls	19,882	2,896	10,508	9,094	230	1,184	6,478
And having a claim for VA pension pending	2,134	210	308	126	34	148	1,616
And having no claim filed	9,090	406	5,386	4,860	144	382	3,298
And with status unknown	32	8	12	8	4		12
Other wars and peacetime	6,270	356	4,260	3,926	66	268	1,654
Received care for a service-connected disability	2,850	180	2,512	2,436	32	44	158
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care	570	58	292	240	18	34	220
And having a claim for VA compensation pending	6		6	4	2		
And on VA pension rolls	2,402	112	1,100	906	14	180	1,190
And having a claim for VA pension pending	10		2	2			8
And having no claim filed	430	6	348	338		10	76
And with status unknown	2						2
Not VA beneficiaries—total	864	296	248	162	14	72	320

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1953.² Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 11.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals ¹

[By period of service, compensation and pension status, and type of patient, Nov. 30, 1953]

Period of service, and compensation and pension status	Total patients	Type of patient					
		Tuberculous	Psychiatric and neurological				General medical and surgical
			Total	Psy- chotic	Other psy- chiatric	Neuro- logical	
All patients.....	4,964	916	2,822	2,570	152	100	1,226
VA beneficiaries—total.....	4,946	910	2,812	2,562	150	100	1,224
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	2,502	486	1,860	1,764	68	28	156
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	228	32	70	48	8	14	126
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	72	42	14	10	4		16
And on VA pension rolls.....	1,006	254	436	396	16	24	316
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	114	32	46	36	6	4	36
And having no claim filed.....	1,018	64	382	304	48	30	572
And with status unknown.....	6		4	4			2
Korean veterans ²	494	100	270	220	40	10	124
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	292	62	212	194	14	4	18
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	10	2	2		2		6
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	18	8	4	2	2		6
And on VA pension rolls.....	10	4	4	2	2		2
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	26	10	16	10	6		
And having no claim filed.....	138	14	32	12	14	6	92
World War II.....	2,804	538	1,748	1,604	92	52	518
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	1,644	350	1,182	1,120	48	14	112
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	156	20	50	36	6	8	86
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	50	34	8	6	2		8
And on VA pension rolls.....	342	90	232	216	8	8	20
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	40	8	24	20		4	8
And having no claim filed.....	570	36	252	206	28	18	282
And with status unknown.....	2						2
World War I.....	1,338	240	566	516	16	34	532
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	330	44	264	252	4	8	22
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	52	8	12	6		6	32
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....	4		2	2			2
And on VA pension rolls.....	602	160	184	164	6	14	258
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....	48	14	6	6			28
And having no claim filed.....	298	14	94	82	6	6	190
And with status unknown.....	4		4	4			
Other wars and peacetime.....	310	32	228	222	2	4	50
Received care for a service-connected disability.....	236	30	202	198	2	2	4
Received care for a non-service-connected disability only:							
And having a service-connected compensable disability, which did not require medical care.....	10	2	6	6			2
And having a claim for VA compensation pending.....							
And on VA pension rolls.....	52		16	14		2	36
And having a claim for VA pension pending.....							
And having no claim filed.....	12		4	4			8
Not VA beneficiaries—total.....	18	6	10	8	2		2

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1953.² Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 12.—*Diagnostic composition of VA patients under treatment in VA and non-VA hospitals*[By chronicity and compensation and pension status,¹ Nov. 30, 1953]

Chronicity and compensation and pension status ²	All patients	Diagnostic composition of patients													
		Tuberculosis	Psychiatric and neurological				General medical and surgical								
			Total P & N	Psychoses	Other psychiatric	Nervous system	Total GMS	Arthritis and other musculo-skeletal	Cardiovascular	Digestive system	Cancer and tumors	Accidents, poisonings, and violence	Respiratory system	Genito-urinary system	All others
All patients	109,964	15,294	62,758	54,342	3,386	5,030	31,912	3,436	6,114	5,218	3,860	2,896	2,388	1,780	6,220
1. Treated for SC disabilities	41,400	5,110	32,086	29,844	1,244	998	4,204	930	708	704	210	192	312	154	994
2. Patients with compensable SC disabilities but treated for NSC disabilities only	8,558	1,356	2,792	1,906	446	440	4,410	406	722	882	504	442	334	276	844
3. Patients treated for "chronic" NSC disabilities ³	37,458	8,526	24,930	22,422	544	1,964	4,002	446	916	288	732	540	242	110	728
Patients treated for presumed "nonchronic" NSC disabilities, ⁴ and:															
4. In receipt of or filed for VA pension	9,766	-----	1,072	-----	194	878	8,694	584	2,342	1,102	1,432	466	746	552	1,470
5. Filed claim for VA compensation	1,452	-----	232	-----	172	90	1,190	148	150	224	118	98	88	70	294
6. Filed no claim for VA compensation or pension	10,390	-----	1,340	-----	758	582	9,050	874	1,250	1,974	846	1,036	654	602	1,814
7. Unknown status	58	-----	18	-----	12	6	40	6	4	4	2	4	4	2	14
8. Nonveterans	882	302	258	170	16	72	322	42	22	40	16	118	8	14	62

¹ Figures shown are totals based upon a 50 percent systematic random sample census of VA patient load in VA and non-VA hospitals as of Nov. 30, 1953.

² All groups are mutually exclusive, and patients who possess the characteristics of more than 1 group are included only in that group with the lowest group number. Abbreviations SC and NSC used for "service-connected" and "non-service-connected," respectively.

³ This group of "chronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for NSC psychoses or tuberculosis, and those hospitalized for the treatment of other NSC disabilities for 90 or more days as of the census date.

⁴ This group of presumed "nonchronic" patients includes veterans hospitalized for NSC other psychiatric, nervous system, and general medical and surgical disabilities for less than 90 days as of the census date.

TABLE 13.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1963]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
All diseases and conditions.....	109,964	7,746	50,520	44,236	7,462
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	20,672	1,800	9,048	8,972	852
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....001-008	14,598	1,602	8,014	4,320	662
Tuberculosis, other forms.....010-019	462	52	292	104	14
Syphilis and its sequelae.....020-029	4,942	10	310	4,464	158
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases 030-034, 036-039	38	20	10	8	—
Amebiasis.....046	28	—	20	6	2
Infectious hepatitis.....092	188	50	130	6	2
Malaria.....110-117	20	12	6	2	—
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and hel- minths.....120-130	34	12	16	6	—
Fungus infections.....131-134	138	8	98	26	6
Other infective and parasitic diseases 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	224	34	152	30	8
II. Neoplasms.....	3,860	196	1,182	2,242	240
Neoplasms, malignant.....140-205	3,252	76	886	2,060	230
Neoplasms, benign.....210-229	488	104	264	114	6
Neoplasms of unspecified nature.....230-239	120	16	32	68	4
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	1,842	72	700	962	108
Asthma.....241	494	20	192	254	28
Other allergic disorders.....240, 242-245	88	8	52	24	4
Diabetes mellitus.....260	778	20	220	478	60
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....250-254, 270-277	242	16	122	98	6
Avitaminoses.....280-286	100	2	34	56	8
Other metabolic diseases.....287-289	140	6	80	52	2
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....290-299	268	22	90	130	26
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	53,042	3,024	26,438	19,322	4,258
Psychoses.....300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	49,728	2,622	24,166	18,764	4,176
Psychoneurotic disorders.....310-318	2,048	272	1,484	258	34
Alcoholism.....322 (except 322.9)	272	8	190	70	4
Other psychiatric.....320, 321, 323-326	800	102	532	136	30
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or be- havioral reaction (nonsyphilitic).....319, 327	194	20	66	94	14
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....	4,520	512	1,756	1,934	318
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334	1,210	14	178	874	144
Epilepsy.....353 (except 353.9)	244	28	148	58	10
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia.....360-369	368	50	192	108	18
Other diseases of nervous system 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	2,698	420	1,238	894	146
VIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....	884	106	304	404	70
Inflammatory diseases of eye.....370-379	154	30	84	34	6
Refractive errors.....380	6	4	2	—	—
Other diseases and conditions of eye.....381-389	582	56	148	322	56
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis.....391	42	12	20	6	4
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process.....390, 392-398	100	4	50	42	4
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	6,128	168	1,712	3,618	630
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement 400-402	68	20	40	6	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....410-416	428	16	186	194	32
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease.....420-422	2,034	14	368	1,340	312
Other diseases of heart.....430-434	194	10	86	94	4
Hypertension with heart disease.....440-443	1,144	4	210	848	82
Hypertension without heart disease.....444-447	300	6	110	168	16
General arteriosclerosis.....450	610	4	50	426	130
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....460	272	8	122	134	8
Hemorrhoids.....461	420	34	254	118	14
Other diseases of circulatory system.....451-456, 462-468	658	52	286	290	30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	2, 388	178	896	1, 190	124
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	132	26	58	48	-----
Influenza..... 480-483	24	4	8	12	-----
Pneumonia..... 490-493	496	24	218	226	28
Bronchitis..... 500-502	460	10	134	294	22
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	92	42	48	-----	2
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	44	18	22	2	2
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract..... 511-513, 515-517	112	12	62	38	-----
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 518, 521	114	2	58	54	-----
Pleurisy..... 519	64	8	30	22	4
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	850	32	258	494	66
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5, 218	356	2, 668	1, 968	226
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures. 530-535	36	2	22	12	-----
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540, 541	1, 672	126	914	566	66
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis..... 543, 571, 572	514	50	270	166	28
Appendicitis..... 550-553	164	22	102	24	16
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	858	64	302	452	40
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum..... 570, 573-578	540	44	288	180	28
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	596	8	330	252	6
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	284	10	106	150	18
Other diseases of digestive system... 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	554	30	334	166	24
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1, 778	134	632	876	136
Nephritis..... 590-594	200	26	118	46	10
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis..... 600-603	434	48	232	134	20
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	326	20	104	170	32
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	590	10	72	440	68
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	200	24	88	82	6
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions..... 620. 0, 621. 0-621. 2, 622-637	28	6	18	4	-----
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	2	2	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue...	1, 150	140	602	368	40
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue... 690-698	362	52	184	116	10
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	318	22	164	126	6
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 708-716	470	66	254	126	24
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	3, 436	352	1, 856	1, 094	134
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	1, 622	92	690	772	68
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	396	68	250	56	22
Displacement of intervertebral disk..... 735	416	46	314	50	6
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	236	60	134	38	4
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	766	86	468	178	34
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	256	52	152	44	8
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions.....	1, 236	136	756	290	54
Observation and examination cases and special admissions..... 793, V00-V91	656	86	390	160	20
Symptoms and senility... 780-792, 794 (except 794.9)	470	30	294	116	30
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620. 1, 621. 3-621. 5, 795, 796	110	20	72	14	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—VA patients remaining in VA and non-VA hospitals¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category ²	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
			Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....		3, 284	496	1, 728	822	238
Fracture of skull.....	800-803	142	46	74	16	6
Fracture of spine and trunk.....	805-809	430	44	264	80	42
Fracture of limbs.....	810-829	1, 532	196	724	514	98
Dislocation without fracture.....	830-839	84	10	54	20	-----
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles.....	840-848	118	16	84	14	4
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture).....	850-856	126	30	80	8	8
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis.....	860-869	26	2	10	6	8
Lacerations and open wounds.....	870-898, 908	244	52	134	24	34
Burns.....	940-949	150	14	104	30	2
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury.....	950-959	66	6	54	-----	6
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	910-936, 960-997	150	24	66	54	6
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures.....	998, 999	216	56	80	56	24

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1953.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification, and include the following additional codes: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with behavioral reaction; 328, Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes; and 796, Foreign body, treated or producing symptoms. In addition, morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occur, is not included in this table.

³ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 14.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals¹

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category ²	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
			Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
All diseases and conditions.....		105, 000	7, 252	47, 716	42, 898	7, 134
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....		19, 660	1, 692	8, 478	8, 680	810
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	001-008	13, 716	1, 506	7, 498	4, 086	626
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	010-019	438	50	274	100	14
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	020-029	4, 872	10	290	4, 420	152
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases	030-034, 036-039	38	20	10	8	-----
Amebiasis.....	046	28	-----	20	6	2
Infectious hepatitis.....	092	186	48	130	6	2
Malaria.....	110-117	14	8	6	-----	-----
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and hel- minths.....	120-130	32	12	16	4	-----
Fungus infections.....	131-134	134	8	96	24	6
Other infective and parasitic diseases	040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	202	30	138	26	8
II. Neoplasms.....		3, 758	190	1, 150	2, 188	230
Neoplasms, malignant.....	140-205	3, 160	76	858	2, 006	220
Neoplasms, benign.....	210-229	478	98	260	114	6
Neoplasms of unspecified nature.....	230-239	120	16	32	68	4
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....		1, 778	68	686	918	106
Asthma.....	241	466	16	186	238	26
Other allergic disorders.....	240, 242-245	86	8	50	24	4
Diabetes mellitus.....	260	750	20	216	454	60
Diseases of other endocrine glands.....	250-254, 270-277	240	16	122	96	6
Avitaminoses.....	280-286	96	2	32	54	8
Other metabolic diseases.....	287-289	140	6	80	52	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—VA patients remaining in VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	254	18	86	124	26
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	50,390	2,764	24,762	18,834	4,030
Psychoses..... 300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	47,226	2,402	22,580	18,292	3,952
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-315	1,932	238	1,414	248	32
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	268	8	186	70	4
Other psychiatric..... 320, 321, 323-326	772	96	516	132	28
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic)..... 319, 327	192	20	66	92	14
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....	4,436	508	1,714	1,900	314
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334	1,192	14	172	862	144
Epilepsy..... 353 (except 353.9)	236	28	142	58	8
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	348	50	178	102	18
Other diseases of nervous system 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	2,660	416	1,222	878	144
VIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....	832	102	282	380	68
Inflammatory diseases of eye..... 370-379	144	28	80	30	6
Refractive errors..... 380	6	4	2	—	—
Other diseases and conditions of eye..... 381-389	552	56	138	304	54
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis..... 391	36	10	16	6	4
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process 390, 392-398	94	4	46	40	4
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	5,922	162	1,644	3,500	616
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement 400-402	64	18	38	6	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease..... 410-416	420	16	180	192	32
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease 420-422	1,954	14	346	1,292	302
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	186	10	84	88	4
Hypertension with heart disease..... 440-443	1,112	4	204	824	80
Hypertension without heart disease..... 444-447	272	6	102	150	14
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	602	4	48	420	130
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	272	8	122	134	8
Hemorrhoids..... 461	410	34	250	112	14
Other diseases of circulatory system..... 451-456, 462-468	630	48	270	282	30
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	2,282	164	852	1,148	118
Acute upper respiratory infections..... 470-475	122	20	56	46	—
Influenza..... 480-483	8	4	2	2	—
Pneumonia..... 490-493	476	22	214	214	26
Bronchitis..... 500-502	446	10	128	286	22
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids..... 510	78	38	38	—	2
Deflected nasal septum..... 514	42	18	22	2	—
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract 511-513, 515-517	106	10	58	38	—
Empyema and abscess of lung..... 518, 521	114	2	58	54	—
Pleurisy..... 519	58	8	26	20	4
Other diseases of lung and pleura..... 520, 522-527	832	32	250	486	64
IX. Diseases of the digestive system.....	4,994	330	2,542	1,900	222
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures..... 530-535	34	2	22	10	—
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum..... 540, 541	1,594	120	864	546	64
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis 543, 571, 572	470	42	250	150	28
Appendicitis..... 550-553	152	20	94	22	16
Hernia of abdominal cavity..... 560, 561	832	64	290	438	40
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum 570, 573-578	518	36	280	174	28
Cirrhosis of liver..... 581	582	8	320	248	6
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis..... 584, 585	276	10	102	146	18
Other diseases of digestive system 536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	536	28	320	166	22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—*VA patients remaining in VA hospitals*¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category • Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1,696	130	608	824	134
Nephritis..... 590-594	196	26	116	44	10
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis..... 600-603	408	48	216	124	20
Other diseases of urinary system..... 604-609	300	18	104	148	30
Diseases of prostate..... 610-612	572	10	70	424	68
Other diseases of male genital organs..... 613-617	192	22	84	80	6
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions..... 620.0, 621.0-621.2, 622-637	28	6	18	4	-----
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... 640-689	2	2	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	1,084	128	576	344	36
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 690-698	326	44	170	102	10
Other inflammatory dermatoses..... 700-707	306	22	162	118	4
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue..... 708-716	452	62	244	124	22
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	3,332	344	1,808	1,048	132
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever..... 720-727	1,570	88	682	734	66
Osteomyelitis and periostitis..... 730	386	68	240	56	22
Displacement of intervertebral disk..... 735	398	44	298	50	6
Ankylosis and deformities..... 737, 745-749	236	60	134	38	4
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system..... 731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	742	84	454	170	34
XIV. Congenital malformations..... 750-759	250	50	148	44	8
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions.....	1,196	130	734	280	52
Observation and examination cases and special admissions..... 793, V00-V91	636	82	380	156	18
Symptoms and senility..... 780-792, 794 (except 794.9)	450	28	282	110	30
Ill-defined and unknown conditions..... 620.1, 621.3-621.5, 795, 796	110	20	72	14	4
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	3,134	470	1,646	786	232
Fracture of skull..... 800-803	132	44	66	16	6
Fracture of spine and trunk..... 805-809	422	42	258	80	42
Fracture of limbs..... 810-829	1,462	186	604	488	94
Dislocation without fracture..... 830-839	80	10	50	20	-----
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles..... 840-848	108	16	74	14	4
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture)..... 850-856	120	28	76	8	8
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis..... 860-869	26	2	10	6	8
Lacerations and open wounds..... 870-898, 908	228	48	126	20	34
Burns..... 940-949	142	14	98	28	2
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury..... 950-959	66	6	54	-----	6
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence..... 910-936, 960-997	140	20	64	50	6
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures..... 998, 999	208	54	76	56	22

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1953.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification, and include the following additional codes: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with behavioral reaction; 328, Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes; and 796, Foreign body, treated or producing symptoms. In addition, morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occur, is not included in this table.

³ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 15.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals ¹

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans ³	World War II.	World War I	All others
All diseases and conditions.....	4,964	494	2,804	1,338	328
I. Infective and parasitic diseases.....	1,012	108	570	292	42
Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... 001-008	882	96	516	234	36
Tuberculosis, other forms..... 010-019	24	2	18	4	—
Syphilis and its sequelae..... 020-029	70	—	20	44	6
Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases 030-034, 036-039	—	—	—	—	—
Amebiasis..... 046	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious hepatitis..... 092	2	2	—	—	—
Malaria..... 110-117	6	4	—	2	—
Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and hel- minths..... 120-130	2	—	2	2	—
Fungus infections..... 131-134	4	—	—	2	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases 040-045, 047-091, 093-108, 135-138	22	4	14	4	—
II. Neoplasms.....	102	6	32	54	10
Neoplasms, malignant..... 140-205	92	—	28	54	10
Neoplasms, benign..... 210-229	10	6	4	—	—
Neoplasms of unspecified nature..... 230-239	—	—	—	—	—
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	64	4	14	44	2
Asthma..... 241	28	4	6	16	2
Other allergic disorders..... 240, 242-245	2	—	2	—	—
Diabetes mellitus..... 260	28	—	4	24	—
Diseases of other endocrine glands..... 250-254, 270-277	2	—	—	2	—
Avitaminoses..... 280-286	4	—	2	2	—
Other metabolic diseases..... 287-289	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... 290-299	14	4	4	6	—
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	2,652	260	1,676	488	228
Psychoses..... 300-309, 322.9, 328, 329, 353.9, 794.9	2,502	220	1,586	472	224
Psychoneurotic disorders..... 310-318	116	34	70	10	2
Alcoholism..... 322 (except 322.9)	4	—	4	—	—
Other psychiatric..... 320, 321, 323-326	28	6	16	4	2
Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic or behavioral reaction (nonsyphilitic)..... 319, 327	2	—	—	2	—
VIa. Diseases of the nervous system.....	84	4	42	34	4
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334	18	—	6	12	—
Epilepsy..... 353 (except 353.9)	8	—	6	—	2
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia..... 360-369	20	—	14	6	—
Other diseases of nervous system 340-343, 345, 350-352, 354-357	38	4	16	16	2
VIIb. Diseases of the sense organs.....	52	4	22	24	2
Inflammatory diseases of eye..... 370-379	10	2	4	4	—
Refractive errors..... 380	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and conditions of eye..... 381-389	30	—	10	18	2
Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis..... 391	6	2	4	—	—
Other diseases of ear and mastoid process..... 390, 392-398	6	—	4	2	—
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	206	6	68	118	14
Rheumatic fever, with or without heart involvement 400-402	4	2	2	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease..... 410-416	8	—	6	2	—
Arteri-sclerotic and degenerative heart disease..... 420-422	80	—	22	48	10
Other diseases of heart..... 430-434	8	—	2	6	—
Hypertension with heart disease..... 440-443	32	—	6	24	2
Hypertension without heart disease..... 444-447	28	—	8	18	2
General arteriosclerosis..... 450	8	—	2	6	—
Varicose veins of lower extremities..... 460	—	—	—	—	—
Hemorrhoids..... 461	10	—	4	6	—
Other diseases of circulatory system..... 451-456, 462-468	28	4	16	8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category ²	Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
			Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system -----		106	14	44	42	6
Acute upper respiratory infections.....	470-475	10	6	2	2	-----
Influenza.....	480-483	16	-----	6	10	-----
Pneumonia.....	490-493	20	2	4	12	2
Bronchitis.....	500-502	14	-----	6	8	-----
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.....	510	14	4	10	-----	-----
Deflected nasal septum.....	514	2	-----	-----	-----	2
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	511-513, 515-517	6	2	4	-----	-----
Empyema and abscess of lung.....	518, 521	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pleurisy.....	519	6	-----	4	2	-----
Other diseases of lung and pleura.....	520, 522-527	18	-----	8	8	2
IX. Diseases of the digestive system -----		224	26	126	68	4
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures.....	530-535	2	-----	-----	2	-----
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum.....	540, 541	78	6	50	20	2
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis	543, 571, 572	44	8	20	16	-----
Appendicitis.....	550-553	12	2	8	2	-----
Hernia of abdominal cavity.....	560, 561	26	-----	12	14	-----
Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	570, 573-578	22	8	8	6	-----
Cirrhosis of liver.....	581	14	-----	10	4	-----
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis.....	584, 585	8	-----	4	4	-----
Other diseases of digestive system	536-539, 542, 544, 545, 580, 582, 583, 586, 587	18	2	14	-----	2
X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system -----		82	4	24	52	2
Nephritis.....	590-594	4	-----	2	2	-----
Diseases of kidney and ureter, excluding nephritis	600-603	26	-----	16	10	-----
Other diseases of urinary system.....	604-609	26	2	-----	22	2
Diseases of prostate.....	610-612	18	-----	2	16	-----
Other diseases of male genital organs.....	613-617	8	2	4	2	-----
Diseases of breast (female) and gynecological conditions.....	620.0, 621.0-621.2, 622-637	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640-689	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue -----		66	12	26	24	4
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	690-698	36	8	14	14	-----
Other inflammatory dermatoses.....	700-707	12	-----	2	8	2
Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	708-716	18	4	10	2	2
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement -----		104	8	48	46	2
Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever	720-727	52	4	8	38	2
Osteomyelitis and periostitis.....	730	10	-----	10	-----	-----
Displacement of intervertebral disk.....	735	18	2	16	-----	-----
Ankylosis and deformities.....	737, 745-749	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system	731-734, 736, 738, 740-744	24	2	14	8	-----
XIV. Congenital malformations -----	750-759	6	2	4	-----	-----
XVI. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions -----		40	6	22	10	2
Observation and examination cases and special admissions.....	793, V00-V91	20	4	10	4	2
Symptoms and senility.....	780-792, 794 (except 794.9)	20	2	12	6	-----
Ill-defined and unknown conditions	620.1, 621.3-621.5, 795, 796	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—VA patients remaining in non-VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By diagnostic category and period of service, Nov. 30, 1953]

Diagnostic category ² Int. List No. (6th Rev.)	All patients	Period of service			
		Korean veterans ³	World War II	World War I	All others
XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence . . .	150	26	82	36	6
Fracture of skull 800-803	10	2	8	—	—
Fracture of spine and trunk 805-809	8	2	6	—	—
Fracture of limbs 810-829	70	10	30	26	4
Dislocation without fracture 830-839	4	—	4	—	—
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles 840-848	10	—	10	—	—
Head injuries (excluding skull fracture) 850-856	6	2	4	—	—
Internal injuries of chest, abdomen and pelvis 860-869	—	—	—	—	—
Lacerations and open wounds 870-898, 908	16	4	8	4	—
Burns 940-949	8	—	6	2	—
Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury 950-959	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents, poisonings, and violence 910-936, 960-997	10	4	2	4	—
Adverse reactions to therapeutic procedures 998, 999	8	2	4	—	2

¹ Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 50 percent systematic random sample of patients remaining on Nov. 30, 1953.

² The diagnostic categories and selected diagnoses included in this table are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948. The numbers following the diagnoses are the identifying code numbers of this diagnostic classification, and include the following additional codes: 319, Chronic brain syndromes with neurotic reactions; 327, Chronic brain syndromes with behavioral reaction; 328, Chronic brain syndromes NOS; 329, Acute brain syndromes; and 796, Foreign body, treated or producing symptoms. In addition, morbid conditions are not coded to late effects, but to the condition requiring treatment. Category XV "Certain diseases of early infancy," in which no cases occur, is not included in this table.

³ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 16.—Percentage of VA patients admitted ¹ to VA and non-VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1953]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1953 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization														
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over	
All patients.....	467,160	19.3	100.0	96.5	80.1	59.0	44.4	33.0	24.1	18.8	15.1	9.3	6.8	5.4	4.7	4.2	
Tuberculous.....	19,946	126.5	100.0	96.0	87.1	81.0	77.1	73.1	69.5	66.6	63.8	56.6	51.0	46.6	43.3	40.0	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	19,090	90.1	100.0	98.5	91.3	85.7	80.5	75.2	68.0	63.4	59.6	50.0	42.3	36.8	33.7	31.8	
Other psychiatric.....	25,798	20.6	100.0	96.1	81.0	60.2	47.4	34.9	26.4	20.0	15.8	8.8	5.4	3.6	2.9	2.2	
Neurological.....	18,870	25.5	100.0	95.2	82.5	67.1	54.9	43.8	34.1	28.3	24.1	15.7	11.0	8.5	7.4	6.4	
General medical and surgical.....	383,456	17.7	100.0	96.5	80.0	56.1	40.2	28.2	19.0	13.5	9.9	4.6	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	
Korean veterans ⁴	40,806	15.3	100.0	96.0	73.7	50.5	38.3	30.4	24.0	20.5	17.9	13.5	10.4	8.7	7.7	7.2	
Tuberculous.....	2,354	157.5	100.0	98.5	92.8	89.2	85.0	79.9	77.3	73.7	70.6	62.8	55.1	50.9	47.3	43.2	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	3,431	123.9	100.0	98.2	94.9	91.7	88.5	83.2	77.8	71.4	67.7	60.6	50.9	43.9	40.4	38.6	
Other psychiatric.....	2,780	26.5	100.0	93.9	83.8	66.3	54.9	46.2	33.7	27.1	22.8	14.0	9.0	6.1	4.2	3.3	
Neurological.....	1,879	27.9	100.0	95.5	81.2	69.6	60.5	46.3	41.8	37.9	33.3	23.6	17.2	13.9	13.3	12.6	
General medical and surgical.....	30,362	12.6	100.0	95.8	68.4	40.2	26.2	18.2	11.8	8.9	6.8	3.7	2.1	1.3	.9	.8	
World War II.....	242,590	17.7	100.0	96.6	78.2	55.6	41.0	30.3	22.2	17.5	14.3	9.0	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.2	
Tuberculous.....	11,497	125.5	100.0	95.8	86.5	80.7	77.0	73.4	70.2	66.9	64.6	56.6	50.9	46.0	42.6	39.6	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	11,698	86.8	100.0	99.1	92.3	87.1	81.5	75.9	68.7	64.2	59.8	48.8	41.3	35.5	32.3	30.1	
Other psychiatric.....	19,089	20.2	100.0	96.5	80.9	60.0	46.7	34.1	25.5	18.9	14.8	8.4	4.7	3.3	2.8	2.0	
Neurological.....	9,338	22.2	100.0	95.7	82.2	64.2	50.2	38.4	28.7	24.4	20.0	12.6	8.9	7.6	6.2	5.5	
General medical and surgical.....	190,968	15.6	100.0	96.5	76.4	51.3	35.4	24.1	15.9	11.2	8.1	3.5	2.0	1.2	.8	.6	
World War I and others.....	183,764	22.1	100.0	96.5	84.0	65.5	50.2	37.2	26.7	20.1	15.7	8.9	6.2	4.7	4.0	3.5	
Tuberculous.....	6,095	116.8	100.0	95.6	86.2	78.3	74.1	69.9	65.3	63.5	59.9	54.1	49.5	45.9	42.9	39.7	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	3,961	68.7	100.0	97.2	85.6	76.4	70.5	66.2	57.5	54.4	52.2	44.5	38.1	34.4	32.2	31.1	
Other psychiatric.....	3,929	19.3	100.0	96.0	79.3	57.0	45.5	31.3	26.0	20.0	15.8	7.1	5.9	3.6	2.9	2.6	
Neurological.....	7,653	29.9	100.0	94.4	83.2	70.1	59.1	49.9	38.8	30.7	26.9	17.5	12.1	8.2	7.4	6.0	
General medical and surgical.....	162,126	21.4	100.0	96.7	84.0	64.7	48.5	34.8	23.9	17.1	12.6	5.9	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.² Based on a 25 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1953.³ One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total

number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

⁴ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 17.—Percentage of VA patients admitted ¹ to VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1953]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1953 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization														
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over	
All patients.....	428,162	19.8	100.0	96.7	80.9	60.0	45.3	33.8	24.7	19.1	15.3	9.4	6.8	5.4	4.6	4.1	
Tuberculous.....	17,842	133.0	100.0	95.7	86.8	80.8	76.6	72.9	69.5	66.7	63.8	57.3	51.9	47.5	44.1	40.8	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	15,622	96.3	100.0	98.4	92.1	86.7	81.7	76.5	69.7	64.8	61.0	51.7	43.8	38.2	35.1	33.2	
Other psychiatric.....	23,767	20.9	100.0	96.3	82.1	61.1	48.0	35.3	26.6	19.8	15.5	8.5	4.9	3.1	2.6	2.0	
Neurological.....	17,800	26.5	100.0	95.6	82.9	68.6	56.4	45.0	35.2	29.1	24.9	15.9	11.2	8.7	7.6	6.6	
General medical and surgical.....	353,131	18.2	100.0	96.7	79.9	57.3	41.4	29.2	19.8	14.1	10.4	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	
Korean veterans ⁴	36,433	16.2	100.0	96.3	75.2	52.2	39.6	31.8	25.0	21.1	18.4	13.8	10.6	8.8	7.9	7.3	
Tuberculous.....	2,141	158.5	100.0	98.3	93.2	89.8	85.2	80.1	77.9	73.9	70.5	63.1	55.1	51.1	47.2	42.6	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	2,981	125.7	100.0	98.0	95.7	92.4	89.2	84.3	78.6	71.2	67.7	60.5	51.3	44.7	41.4	39.8	
Other psychiatric.....	2,610	26.7	100.0	98.9	84.6	66.9	55.2	46.4	33.1	26.1	21.5	12.6	7.7	4.7	3.3	2.3	
Neurological.....	1,782	29.0	100.0	96.6	84.3	72.7	63.1	48.1	43.3	39.2	34.5	24.2	18.1	14.7	14.0	13.3	
General medical and surgical.....	26,919	13.0	100.0	96.2	69.9	42.0	27.4	19.6	12.8	9.6	7.4	4.1	2.3	1.5	1.0	.9	
World War II.....	220,587	18.2	100.0	96.8	79.2	56.7	41.9	30.8	22.6	17.6	14.3	8.9	6.6	5.3	4.5	4.1	
Tuberculous.....	10,147	134.5	100.0	95.4	86.3	80.8	76.9	73.6	70.5	67.1	64.6	57.7	52.4	47.5	44.0	40.9	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	9,015	96.1	100.0	99.1	94.0	89.3	84.0	78.4	71.9	66.9	62.4	51.6	43.6	37.7	34.4	32.1	
Other psychiatric.....	17,477	20.6	100.0	96.7	82.2	60.9	47.3	34.4	25.7	18.9	14.6	8.2	4.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	
Neurological.....	8,736	23.5	100.0	95.8	82.3	66.3	52.2	40.0	30.1	25.6	20.9	13.0	9.2	7.9	6.4	5.7	
General medical and surgical.....	175,212	16.2	100.0	96.8	77.6	52.8	36.6	25.0	16.6	11.7	8.6	3.7	2.1	1.3	.8	.6	
World War I and others.....	171,142	22.6	100.0	96.6	84.2	65.9	51.0	38.0	27.3	20.5	16.0	9.0	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.4	
Tuberculous.....	5,554	118.8	100.0	95.2	85.3	77.4	72.8	68.7	64.5	63.0	59.7	54.2	49.8	46.1	43.0	40.0	
Psychiatric and neurological:																	
Psychotic.....	3,626	67.5	100.0	97.0	84.6	75.5	69.8	65.4	56.9	54.2	51.9	44.4	38.0	34.0	31.6	30.4	
Other psychiatric.....	3,680	19.6	100.0	95.7	79.8	58.0	45.8	31.6	26.3	19.8	15.7	6.8	5.5	3.3	2.7	2.3	
Neurological.....	7,282	30.4	100.0	95.0	83.3	70.4	59.8	50.4	39.4	30.8	27.3	17.5	12.0	8.3	7.4	6.1	
General medical and surgical.....	151,000	21.7	100.0	96.8	84.3	65.3	49.4	35.8	24.7	17.6	13.0	6.2	3.6	2.4	1.7	1.3	

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.² Based on a 25 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1953.³ One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total

number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

⁴ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

TABLE 18.—Percentage of VA patients admitted ¹ to non-VA hospitals who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization

[By period of service and type of patient, calendar year 1953]

Period of service and type of patient	Estimated number of admissions, calendar year 1953 ²	Median length of stay ³	Percentage of patients admitted who remained in hospital after specified number of days of hospitalization													
			1	2	8	15	22	30	40	50	60	90	120	150	180	210 and over
All patients.....	38,998	14.4	100.0	94.8	71.4	47.9	34.6	24.9	18.3	15.6	13.0	8.9	7.1	6.0	5.3	4.8
Tuberculous.....	2,104	93.2	100.0	98.8	89.6	82.1	80.9	75.1	69.4	66.5	64.2	50.9	42.8	38.7	36.4	33.5
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	3,468	69.8	100.0	99.3	87.7	81.1	75.1	69.3	60.4	57.5	53.5	42.8	36.0	30.5	27.5	25.9
Other psychiatric.....	2,031	14.8	100.0	94.6	68.0	49.4	40.4	30.8	24.3	21.9	18.9	12.6	11.4	9.6	7.5	4.5
Neurological.....	1,070	13.3	100.0	88.6	75.0	42.1	29.6	23.9	15.9	14.8	11.4	11.4	8.0	4.5	4.5	3.4
General medical and surgical.....	30,325	12.8	100.0	94.2	68.3	41.9	26.5	16.0	9.6	6.9	4.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
Korean veterans ⁴	4,373	11.1	100.0	93.3	61.3	36.0	28.0	19.1	15.7	15.4	14.0	11.4	9.0	7.5	6.5	6.3
Tuberculous.....	213	142.5	100.0	100.0	88.6	82.9	82.9	77.2	71.4	71.4	71.4	60.0	54.3	48.6	48.6	48.6
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	450	116.7	100.0	100.0	89.2	86.5	83.8	75.7	73.0	73.0	67.6	60.8	48.7	39.2	33.8	31.0
Other psychiatric.....	170	22.0	100.0	92.9	71.4	57.1	50.0	42.9	42.9	42.9	35.7	28.6	28.6	17.9	17.9	17.9
Neurological.....	97	5.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0
General medical and surgical.....	3,443	9.5	100.0	92.6	56.5	26.2	16.6	7.1	3.5	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	0	0	0
World War II.....	22,003	13.2	100.0	94.9	67.9	43.9	32.6	24.9	18.7	16.3	13.9	9.8	7.9	6.5	5.8	5.1
Tuberculous.....	1,350	87.4	100.0	98.2	87.4	80.2	78.4	72.1	67.6	64.9	64.0	48.7	39.6	35.1	32.4	29.7
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	2,683	62.1	100.0	99.1	86.4	79.6	73.2	67.6	57.8	55.1	50.8	39.5	33.6	28.1	25.1	23.5
Other psychiatric.....	1,612	14.9	100.0	94.0	67.2	49.8	39.2	30.2	22.6	19.6	16.6	10.2	9.4	7.9	6.4	2.6
Neurological.....	602	12.5	100.0	93.9	79.8	33.3	21.2	15.2	9.1	7.1	7.1	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
General medical and surgical.....	15,756	11.1	100.0	94.0	62.6	34.5	21.6	13.4	7.8	5.5	3.2	1.5	.7	.4	.3	.2
World War I and others.....	12,622	18.4	100.0	95.1	80.9	59.0	40.2	26.9	18.5	14.5	11.0	6.4	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.6
Tuberculous.....	541	102.6	100.0	100.0	95.5	86.5	86.5	82.0	73.0	68.6	61.8	52.8	46.1	43.8	41.6	37.1
Psychiatric and neurological:																
Psychotic.....	335	77.5	100.0	100.0	96.3	85.4	78.2	74.5	63.6	56.3	56.3	45.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
Other psychiatric.....	249	13.0	100.0	100.0	70.7	41.5	41.5	26.8	22.0	22.0	17.1	12.2	12.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
Neurological.....	371	21.0	100.0	83.6	80.3	63.9	47.6	41.0	27.9	27.9	18.0	18.0	14.8	8.2	8.2	4.9
General medical and surgical.....	11,126	17.4	100.0	95.0	80.0	57.1	36.6	22.4	14.1	10.0	6.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8

¹ Does not include hospital gains by transfer of VA patients.² Based on a 25 percent systematic random sample of admissions from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1953.³ One-half of the admissions in the given category have lengths of stay greater than the median; the other half, less than the median. The median was computed on the total

number of admissions for the given category, exclusive of cases with less than 1 day of stay.

⁴ Veterans with active service on or after June 27, 1950, who are hospitalized under provisions of Public Law 28, 82d Cong.

Ohio.....	13,612	16		4			4	4	16		4	32	224		4	280
Oklahoma.....	6,252		52	16											40	4
Oregon.....	5,084	4	4	72				8			104	4		4		4
Pennsylvania.....	19,784		8	12			20	8	36	8	8	12	4	4		16
Rhode Island.....	4,308					8										
South Carolina.....	5,288	4							32	40						
South Dakota.....	3,772			8	40						12			456	8	4
Tennessee.....	20,828	1,276	1,588	24		4			308	460		12	16		16	880
Texas.....	29,188	12	24	72	92	12		12	12	12		28	16	4	40	4
Utah.....	2,612		20	4	44	12					260	4	4			
Vermont.....	2,628	4				16						4				
Virginia.....	11,424	16				28	4	72	68	8						8
Washington.....	8,812		4	68	12				4		412	16	4	8	8	
West Virginia.....	7,800	4				8	4	432	12	4		8	8			504
Wisconsin.....	7,580		4	8					12			516	36	40		4
Wyoming.....	2,124			12	380	8					8	4		8	16	4
Outside United States.....	17,736		8	12	4			4	4			4				4
Alaska.....	1,276		4	4	4				4							4
Canal Zone.....	208		4									4				
Guam.....																
Hawaii.....	2,220			8												
Philippines, Republic of.....	20															
Puerto Rico.....	14,000							4								
Virgin Islands.....	12															

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 19.—VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By State of hospitalization and veteran's reported State of residence calendar year 1953]

State of hospitalization.	Reported State of residence																
	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota
Total.....	10,252	2,480	6,916	14,204	11,684	8,116	8,800	12,468	2,712	6,064	1,228	2,220	5,276	3,688	30,472	11,512	1,708
Continental United States.	10,252	2,480	6,916	14,200	11,684	8,112	8,800	12,464	2,712	6,064	1,228	2,220	5,276	3,688	30,464	11,512	1,708
Alabama.....	96		8				212									24	
Arizona.....	8		4		16	8	4		4		16		8	20	52	4	
Arkansas.....	156		4		4		24	1,196		4				4	4	8	
California.....	28	12		20	20	24	16	16	28	4	224		8	20	56	8	8
Colorado.....	4			4	8	8		40	20	88	4		4	116	12	4	4
Connecticut.....		8		52											52	4	
Delaware.....			32												8	4	
District of Columbia.....			668	4							4		640	8	32	60	
Florida.....	12	8	8	16	8					8			12		84	16	
Georgia.....	4	4			4	4	16	4							4	104	4
Idaho.....			4						4		8		4				
Illinois.....	12			12	296	44	52	120	12	36		4	8		32	4	8
Indiana.....		4	8		72	4	4	4							4		
Iowa.....	4				8	20		128		52		4					
Kansas.....			4		8	4		2,460	8	36		4	8	8	4	8	
Kentucky.....				12	8			8							8	28	
Louisiana.....	9,236		4	4	4		244	4						4	20	8	
Maine.....		2,128		36	4							20					
Maryland.....			5,188			4	4	8			12		48		32	68	
Massachusetts.....		176		12,196			4	4				192	16		92	4	
Michigan.....			4	12	10,540		4									20	4
Minnesota.....				4	8	6,904	8	12	44	24					12	8	160
Mississippi.....	292				4	4	5,996	16						4	4	16	
Missouri.....				8	12	4	4	7,976		16			4	4	8	4	
Montana.....		4		4	4			4	2,348						4		84
Nebraska.....	4			12		16	8	48		5,236	4		4		4	4	
Nevada.....	4			16	20			8	4		872		4		12	8	8
New Hampshire.....		56		256	4							1,108					
New Jersey.....													3,028		48	4	
New Mexico.....			4	4				4		4	4		8	2,960	4	4	
New York.....	4	40	8	340	48	4	4	4			12		916		29,556	40	
North Carolina.....	4		48	4	8		28	8							20	8,548	
North Dakota.....					4	572			16	4							1,336

Ohio			4	4	236	8		12	4			4		12	8
Oklahoma				4				32					16		
Oregon		8			8		4	20	36		4			4	4
Pennsylvania	4	4	20	4	16		4					460		140	4
Rhode Island				1,100										12	
South Carolina															468
South Dakota						420	4								76
Tennessee	60	4		12	4			4	48	324	4		8	4	
Texas	316		12		16	16	2,104	256		4			8	12	16
Utah				4	4		40	28		8			8	476	16
Vermont		16		44					8		68		4	16	4
Virginia		4	84								872			16	
Washington	4			4			4	4	72			20		24	1,492
West Virginia			796	8	12	4	8	4		8			8		4
Wisconsin			4	4	280	36	4	32	4			32		20	16
Wyoming		4						4	48	216			4	4	8
Outside United States				4		4		4						8	
Alaska															
Canal Zone						4									
Guam															
Hawaii															
Philippines, Republic of															
Puerto Rico								4						8	
Virgin Islands			4												

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 19.—VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals ¹—Continued

[By State of hospitalization and veteran's reported State of residence calendar year 1953]

State of hospitalization	Reported State of residence																Out- side United States
	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	
Total.....	14, 480	8, 124	6, 148	20, 572	3, 496	6, 328	2, 484	13, 104	28, 468	2, 204	1, 796	11, 836	7, 260	5, 844	7, 880	1, 680	18, 004
Continental United States.....	14, 476	8, 124	6, 144	20, 568	3, 496	6, 328	2, 484	13, 104	28, 460	2, 204	1, 792	11, 832	7, 232	5, 844	7, 880	1, 672	392
Alabama.....	12			4		84		60	12			4					8
Arizona.....	20	8	8	24	8	4	4	4	44	4	4		12	8	8		4
Arkansas.....	12	332				4		28	48				4	8		4	68
California.....	52	40	100	20	4		4	36	48	24		12	92	4	8	8	4
Colorado.....		36	12	8		8	4	20	112	60		4	20	4	4	100	4
Connecticut.....				4	20				4								
Delaware.....				364	4	4			4								
District of Columbia.....	12	8		60		8		12	8			760		32		4	4
Florida.....	8		4	36	4	12		8	32			16			4		4
Georgia.....	8					684		100	8			12		8			
Idaho.....			144	8						8			20				4
Illinois.....	80	48		40		4	12	36	32			4	4	40	112	28	12
Indiana.....	260			32		4		28	4			4		4			4
Iowa.....	4	4			4		8	8	4								4
Kansas.....		316	8	12			8		48						4	4	
Kentucky.....	532			4				16				16		52			
Louisiana.....	8	12	4			4		12	900			4		4			4
Maine.....												16					
Maryland.....	4			312		12		16				324		24			4
Massachusetts.....	12	8		32	216	12		4			52	4					4
Michigan.....	80	4		4	4	8	4	32	4						520		20
Minnesota.....	4	8		8		4	108		4	4			4	4	688	4	4
Mississippi.....	8		4					36	16			8	4	4			
Missouri.....	8	64	16	12		4	4	12	4		4	8		4	8		
Montana.....		12	4	4			12	4				28	8		4	44	4
Nebraska.....	8	4		16			16	8					8			4	
Nevada.....	16	4	16	12		4			20	16		8	20	8	8		4
New Hampshire.....																	4
New Jersey.....	4		4	100					4								4
New Mexico.....	16	20		8	4		4		272				8	4			
New York.....	48	8	8	668	28	8		16	24	4	60		8	20			60
North Carolina.....	4			12	4	488		208		4		268		60			8
North Dakota.....		4					52	4	4				4				
Ohio.....	12, 252		4	240		4		12				24		192			4
Oklahoma.....		6, 052				4			32					4			24
Oregon.....	12	4	4, 484				4		4				260				

Pennsylvania.....	484		4	18,080	4			4			4		404			8
Rhode Island.....				4	3,184											
South Carolina.....					4,736		4									
South Dakota.....	4	4	4			2,216	4									
Tennessee.....	28	24		8		108	16	12,304	76	4		688	4	4	8	76
Texas.....	24	1,076	4	8		16		26,612	24			12	12	24	12	4
Utah.....	4		4					20		2,064			4		52	4
Vermont.....										1,652						4
Virginia.....	16			44	4	84		40			9,136	4	4	264		
Washington.....	12	4	1,308	4	4	4		4	8	4		6,692		4		112
West Virginia.....	396			360	4	4		8	4		504		4,648			
Wisconsin.....	8	8		16	4	4	4	12	4		4	16		6,472		4
Wyoming.....	16	4				4	4	12	4		4	4			1,340	
Outside United States.....	4		4	4				8		4	4	28			8	17,612
Alaska.....																
Canal Zone.....				4				8			4	28			4	1,208
Guam.....															4	192
Hawaii.....			4													2,208
Philippines, Republic of.....																20
Puerto Rico.....	4									4						13,976
Virgin Islands.....																8

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

TABLE 20.—VA patients discharged from VA and non-VA hospitals ¹

[By reported State of residence, type of patient, and percent hospitalized in same State as that of residence, calendar year 1953]

Reported State of residence	All patients		Tuberculous		Psychiatric and neurological								General medical and surgical	
					Total		Psychotic		Other psychiatric		Neurological			
	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State	Total	Percent hospitalized in same State
Total.....	461,968	84.6	22,572	71.7	66,756	80.1	20,116	76.8	26,872	81.9	19,768	81.2	372,640	86.1
Continental United States.....	443,964	84.0	21,700	70.9	65,012	79.7	19,564	76.3	26,124	81.5	19,324	80.9	357,252	85.6
Alabama.....	10,072	74.9	564	31.2	1,468	70.8	348	75.9	628	65.0	492	74.8	8,040	78.7
Arizona.....	5,024	90.4	452	92.9	596	65.1	160	37.5	228	75.4	208	75.0	3,976	93.9
Arkansas.....	9,068	73.0	292	15.1	1,232	79.9	292	90.4	516	79.1	424	73.6	7,544	74.2
California.....	41,988	96.3	2,216	90.4	6,144	95.7	2,052	95.3	1,940	96.1	2,152	95.7	33,628	96.8
Colorado.....	6,828	89.9	268	88.1	1,036	85.3	224	83.9	476	85.7	336	85.7	5,824	90.9
Connecticut.....	3,732	85.4	260	60.0	616	70.1	236	54.2	252	87.3	128	65.6	2,856	91.0
Delaware.....	940	88.9	36	33.3	120	76.7	32	62.5	52	84.6	36	77.8	784	93.4
District of Columbia.....	4,512	53.9	196	4.1	452	54.9	140	54.3	192	50.0	120	63.3	3,864	56.3
Florida.....	11,812	85.5	468	57.3	1,616	76.5	500	60.0	656	86.0	460	80.9	9,728	88.4
Georgia.....	11,156	79.9	496	61.3	1,648	68.7	484	54.5	768	72.9	396	77.8	9,012	83.0
Idaho.....	2,624	66.0	56	14.3	396	53.5	84	14.3	164	78.0	148	48.6	2,172	69.6
Illinois.....	24,520	85.9	1,240	64.2	2,968	86.8	1,084	90.4	956	85.8	928	83.6	20,312	87.1
Indiana.....	8,444	70.4	292	49.3	1,504	72.9	432	65.7	660	80.0	412	68.9	6,648	70.8
Iowa.....	8,540	80.3	196	55.1	920	76.5	244	77.0	404	75.2	272	77.9	7,424	81.4
Kansas.....	6,220	80.8	120	43.3	1,144	83.9	320	82.5	524	86.3	300	81.3	4,956	81.0
Kentucky.....	6,980	66.5	524	69.5	1,136	65.1	236	76.3	564	63.1	336	60.7	5,320	66.5
Louisiana.....	10,252	90.1	356	80.9	1,512	66.9	480	42.5	648	76.5	384	81.2	8,984	94.7
Maine.....	2,480	85.8	156	43.6	352	84.1	136	85.3	112	75.0	104	92.3	1,972	89.5
Maryland.....	6,916	75.0	548	46.0	880	80.0	264	92.4	368	78.3	248	69.4	5,488	77.1
Massachusetts.....	14,204	85.9	664	86.7	2,360	84.6	524	79.4	1,064	83.5	772	89.6	11,180	86.1
Michigan.....	11,684	90.2	436	53.2	2,132	87.6	700	86.3	852	91.5	580	83.4	9,116	92.6
Minnesota.....	8,116	85.1	264	86.4	1,400	88.9	464	90.5	544	91.9	392	82.7	6,452	84.2
Mississippi.....	8,800	68.1	296	39.2	1,348	65.0	328	70.7	692	64.7	328	59.8	7,156	69.9
Missouri.....	12,468	64.0	480	65.0	1,864	42.7	532	28.6	764	50.3	568	45.8	10,124	67.8
Montana.....	2,712	86.6	124	41.9	236	64.4	56	28.6	108	70.4	72	53.3	2,352	91.2
Nebraska.....	6,064	86.3	156	48.7	764	78.0	180	73.3	332	74.7	252	85.7	5,144	88.7
Nevada.....	1,228	71.0	36	11.1	116	65.5	36	55.6	52	69.2	28	71.4	1,076	73.6
New Hampshire.....	2,220	49.9	44	18.2	312	35.9	40	30.0	160	27.5	112	50.0	1,864	53.0
New Jersey.....	5,276	57.4	348	46.0	1,052	78.7	520	86.2	296	82.4	236	57.0	3,876	52.6
New Mexico.....	3,688	80.3	424	95.3	400	58.0	92	26.1	164	73.2	144	61.1	2,864	81.1

New York.....	30,472	97.0	1,792	93.3	4,276	94.9	1,580	94.9	1,608	95.0	1,088	94.5	24,404	97.6
North Carolina.....	11,512	74.3	712	90.4	2,152	63.9	504	42.1	1,124	73.7	524	64.1	8,648	75.5
North Dakota.....	1,708	78.2	44	18.2	176	43.2	56	14.3	48	50.0	72	61.1	1,488	84.1
Ohio.....	14,480	84.6	780	89.2	2,172	78.6	720	75.0	828	81.6	624	78.8	11,528	85.4
Oklahoma.....	8,124	74.5	280	42.9	964	53.5	256	29.7	376	48.9	332	77.1	6,880	78.7
Oregon.....	6,148	72.9	280	37.1	668	53.3	236	33.9	192	52.1	240	73.3	5,200	77.4
Pennsylvania.....	20,572	87.9	1,072	70.1	3,496	86.3	1,252	81.8	1,208	92.4	1,036	84.6	16,004	89.4
Rhode Island.....	3,496	91.1	88	36.4	456	86.8	92	82.6	200	90.0	164	85.4	2,952	93.4
South Carolina.....	6,328	74.8	256	28.1	848	52.4	240	26.7	316	50.6	292	75.3	5,224	80.8
South Dakota.....	2,484	89.2	120	76.7	380	86.3	112	85.7	148	94.6	120	76.7	1,984	90.5
Tennessee.....	13,104	93.9	724	74.6	1,740	92.6	360	81.1	808	94.1	572	97.9	10,640	95.4
Texas.....	28,468	93.5	1,724	85.8	3,880	92.0	1,268	92.4	1,480	92.2	1,132	91.2	22,864	94.3
Utah.....	2,204	93.6	52	76.9	400	88.0	100	92.0	172	93.0	128	78.1	1,752	95.4
Vermont.....	1,796	92.0	28	28.6	308	85.7	20	80.0	184	87.0	104	84.6	1,460	94.5
Virginia.....	11,836	77.2	612	52.3	1,796	84.4	540	88.9	736	83.2	520	81.5	9,428	77.4
Washington.....	7,260	92.2	392	90.8	1,016	87.4	320	86.2	416	92.3	280	81.4	5,852	93.1
West Virginia.....	5,844	79.5	340	64.7	824	55.8	272	27.9	368	71.7	184	65.2	4,680	84.8
Wisconsin.....	7,880	82.1	344	89.5	1,396	88.3	372	90.3	588	87.8	436	87.2	6,140	80.3
Wyoming.....	1,680	79.8	52	69.2	340	82.4	44	90.9	188	87.2	108	70.4	1,288	79.5
Outside United States.....	18,004	97.6	872	93.1	1,744	94.7	552	93.5	748	95.7	444	94.6	15,388	98.2
Alaska.....	1,356	89.1	24	66.7	156	76.9	24	50.0	84	81.0	48	83.3	1,176	91.2
Canal Zone.....	180	95.6	0	0	24	66.7	4	100.0	16	75.0	4	0	156	100.0
Guam.....	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	2,236	98.7	96	91.7	308	96.1	84	95.2	140	94.3	84	100.0	1,832	99.6
Philippines, Republic of.....	64	31.2	20	0	12	33.3	8	0	4	100.0	0	0	32	50.0
Puerto Rico.....	14,040	99.4	712	99.4	1,220	99.7	420	100.0	500	100.0	300	98.7	12,108	99.3
Virgin Islands.....	20	40.0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	50.0
Others.....	100	0	12	0	20	0	8	0	4	0	8	0	68	0

¹ Excludes interhospital transfers and cases with less than 1 day of stay. Includes deaths. Figures shown are estimates based on tabulations of a 25 percent systematic random sample of patients reported discharged during the year.

TABLE 21.—*Applications for hospitalization, domiciliary care, and outpatient medical treatment*

[Fiscal year 1954]

Applications	Purpose		
	Hospitaliza- tion	Domiciliary care	Outpatient medical treatment
Pending, beginning of year.....	5,787	184	4,014
Total received during year.....	924,977	31,331	243,190
From veteran or his representative.....	803,192	23,334	-----
By transfer.....	121,785	7,997	-----
Total dispositions.....	925,694	30,981	244,703
By transfer.....	¹ 129,030	¹ 1,393	-----
Net dispositions.....	¹ 796,664	¹ 29,588	244,703
Legally eligible.....	¹ 532,653	¹ 26,676	201,246
Not eligible or not in need of care.....	¹ 264,011	¹ 2,912	43,457
Pending end of year.....	5,070	534	2,501

¹ Estimated on basis of 10 months' actual data.TABLE 22.—*Outpatients given medical care by purpose of visit*

[Fiscal year 1954]

Purpose of visit	Number of outpatients visiting				
	Total	Staff physicians			Fee-basis physi- cians
		Total	Outpa- tient clinics ¹	Other ²	
All purposes.....	2, 270, 330	1, 616, 883	1, 498, 512	118, 371	653, 447
Compensation or pension.....	426, 420	371, 940	359, 033	12, 907	54, 480
Determine need for hospital or domiciliary care.....	140, 441	131, 177	131, 177	-----	9, 264
Outpatient treatment.....	1, 590, 929	1, 005, 872	925, 952	79, 920	585, 057
Vocational rehabilitation.....	14, 792	11, 848	11, 157	691	2, 944
Insurance.....	32, 506	31, 957	29, 312	2, 645	549
Other ³	65, 242	64, 089	41, 881	22, 208	1, 153

¹ Includes established clinics in regional offices, regional office-hospital centers, hospitals, and Veterans Benefits Office, D. C.² Includes hospitals having no formal outpatient clinics but providing outpatient service at the request of established outpatient clinics.³ Includes outpatient services for foreign beneficiaries and beneficiaries of other Federal Government agencies, emergency cases provided care as a humanitarian measure, and patients on rolls at VA hospitals who receive treatment in outpatient clinics.

TABLE 23.—*Applications for outpatient dental treatment*

[Fiscal years 1953-54]

Applications	Fiscal year	
	1953	1954
Total received during year.....	661,993	449,728
New.....	437,887	310,054
Repeat.....	224,106	139,674
Total dispositions during year.....	537,482	614,680
Treatment authorized.....	331,407	294,972
Treatment not authorized ¹	206,075	319,708
Pending authorization for treatment, end of year ²	306,676	143,639

¹ Legally ineligible, treatment not indicated, canceled or withdrawn.² Eligibility not determined; eligibility determined but examination not authorized; examination authorized but not completed; examination completed but treatment not authorized.TABLE 24.—*Outpatient dental examination and treatment cases completed*

[By VA staff and fee-basis dentists, fiscal years 1948-54]

Fiscal year	Examination cases completed				Treatment cases completed			
	Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists		Total	By VA staff dentists	By fee-basis dentists	
			Number	Cost per case			Number	Cost per case
1954.....	278,646	155,476	123,170	\$14.26	302,720	57,086	245,634	\$99.52
1953.....	419,431	258,635	160,796	13.66	260,499	61,745	198,664	96.72
1952.....	440,039	242,322	197,717	13.42	362,236	60,589	301,647	96.66
1951.....	424,807	261,503	163,304	13.21	348,392	76,036	272,356	90.12
1950.....	527,487	322,732	204,755	13.47	430,065	87,088	342,977	86.85
1949.....	578,839	315,689	263,180	13.20	513,742	83,372	430,370	82.12
1948.....	701,187	280,560	420,627	13.17	655,815	53,198	602,617	74.16

TABLE 25.—*Admissions and discharges of domiciliary members, members remaining and operating beds in VA domiciliaries*

[Fiscal years 1937-54]

Fiscal year and VA domiciliaries	Domiciliary members			Operating beds June 30
	Admissions ¹	Discharges ¹	Remaining June 30	
1954, All domiciliaries	² 19, 117	² 19, 629	² 16, 740	17, 589
Arizona: Whipple.....	306	323	149	146
California: Los Angeles.....	2, 898	2, 885	2, 918	3, 074
Florida: Bay Pines.....	729	730	683	729
Georgia: Thomasville.....	963	936	536	500
Iowa: Clinton.....	171	265	497	500
Kansas: Wadsworth.....	971	974	938	1, 005
Mississippi: Biloxi.....	853	845	823	818
New York: Bath.....	1, 386	1, 484	1, 332	1, 426
Ohio: Dayton.....	1, 895	1, 657	1, 996	2, 138
Oregon: Camp White.....	706	937	824	814
South Dakota: Hot Springs.....	592	626	497	548
Tennessee: Mountain Home.....	3, 274	3, 386	1, 588	1, 781
Texas:				
Bonham.....	562	584	292	296
Temple.....	359	436	354	350
Virginia: Kecoughtan.....	1, 349	1, 479	1, 271	1, 303
West Virginia: Martinsburg.....	601	648	472	500
Wisconsin: Wood.....	1, 512	1, 434	1, 570	1, 661
1953.....	18, 988	19, 914	16, 629	17, 710
1952.....	19, 321	19, 704	16, 710	17, 807
1951.....	18, 837	20, 276	16, 279	17, 576
1950.....	19, 926	19, 998	16, 694	17, 630
1949.....	19, 961	18, 746	16, 267	17, 254
1948.....	20, 365	20, 077	14, 275	16, 174
1947.....	19, 823	18, 782	13, 458	16, 101
1946.....	19, 153	17, 522	11, 320	14, 813
1945.....	15, 145	15, 524	8, 870	13, 311
1944.....	15, 095	16, 790	8, 647	13, 289
1943.....	16, 578	20, 878	9, 069	15, 995
1942.....	24, 019	27, 936	11, 506	17, 922
1941.....	27, 927	31, 540	13, 926	18, 002
1940.....	27, 462	27, 775	16, 238	17, 973
1939.....	28, 184	27, 967	15, 197	16, 736
1938.....	28, 101	25, 842	14, 106	15, 945
1937.....	25, 763	24, 316	11, 030	13, 484

¹ Excludes interdomiciliary transfers.² Does not include member employees in VA hospitals. There were 140 such members in VA hospitals on June 30, 1954.

TABLE 26.—*Recreation activities in VA hospitals and domiciliarys*

[Fiscal years 1951-54]

Type of activities	1954	1953	1952	1951 ¹
Entertainment:				
Performances.....	33,977	25,186	27,399	21,877
Patient participations.....	99,784	69,161	82,363	64,532
Group recreation:				
Activity periods.....	235,797	215,157	234,101	174,074
Patient participations.....	7,208,358	7,544,408	7,203,753	6,876,912
Music:				
Activity periods.....	144,073	140,954	148,372	95,221
Patient participations (active).....	766,685	684,777	671,476	460,717
Motion pictures:				
Showings.....	299,972	295,374	240,291	225,817
Estimated patient attendance.....	13,204,033	12,602,116	12,359,293	12,637,482
Adapted sports:				
Participations (active).....	4,742,059	5,162,661	4,689,601	4,373,914
Participations (passive).....	869,559	1,047,838	904,304	656,516
Spectator events.....	21,990	13,783	13,310	16,325
Radio activities:				
Patient participations.....	151,650	158,281	125,395	69,032
Hours of live programs.....	60,471	53,793	44,891	27,831
Hours of transcribed programs.....	73,466	74,137	74,446	56,367
Other radio activities.....	62,469	62,012	52,012	31,771

¹ Data for all activities except motion pictures are for last 9 months of fiscal year 1951.TABLE 27.—*Library service activities*

[Fiscal years 1951-54]

Activities	1954	1953	1952	1951
Patient library activities: ¹				
Book stock (books only).....	1,228,600	1,186,285	1,167,875	1,188,315
Circulation (books and magazines).....	13,216,652	12,971,972	12,645,968	12,213,547
Per occupied bed per week.....	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Reference questions answered.....	96,136	89,897	83,636	73,761
Medical library activities, total: ²				
Book stock (books only).....	448,014	441,154	369,690	312,324
Circulation (books and magazines).....	767,064	729,341	669,502	662,174
Reference questions answered.....	69,378	67,462	65,564	57,907
Interlibrary transactions.....	54,767	48,139	48,266	46,896

¹ Activities in hospitals and domiciliarys.² Activities in central office, regional offices, hospitals, and domiciliarys.

TABLE 28.—*Summary of VA voluntary service hours and volunteer workers in the medical program*

[Fiscal year 1954]

Program served	Total		Tuberculosis hospitals		Neuropsychiatric hospitals		General medical and surgical hospitals		Domiciliaries		Regional offices	
	Volunteer workers	Number of hours	Volunteer workers	Number of hours	Volunteer workers	Number of hours	Volunteer workers	Number of hours	Volunteer workers	Number of hours	Volunteer workers	Number of hours
Nursing service.....	34,375	849,021	1,540	28,623	4,263	94,760	28,173	716,619	146	551	253	8,468
Physical medicine and rehabilitation:												
Corrective therapy.....	1,188	27,000	23	2,016	443	7,662	661	16,938	55	266	6	118
Educational therapy.....	1,228	34,698	123	3,284	671	17,789	416	13,198	18	427	0	0
Manual arts therapy.....	691	18,225	21	930	385	7,130	285	10,165	0	0	0	0
Occupational therapy.....	8,323	222,618	598	19,285	4,063	85,172	3,636	117,049	8	194	18	918
Physical therapy.....	840	16,085	2	125	35	866	778	14,576	0	0	25	518
Social work service.....	2,540	46,764	238	2,990	552	9,260	1,718	33,783	28	693	4	38
Special service:												
Chaplain.....	69,789	262,416	4,231	17,846	17,120	54,433	47,168	187,748	1,270	2,389	0	0
Library.....	8,028	221,509	589	22,945	1,966	43,598	5,430	154,229	41	722	2	15
Recreation.....	552,063	2,779,146	31,863	200,470	184,163	904,360	317,898	1,537,013	18,130	137,285	9	18
Other.....	58,218	926,839	6,226	74,143	6,719	84,529	44,378	751,220	707	7,147	188	8,800

TABLE 29.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1924-54 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1923 and 1954 for each war and for the Regular Establishment*

Fiscal year	Total				Unclassified ¹	War of 1812				Mexican War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Living veterans		Deceased veterans			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount				Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$34,303,216,894.03				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09		\$28,748,117.32		\$33,027,800.25		
1954.....	2,590,411	\$1,838,328,426.16	777,988	\$612,189,266.25							10	\$4,690.47	
1953.....	2,505,834	1,768,225,496.11	747,750	608,081,036.75							12	7,604.00	
1952.....	2,417,998	1,568,145,691.22	706,830	537,827,381.35							19	11,047.33	
1951.....	2,373,577	1,534,992,679.19	682,601	500,995,286.21							22	12,641.00	
1950.....	2,368,238	1,524,128,899.21	658,123	485,333,399.12							24	13,916.00	
1949.....	2,313,545	1,433,980,610.33	635,588	457,302,501.45							29	16,967.33	
1948.....	2,315,039	1,435,717,528.83	603,286	384,967,829.43							36	22,439.73	
1947.....	2,354,297	1,365,399,806.42	566,468	366,572,976.10							47	25,467.07	
1946.....	2,130,353	910,324,987.05	501,628	305,363,150.16				160.00			51	26,625.67	
1945.....	1,144,088	547,134,335.35	369,498	185,400,966.58			1	240.00			55	31,129.24	
1944.....	813,469	368,362,398.58	253,451	126,001,994.85			1	240.00			66	39,048.33	
1943.....	621,572	329,574,732.85	238,508	112,785,587.02			1	240.00			82	49,324.00	
1942.....	623,659	320,373,509.72	236,035	110,910,200.21			1	240.00			95	54,966.34	
1941.....	618,926	319,887,183.46	237,515	113,226,769.30			1	240.00			107	65,772.33	
1940.....	610,122	314,434,413.91	239,176	114,704,050.65			1	240.00			130	84,613.33	
1939.....	602,757	307,512,130.34	239,674	109,191,738.02			1	190.00			168	102,844.28	
1938.....	600,848	301,276,717.25	236,105	101,491,978.72			1	840.00			195	116,687.99	
1937.....	598,510	299,659,837.31	243,427	96,370,214.81			2	840.00			221	132,776.34	
1936.....	600,562	299,000,808.47	251,470	99,991,669.31			2	1,390.00			247	154,135.42	
1935.....	585,955	278,006,898.15	252,982	96,400,271.42			4	2,681.00			294	180,316.20	
1934.....	581,225	227,797,923.21	257,630	93,578,863.67			7	3,222.50			351	198,558.20	
1933.....	997,918	428,456,151.69	272,749	122,103,190.54			7	3,906.67			415	285,133.68	
1932.....	994,351	421,367,015.55	283,695	124,409,746.13			7	4,000.00		² 85.00	478	325,080.46	
1931.....	790,782	364,652,558.50	289,205	123,736,384.42			8	5,391.00		² 10.00	547	344,975.00	
1930.....	542,610	290,474,801.10	298,223	127,958,007.81			10	5,703.34			630	394,394.21	
1929.....	525,961	287,065,745.65	306,003	131,754,896.41			11	7,201.67	1	2,239.26	730	470,454.35	
1928.....	516,566	286,640,666.14	317,798	124,124,672.17			14	8,903.34	4	5,886.00	845	538,520.46	
1927.....	489,805	277,854,011.13	326,575	125,775,666.43			17	9,805.66	6	7,732.39	970	561,233.84	
1926.....	472,623	247,259,215.27	334,465	125,022,272.44			20	7,400.00	9	12,045.66	1,080	422,747.03	
1925.....	456,530	223,164,174.32	333,609	123,583,895.22			21	9,392.00	17	15,818.54	1,257	491,078.92	
1924.....	427,153	223,395,622.00	335,394	122,094,147.01			33	13,383.00	31	29,347.47	1,437	551,253.55	
1923 and prior years.....	\$7,061,371,909.60				\$86,513,425.54	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,112,803.91		\$28,673,405.14		\$27,291,358.15		

¹ Includes \$70,000,000 expended for the Revolutionary War.

² Accrued disability payments.

TABLE 29.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1924–54 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1928 and 1954 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	Indian wars				Civil War				Spanish-American War			
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$59,192,794.39		\$51,083,472.91		\$8,183,440,651.35				\$2,758,583,026.34		\$775,634,467.68	
1954.....	226	\$337,014.39	1,298	\$802,647.10	1	\$1,634.67	6,892	\$4,087,237.35	66,315	\$87,964,515.79	82,054	\$53,210,185.71
1953.....	278	397,179.38	1,401	875,783.96	1	2,580.00	7,729	4,710,055.48	72,447	94,364,939.03	81,681	52,978,516.27
1952.....	316	396,387.63	1,553	883,805.38	3	5,736.00	8,898	5,127,297.42	79,110	94,518,871.21	81,436	49,769,824.19
1951.....	376	496,334.20	1,636	968,014.65	6	14,175.50	10,260	6,915,785.74	85,246	100,750,070.25	80,448	48,873,916.66
1950.....	530	599,719.59	1,799	1,054,449.29	15	24,045.64	11,132	6,798,518.03	91,984	107,731,178.08	79,624	48,426,673.81
1949.....	623	706,552.24	1,977	1,145,995.76	26	49,374.69	13,430	7,839,018.91	99,527	114,820,995.07	78,636	47,762,060.69
1948.....	710	757,443.65	2,090	1,135,869.08	49	94,490.63	16,323	8,924,774.63	106,698	126,906,930.64	77,336	38,190,877.88
1947.....	841	781,445.57	2,289	1,147,040.85	91	124,841.17	18,715	8,910,197.27	114,590	108,351,317.77	75,070	36,778,482.65
1946.....	971	856,148.74	2,496	1,233,661.57	154	203,041.19	21,504	10,213,875.54	121,572	107,734,893.98	73,037	31,606,965.68
1945.....	1,115	955,573.20	2,673	1,305,867.10	229	328,846.77	24,521	11,544,251.06	128,104	111,313,837.15	71,955	31,483,634.89
1944.....	1,278	994,654.96	2,885	1,234,566.33	383	546,898.88	27,650	13,348,325.51	133,408	100,595,494.34	67,059	24,460,404.35
1943.....	1,475	1,156,235.96	3,319	1,252,618.21	625	870,564.63	32,552	15,682,850.46	140,093	99,457,260.43	64,391	23,531,288.05
1942.....	1,713	1,332,595.20	3,676	1,330,940.07	975	1,340,514.75	37,714	18,184,938.41	146,886	102,692,905.36	62,947	22,981,247.54
1941.....	1,955	1,504,114.43	3,836	1,404,348.46	1,560	2,049,976.78	43,313	21,239,490.17	153,072	105,273,998.31	60,555	22,083,084.89
1940.....	2,216	1,694,482.65	4,055	1,483,472.19	2,381	3,158,998.10	50,141	24,631,254.83	159,230	106,203,201.30	57,720	21,224,174.53
1939.....	2,525	1,854,131.99	4,251	1,564,663.34	3,516	4,622,304.21	57,915	28,556,447.43	165,710	105,065,718.76	55,882	20,232,011.22
1938.....	2,814	1,889,161.99	4,426	1,628,059.30	5,048	6,448,253.46	66,873	32,784,881.19	170,755	98,850,424.84	53,345	19,332,593.49
1937.....	3,119	1,811,536.67	4,590	1,681,906.66	7,031	8,967,519.20	76,131	37,628,438.76	175,361	96,618,456.10	50,292	18,305,668.73
1936.....	3,513	2,019,230.01	4,648	1,730,297.99	9,664	12,298,487.29	87,543	43,338,321.98	179,169	91,872,486.05	48,872	16,711,619.06
1935.....	3,899	2,138,494.97	4,745	1,714,071.03	13,273	16,144,255.36	100,290	47,385,327.36	164,502	66,252,826.14	39,405	11,500,469.06
1934.....	4,370	2,178,191.07	4,606	1,537,856.10	18,455	20,051,397.35	112,577	49,763,325.78	165,231	47,933,272.10	35,022	7,680,839.78
1933.....	4,774	2,908,111.40	4,446	1,807,596.17	23,877	31,300,417.78	125,638	66,972,158.65	194,473	109,016,660.00	38,797	16,288,992.48
1932.....	5,102	2,867,166.98	4,453	1,708,423.07	31,090	37,958,493.14	139,924	69,907,267.74	197,073	99,118,249.74	36,802	14,640,207.69
1931.....	5,360	2,884,716.78	4,302	1,650,201.69	39,449	45,952,130.16	153,437	76,041,620.30	193,792	88,997,801.76	33,437	13,258,678.20
1930.....	5,454	2,942,208.17	4,191	1,612,907.05	49,018	46,086,774.40	167,674	79,698,159.03	186,811	71,369,072.55	30,919	12,381,648.69
1929.....	5,574	2,929,346.20	4,000	1,522,188.52	59,984	57,119,891.76	181,235	86,474,399.92	179,218	65,461,824.31	28,643	11,383,879.97
1928.....	5,267	2,618,189.84	3,604	1,338,753.96	74,972	69,710,306.28	197,934	79,958,669.91	165,075	60,058,722.71	26,195	10,615,696.56
1927.....	3,915	1,356,291.82	3,100	657,474.60	90,049	81,665,502.37	212,642	84,827,706.21	139,091	47,716,422.69	23,547	9,516,405.61
1926.....	3,821	1,309,510.41	3,081	590,675.53	106,844	85,735,598.99	226,650	85,870,024.28	122,388	24,233,115.04	20,811	5,990,103.63
1925.....	3,924	1,351,707.92	3,034	607,402.11	126,626	95,455,326.21	241,193	90,753,068.15	101,871	19,728,876.36	18,363	5,369,624.53
1924.....	3,933	1,350,004.25	2,937	569,219.40	146,815	107,377,798.96	253,136	95,622,156.20	85,038	16,118,296.53	16,104	5,021,566.92
1923 and prior years....	\$11,818,912.19		\$11,902,696.39		\$6,224,106,631.33				\$81,490,391.95		\$24,043,104.27	

Fiscal year	Regular Establishment				World War I					
					Living veterans					
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total		Service-connected ³		Emergency officers' retirement ⁴	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$511,762,141.56		\$181,798,291.03		\$8,072,291,838.30		\$5,845,959,185.52		\$126,790,001.82	
1954.....	63,115	\$42,073,497.70	18,613	\$16,096,327.89	670,333	\$579,794,428.71	250,637	\$229,615,718.66	1,827	\$4,057,508.87
1953.....	62,207	42,293,135.43	18,780	16,533,428.29	632,312	543,383,285.54	260,990	239,303,317.21	1,572	3,285,042.86
1952.....	60,308	37,727,129.36	18,888	16,920,207.82	593,765	468,237,979.27	270,963	222,246,189.16	1,705	3,390,834.85
1951.....	58,748	36,718,259.91	22,622	19,021,259.16	562,288	438,830,390.75	282,082	228,550,644.83	1,921	4,052,616.38
1950.....	53,765	34,689,279.27	17,470	14,347,700.20	520,925	396,625,410.22	293,276	224,614,786.56	2,174	4,319,099.44
1949.....	48,178	28,565,746.18	15,163	11,196,340.38	479,446	346,493,151.40	304,258	216,044,659.51	2,232	4,427,350.02
1948.....	43,438	23,378,857.17	13,513	6,226,600.80	449,609	317,396,869.46	313,828	211,458,862.16	2,298	4,580,050.71
1947.....	42,953	22,567,016.71	13,263	6,588,507.07	437,155	294,128,278.22	320,352	206,594,841.08	2,374	4,688,045.58
1946.....	43,717	17,993,285.73	13,813	6,062,531.65	422,429	233,668,138.85	324,758	172,551,841.09	2,437	3,975,921.55
1945.....	42,925	18,737,740.79	13,666	6,162,021.55	425,589	237,495,504.53	332,628	180,349,901.86	2,484	4,084,049.12
1944.....	42,895	16,902,171.97	13,692	6,304,661.54	425,543	204,665,803.28	337,311	162,466,628.74	2,532	4,202,834.33
1943.....	43,197	17,162,826.52	13,661	5,649,537.27	428,964	208,107,227.65	341,505	165,865,297.31	2,581	4,362,636.47
1942.....	41,583	15,623,585.08	11,929	3,670,338.41	432,409	199,371,996.01	348,103	168,362,812.92	2,646	4,405,889.98
1941.....	37,520	14,382,840.09	10,860	3,286,452.75	424,819	196,676,253.85	349,724	169,142,735.47	2,617	4,114,971.80
1940.....	36,051	12,728,872.47	10,126	3,082,893.78	410,244	190,648,859.39	348,164	168,387,884.83	1,784	2,936,259.11
1939.....	34,185	8,929,468.26	9,415	2,910,175.04	396,821	187,040,507.12	342,072	166,948,863.01	1,813	2,991,326.30
1938.....	33,062	8,868,785.83	8,725	2,645,831.53	389,169	185,220,091.13	340,590	166,875,363.36	1,831	3,117,229.96
1937.....	33,036	8,947,027.17	8,109	2,467,076.75	379,963	183,315,298.17	336,528	166,417,519.36	1,841	3,138,955.75
1936.....	31,192	7,434,834.45	7,505	2,275,630.66	377,024	185,375,770.67	337,767	169,382,036.92	1,811	3,283,359.64
1935.....	32,124	7,341,495.86	7,240	1,896,103.96	372,157	186,129,825.82	336,876	171,877,328.10	1,677	2,709,127.88
1934.....	29,484	6,223,411.08	5,838	1,609,189.39	363,685	151,411,651.61	332,216	139,445,822.97	1,566	2,181,249.52
1933.....	19,559	5,241,451.38	4,807	1,159,026.63	755,235	279,989,426.13	336,746	184,833,898.69	6,007	9,968,980.32
1932.....	18,391	4,860,875.59	4,571	1,105,643.84	742,695	276,561,186.24	328,696	189,549,809.30	6,415	11,553,143.57
1931.....	16,920	4,279,663.04	4,128	989,895.37	535,261	222,538,236.76	299,329	181,611,075.67	6,364	10,937,594.04
1930.....	15,661	3,802,089.76	3,830	894,741.62	285,666	166,274,152.22	279,583	155,044,890.21	6,083	11,229,262.01
1929.....	14,758	3,655,087.62	3,699	847,588.90	266,426	157,897,356.50	262,183	153,101,697.74	4,243	4,795,658.76
1928.....	13,665	3,255,566.50	3,555	840,196.73	257,583	150,991,994.81	257,583	150,991,994.81	-----	-----
1927.....	13,085	2,958,571.78	3,455	859,498.44	243,659	144,149,490.08	243,659	144,149,490.08	-----	-----
1926.....	13,028	2,713,805.36	3,923	941,993.96	226,533	133,255,139.81	226,533	133,255,139.81	-----	-----
1925.....	12,399	2,471,169.57	3,762	879,115.09	211,693	104,141,275.72	211,693	104,141,275.72	-----	-----
1924.....	12,283	2,417,027.52	3,754	904,151.70	179,093	96,103,147.27	179,093	96,103,147.27	-----	-----
1923 and prior years.....	\$46,812,566.41		\$17,423,622.81		\$406,373,711.11		\$406,373,711.11		-----	

³ Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.⁴ Includes provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.

TABLE 29.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1924-54 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1923 and 1954 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War I—Continued							
	Living veterans—Con.		Deceased veterans					
	Disability allowance or non-service-connected		Total		Service-connected [§]		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$2,099,542,650.96		\$2,561,915,380.59		\$1,408,196,109.78		\$1,153,719,270.81	
1954.....	417,869	\$346,121,201.18	344,120	\$218,294,560.68	56,954	\$48,941,587.83	287,166	\$169,352,972.85
1953.....	369,750	300,794,925.47	326,501	210,789,657.28	59,036	51,977,403.37	267,465	158,812,253.91
1952.....	321,097	242,600,955.26	306,164	182,971,948.49	61,416	52,784,785.19	244,748	130,187,163.30
1951.....	278,285	206,227,129.54	296,698	180,336,236.17	63,633	55,138,593.10	233,065	125,197,643.07
1950.....	225,475	167,691,524.22	284,110	175,968,984.59	65,758	57,032,465.78	218,352	118,936,518.81
1949.....	172,956	126,021,141.87	268,946	167,395,219.22	68,809	57,490,932.04	290,137	109,904,287.18
1948.....	133,483	101,357,956.59	252,626	154,555,088.44	74,400	53,117,951.58	178,226	101,437,136.86
1947.....	114,429	82,845,391.56	231,477	142,537,034.36	76,760	52,671,728.19	154,717	89,865,306.17
1946.....	95,234	57,139,376.21	209,789	111,842,051.44	81,091	47,661,164.16	128,698	64,180,887.28
1945.....	90,477	53,061,553.55	162,000	74,745,817.78	84,416	50,019,402.78	77,584	24,729,415.00
1944.....	85,700	37,996,340.21	114,263	63,603,696.16	87,566	52,316,597.13	26,697	11,287,099.03
1943.....	84,878	37,879,290.87	116,366	62,849,465.10	89,925	51,660,113.69	26,441	11,189,351.41
1942.....	81,660	26,603,293.11	118,520	64,498,654.54	94,171	53,817,353.17	24,349	10,681,301.37
1941.....	72,478	23,418,546.58	118,843	65,263,380.70	96,833	55,458,891.49	22,010	9,804,489.21
1940.....	60,296	19,324,715.45	117,003	64,197,401.99	99,479	56,799,064.01	17,524	7,398,337.98
1939.....	52,936	17,100,317.81	112,042	55,825,406.71	99,822	51,436,165.79	12,220	4,389,240.92
1938.....	46,748	15,227,497.81	102,540	44,983,085.22	[§] 95,118	42,359,416.32	7,422	2,623,668.90
1937.....	41,594	13,758,823.06	104,082	38,153,507.57	99,032	34,301,524.70	5,050	1,851,982.87
1936.....	37,446	12,710,374.11	102,653	35,780,274.20	99,659	34,542,723.57	2,994	1,237,550.63
1935.....	33,604	11,543,369.84	101,364	33,721,302.81	99,394	33,068,638.75	1,970	652,664.06
1934.....	29,903	9,784,579.12	99,229	32,785,871.92	99,229	32,785,871.92	.....	.....
1933.....	412,482	85,186,547.12	98,639	35,586,376.21	98,639	35,586,376.21	.....	.....
1932.....	407,584	75,458,233.37	97,460	36,719,123.33	97,460	36,719,123.33	.....	.....
1931.....	229,568	29,689,567.05	93,346	31,445,622.86	93,346	31,445,622.86	.....	.....
1930.....	.....	.....	90,969	32,970,453.87	90,969	32,970,453.87	.....	.....
1929.....	.....	.....	87,685	31,049,183.08	87,685	31,049,183.08	.....	.....
1928.....	.....	.....	85,651	30,823,931.21	85,651	30,823,931.21	.....	.....
1927.....	.....	.....	82,844	29,343,542.07	82,844	29,343,542.07	.....	.....
1926.....	.....	.....	78,900	31,199,328.01	78,900	31,199,328.01	.....	.....
1925.....	.....	.....	65,979	25,474,214.42	65,979	25,474,214.42	.....	.....
1924.....	.....	.....	57,993	19,412,416.24	57,993	19,412,416.24	.....	.....
1923 and prior years.....	.....	.....	.....	\$78,789,543.92	.....	\$78,789,543.92	.....	.....

[§] Includes cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934.

[§] Adjusted.

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Living veterans							
	Total		Service-connected "		Reserve officers' retirement *		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$8, 621, 478, 773. 99		\$8, 133, 920, 179. 02		\$325, 452, 919. 17		\$162, 105, 675. 80	
1954.....	1, 676, 995	\$1, 046, 158, 311. 99	1, 628, 952	\$1, 006, 563, 201. 24	5	*\$88, 979. 39	48, 038	\$39, 684, 090. 14
1953.....	1, 675, 230	1, 047, 333, 229. 94	1, 633, 645	1, 012, 398, 612. 54	5	*1, 264. 63	41, 580	34, 935, 882. 03
1952.....	1, 669, 069	959, 725, 253. 90	1, 632, 963	932, 879, 976. 31	5	2, 747. 83	36, 101	26, 842, 529. 76
1951.....	1, 666, 694	958, 170, 859. 08	1, 636, 731	935, 753, 061. 08	5	*44, 002. 59	29, 958	22, 461, 800. 59
1950.....	1, 701, 019	984, 459, 266. 41	1, 643, 239	891, 105, 771. 82	30, 734	74, 411, 125. 32	27, 046	18, 942, 369. 27
1949.....	1, 685, 745	943, 344, 790. 75	1, 638, 534	858, 058, 349. 13	30, 399	74, 120, 991. 09	16, 812	11, 165, 450. 53
1948.....	1, 714, 535	967, 182, 937. 28	1, 676, 634	890, 424, 586. 28	29, 868	71, 634, 916. 70	8, 033	5, 123, 434. 30
1947.....	1, 758, 667	939, 446, 906. 98	1, 728, 516	877, 645, 789. 14	26, 604	59, 723, 794. 57	3, 547	2, 077, 323. 27
1946.....	1, 541, 510	549, 864, 478. 56	1, 519, 013	515, 411, 505. 00	21, 034	33, 733, 024. 52	1, 463	719, 949. 04
1945.....	546, 126	178, 302, 832. 91	536, 541	167, 975, 339. 72	9, 042	10, 174, 646. 32	543	152, 846. 87
1944.....	209, 962	44, 657, 375. 15	208, 519	43, 102, 931. 69	1, 443	1, 554, 443. 46		
1943.....	7, 218	2, 820, 617. 72	7, 037	2, 589, 141. 75	181	231, 475. 97		
1942.....	93	11, 913. 32	93	11, 913. 32				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits at the end of each fiscal year, the amounts expended for these benefits during the fiscal years 1924-54 and the total amounts expended to June 30, 1923 and 1954 for each war and for the Regular Establishment—Continued*

Fiscal year	World War II—Continued					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected ⁷		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$2, 135, 508, 686. 96		\$2, 075, 637, 380. 59		\$59, 871, 306. 37	
1954.....	265, 641	\$289, 030, 375. 84	270, 660	\$273, 756, 033. 95	24, 981	\$15, 274, 341. 89
1953.....	261, 260	300, 434, 148. 64	270, 425	287, 077, 919. 66	20, 835	13, 356, 228. 98
1952.....	276, 571	268, 840, 172. 81	259, 831	259, 746, 053. 55	16, 740	9, 094, 119. 26
1951.....	270, 146	244, 563, 252. 53	256, 291	236, 810, 732. 48	13, 855	7, 752, 520. 10
1950.....	263, 964	238, 723, 157. 20	253, 038	232, 653, 138. 97	10, 926	6, 070, 018. 23
1949.....	257, 407	221, 946, 899. 16	249, 539	217, 722, 212. 83	7, 868	4, 224, 686. 33
1948.....	241, 362	175, 912, 178. 87	236, 514	173, 510, 268. 05	4, 848	2, 401, 910. 82
1947.....	225, 607	170, 586, 246. 83	223, 554	169, 320, 694. 56	2, 053	1, 265, 562. 27
1946.....	180, 938	144, 377, 058. 61	180, 213	144, 011, 548. 78	725	365, 509. 83
1945.....	94, 627	60, 125, 604. 95	94, 463	60, 058, 586. 30	164	66, 418. 66
1944.....	27, 835	17, 011, 052. 63	27, 835	17, 011, 052. 63	-----	-----
1943.....	8, 136	3, 770, 263. 93	8, 136	3, 770, 263. 93	-----	-----
1942.....	1, 153	188, 874. 90	1, 153	188, 874. 90	-----	-----

⁷ Includes Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.).

⁸ Reserve officers included with Regular Establishment living veterans prior to fiscal year 1943.

⁹ Responsibility for payment of retirement benefits to reserve officers except those paid under Public Law 262, 77th Cong., was transferred, effective July 1, 1950, to the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

*Credit.

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Living veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$129,997,093.05		\$128,975,585.23		\$1,021,507.82	
1954.....	113,426	\$81,999,022.91	112,514	\$81,346,958.88	912	\$652,064.03
1953.....	63,359	40,451,146.79	62,858	10,148,221.49	501	302,925.30
1952.....	15,427	7,534,333.85	15,263	7,467,915.36	164	66,418.49
1951.....	219	12,589.50	213	12,489.50	6	100.00

Fiscal year	Korean conflict					
	Deceased veterans					
	Total		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$66,022,542.20		\$65,904,247.28		\$118,294.92	
1954.....	29,360	\$30,663,241.21	29,201	\$30,569,721.41	159	\$93,519.80
1953.....	20,386	21,751,942.83	20,341	21,728,679.71	45	23,263.12
1952.....	13,301	13,303,077.91	13,297	13,301,565.91	4	1,512.00
1951.....	769	304,280.25	764	304,280.25	5	-----

TABLE 30.—Average annual value of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the regular establishment

[As of the end of each fiscal year 1924-54]

Fiscal year	Average for all wars and Regular Establishment veterans			War of 1812 veterans	Mexican War veterans			Indian wars veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1954.....	\$719.98	\$704.62	\$771.15	-----	\$470.40	-----	\$470.40	\$712.86	\$1,350.80	\$601.78
1953.....	718.92	701.08	778.72	-----	492.00	-----	492.00	724.98	1,343.53	602.24
1952.....	663.55	642.68	734.96	-----	531.79	-----	531.79	653.32	1,132.41	555.84
1951.....	658.17	633.99	742.27	-----	541.09	-----	541.09	661.57	1,139.11	551.82
1950.....	668.75	646.08	750.34	-----	536.00	-----	536.00	681.88	1,136.02	548.09
1949.....	630.63	597.09	752.70	-----	547.03	-----	547.03	677.55	1,087.40	548.39
1948.....	593.64	572.75	673.81	-----	557.33	-----	557.33	679.61	1,072.97	545.98
1947.....	584.82	561.03	683.68	-----	572.43	-----	572.43	568.26	865.63	459.00
1946.....	504.25	487.71	574.53	-----	574.59	-----	574.59	570.69	860.61	457.90
1945.....	547.93	546.35	552.85	\$240.00	576.44	-----	576.44	570.16	843.37	456.19
1944.....	534.57	542.78	508.20	240.00	573.09	-----	573.09	560.48	805.30	452.03
1943.....	505.81	520.64	467.14	240.00	578.34	-----	578.34	479.45	751.58	358.51
1942.....	504.00	520.67	459.97	240.00	576.25	-----	576.25	482.27	748.48	358.21
1941.....	496.50	509.45	462.77	240.00	578.92	-----	578.92	488.92	745.44	358.18
1940.....	498.04	510.27	466.84	240.00	579.88	-----	579.88	491.72	736.38	358.01
1939.....	489.39	503.35	454.28	240.00	578.71	-----	578.71	495.29	726.36	357.94
1938.....	476.66	496.20	426.94	240.00	577.48	-----	577.48	484.63	683.53	357.98
1937.....	460.33	489.79	387.88	420.00	578.50	-----	578.50	427.53	529.94	357.98
1936.....	456.76	483.61	392.62	420.00	576.39	-----	576.39	430.65	526.94	357.95
1935.....	428.32	448.10	382.52	510.00	579.35	-----	579.35	434.98	528.81	357.88
1934.....	431.60	452.41	384.66	514.29	581.40	-----	581.40	443.45	534.07	357.48
1933.....	400.48	400.15	401.69	514.29	582.07	-----	582.07	448.73	533.45	357.76
1932.....	407.51	408.54	403.90	514.29	583.68	-----	583.68	450.12	529.70	358.95
1931.....	440.61	451.27	411.45	525.00	580.69	-----	580.69	447.79	519.35	358.62
1930.....	475.08	513.94	404.37	540.00	586.32	-----	586.32	446.22	513.16	359.10
1929.....	473.97	512.94	407.00	567.27	587.49	\$864.00	587.11	444.58	505.76	359.32
1928.....	465.53	516.92	382.00	574.29	590.02	972.00	588.21	439.95	496.20	357.74
1927.....	466.67	531.77	369.04	578.82	590.61	1,008.00	588.02	424.72	479.37	355.70
1926.....	432.12	489.58	350.93	360.00	362.56	805.33	358.87	200.86	242.89	148.73
1925.....	407.51	454.07	343.79	360.00	363.27	708.71	358.60	202.28	243.23	149.32
1924.....	411.23	464.01	344.01	353.45	365.26	719.23	357.62	201.79	241.70	148.89

Fiscal year	Civil War veterans			Spanish-American War veterans			Regular Establishment veterans		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
1954.....	\$597.15	\$1,548.00	\$597.01	\$893.34	\$1,208.64	\$638.53	\$703.30	\$668.03	\$822.91
1953.....	596.57	1,548.00	596.45	906.11	1,207.08	639.16	714.14	678.41	832.52
1952.....	553.53	1,440.00	553.24	851.01	1,117.09	592.53	672.81	621.90	835.38
1951.....	549.00	1,440.00	548.48	858.36	1,109.31	592.45	691.79	624.76	865.85
1950.....	539.29	1,392.00	538.14	867.67	1,105.51	592.92	672.80	630.84	801.94
1949.....	541.44	1,398.46	539.78	876.75	1,099.99	594.20	635.76	598.89	752.88
1948.....	537.46	1,415.51	534.83	883.80	1,094.43	593.19	520.58	535.38	473.04
1947.....	454.80	1,180.22	451.36	739.16	898.27	496.28	522.86	536.63	478.28
1946.....	465.54	1,186.36	451.31	711.89	875.18	440.08	432.67	424.10	459.78
1945.....	458.55	1,188.21	451.73	707.14	861.21	432.84	436.24	430.42	457.01
1944.....	461.55	1,184.33	451.53	696.12	845.09	399.76	400.59	382.95	455.85
1943.....	466.10	1,179.30	452.41	591.74	695.26	366.50	392.53	384.40	418.24
1942.....	472.18	1,176.27	453.98	591.25	687.21	367.32	367.41	384.32	390.47
1941.....	479.77	1,159.12	455.30	587.47	675.21	365.67	366.46	385.16	301.84
1940.....	488.82	1,161.65	456.87	581.59	659.52	366.59	361.53	377.76	303.72
1939.....	498.44	1,163.58	458.06	565.42	632.11	367.66	272.07	262.94	305.23
1938.....	506.56	1,136.42	459.01	533.09	584.52	368.48	271.93	264.86	298.76
1937.....	517.18	1,129.54	460.63	509.39	549.37	369.96	272.50	265.99	299.06
1936.....	520.13	1,046.73	462.00	490.51	523.24	370.52	240.73	227.53	295.58
1935.....	532.60	1,060.37	462.75	368.06	387.52	286.10	233.82	223.51	279.68
1934.....	551.07	1,078.10	464.68	371.18	389.51	284.69	230.00	235.84	206.25
1933.....	566.57	1,086.64	467.73	409.41	423.02	351.03	236.42	241.41	216.32
1932.....	581.43	1,087.05	469.09	492.15	516.28	385.98	233.64	236.82	220.62
1931.....	593.69	1,076.24	469.63	460.48	473.33	385.98	231.92	235.09	218.98
1930.....	542.39	851.90	451.91	388.59	373.27	390.86	219.42	218.49	223.11
1929.....	550.35	850.25	451.10	375.69	356.86	393.67	222.23	223.64	216.85
1928.....	527.56	847.48	406.38	361.90	343.72	395.40	186.03	200.34	131.86
1927.....	522.75	846.63	385.60	351.20	333.57	398.71	203.42	198.07	221.16
1926.....	484.01	745.47	360.76	343.04	192.78	278.11	197.82	191.55	218.51
1925.....	476.85	698.75	360.36	205.81	187.24	280.76	193.70	186.68	216.65
1924.....	476.35	675.89	360.61	202.13	187.24	280.76	193.70	186.68	216.65

* Includes average annual value for Reserve officers' retirement for 1942.

TABLE 30.—Average annual value of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	World War I							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected ²	Disability allowance or non-service-connected	Emergency officers' retirement ³	Total	Service-connected ²	Non-service-connected
1954.....	\$787.69	\$864.31	\$902.01	\$836.15	\$2,134.29	\$638.42	\$875.71	\$591.36
1953.....	785.90	858.42	896.19	826.71	2,046.94	645.45	875.12	594.75
1952.....	725.68	793.20	803.78	777.60	2,050.05	594.72	863.08	527.38
1951.....	717.29	777.84	798.17	748.94	1,979.22	602.55	862.67	531.53
1950.....	719.12	776.98	790.36	748.03	1,975.31	613.04	863.24	537.68
1949.....	690.33	727.84	706.48	749.30	1,977.34	623.44	854.32	544.07
1948.....	662.71	695.86	663.24	750.41	1,982.61	603.71	714.24	557.57
1947.....	663.85	687.51	657.62	744.37	1,980.48	619.17	710.85	573.68
1946.....	541.29	549.69	538.93	558.64	1,633.67	524.39	596.39	479.03
1945.....	545.42	545.07	535.13	551.63	1,636.72	546.35	597.31	490.91
1944.....	545.66	543.42	535.71	541.50	1,636.55	553.99	598.80	407.03
1943.....	486.77	475.65	478.29	429.54	1,642.57	527.76	562.45	499.76
1942.....	486.71	474.82	477.40	425.93	1,645.31	530.07	559.65	415.66
1941.....	473.78	457.22	476.56	321.12	1,642.22	532.95	558.41	420.94
1940.....	476.59	458.98	477.23	318.88	1,632.14	538.33	557.91	427.17
1939.....	473.70	463.02	479.18	318.55	1,632.58	511.52	531.22	350.56
1938.....	463.81	467.44	481.39	319.95	1,637.19	450.04	457.42	355.48
1937.....	444.12	469.58	481.64	320.21	1,640.91	351.17	351.08	352.99
1936.....	445.69	471.13	481.69	319.44	1,638.41	352.19	352.06	356.55
1935.....	445.17	471.58	481.43	315.16	1,627.64	348.20	347.99	359.20
1934.....	439.24	467.12	476.08	307.32	1,617.42	337.04	337.04	-----
1933.....	348.63	350.22	524.39	189.05	1,653.60	336.45	336.45	-----
1932.....	352.64	354.86	529.40	193.19	1,683.31	335.75	335.75	-----
1931.....	393.15	403.32	532.56	199.29	1,686.91	334.83	334.83	-----
1930.....	499.48	553.21	528.65	-----	1,682.13	330.76	330.76	-----
1929.....	493.45	547.40	528.94	-----	1,688.42	329.54	329.54	-----
1928.....	486.52	539.26	539.26	-----	-----	327.90	327.90	-----
1927.....	486.94	541.38	541.38	-----	-----	326.82	326.82	-----
1926.....	435.40	474.08	474.08	-----	-----	324.33	324.33	-----
1925.....	420.55	452.72	452.72	-----	-----	317.30	317.30	-----
1924.....	411.63	445.53	445.53	-----	-----	306.93	306.93	-----

Fiscal year	World War II							
	Total	Living veterans				Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Reserve officers' retirement ⁴	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1954.....	\$663.64	\$616.52	\$610.60	\$817.00	\$2,474.40	\$930.94	\$959.46	\$621.89
1953.....	666.03	617.33	612.32	813.87	2,474.40	946.14	970.84	625.63
1952.....	615.39	565.43	561.05	763.57	2,452.80	916.90	940.50	550.46
1951.....	613.77	561.28	558.36	720.66	2,359.20	937.57	958.08	558.13
1950.....	631.31	581.46	545.09	720.39	2,404.05	952.53	969.22	566.14
1949.....	585.46	529.96	493.29	720.31	2,401.66	948.86	960.68	574.15
1948.....	544.02	508.72	474.02	720.20	2,399.59	794.79	794.79	581.15
1947.....	546.45	508.04	479.19	720.24	2,354.17	845.88	848.18	595.91
1946.....	470.06	441.66	420.12	589.25	1,987.31	711.94	712.79	499.48
1945.....	513.66	481.72	456.83	378.83	1,954.95	697.98	698.32	498.80
1944.....	413.21	379.27	368.09	-----	1,995.19	669.24	669.24	-----
1943.....	550.82	516.81	477.14	-----	2,058.96	580.99	580.99	-----
1942.....	401.78	527.74	527.74	-----	-----	391.62	391.62	-----

² Includes average annual value for cases paid under general pension laws prior to fiscal year 1934 and special act cases.³ Includes average annual value for provisional, probationary, or temporary officers.⁴ Reserve officers' retirement included with Regular Establishment living veterans for 1942.

TABLE 30.—Average annual value of compensation, pension, disability allowance, or retirement pay for all wars and for the regular establishment—Continued

Fiscal year	Korean conflict (Public Law 28, 82d Cong.)						
	Total	Living veterans			Deceased veterans		
		Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
1954.....	\$852.81	\$787.76	\$787.42	\$829.82	\$1,104.14	\$1,106.45	\$680.75
1953.....	865.45	786.11	785.96	805.01	1,112.02	1,112.96	689.87
1952.....	940.94	845.12	846.04	759.51	1,052.07	1,052.20	630.00
1951.....	1,101.89	1,177.32	1,190.20	720.00	1,080.41	1,084.43	465.60

TABLE 31.—Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension under public acts or special acts, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits

[As of June 30, 1954]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Public acts		Special acts	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Total.....	3,368,399	\$2,425,195,548	3,367,369	\$2,424,912,624	1,030	\$282,924
Living veterans.....	2,590,411	1,825,250,160	2,590,037	1,825,171,692	374	78,468
Deceased veterans.....	777,988	599,945,388	777,332	599,740,932	656	204,456
World War II.....	1,972,636	1,309,124,244	1,972,636	1,309,124,244		
Living veterans.....	1,676,995	1,033,900,620	1,676,995	1,033,900,620		
Service-connected.....	1,628,952	994,640,976	1,628,952	994,640,976		
Non-service-connected.....	48,038	39,247,272	48,038	39,247,272		
Reserve officers' retirement (Public Law 262, 77th Cong.).....	5	12,372	5	12,372		
Deceased veterans.....	295,641	275,223,624	295,641	275,223,624		
Service-connected.....	270,660	259,688,088	270,660	259,688,088		
Non-service-connected.....	24,981	15,535,536	24,981	15,535,536		
World War I.....	1,014,453	799,070,640	1,014,451	799,068,624	2	2,016
Living veterans.....	670,333	579,377,292	670,331	579,375,276	2	2,016
Service-connected and special act cases.....	250,637	226,076,088	250,635	226,074,072	2	2,016
Non-service-connected.....	417,869	349,401,852	417,869	349,401,852		
Emergency officers' retirement.....	1,820	3,883,620	1,820	3,883,620		
Provisional, probationary, or temporary officers' retirement.....	7	15,732	7	15,732		
Deceased veterans.....	344,120	219,693,348	344,120	219,693,348		
Service-connected.....	56,954	49,875,384	56,954	49,875,384		
Non-service-connected.....	287,166	169,817,964	287,166	169,817,964		
Regular Establishment.....	81,728	57,479,328	81,277	57,366,780	451	112,548
Living veterans.....	63,115	42,162,492	62,762	42,089,856	353	72,636
Deceased veterans.....	18,613	15,316,836	18,515	15,276,924	98	39,912

TABLE 31.—*Living veterans who were receiving compensation, pension, or retirement pay and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension under public acts or special acts, and the aggregate annual value of these benefits—Continued*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Wars and Regular Establishment	Total		Public acts		Special acts	
	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value	Number	Annual value
Korean conflict.....	142,786	\$121,769,748	142,786	\$121,769,748	-----	-----
Living veterans.....	113,426	89,352,168	113,426	89,352,168	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	112,514	88,595,376	112,514	88,595,376	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	912	756,792	912	756,792	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	29,360	32,417,580	29,360	32,417,580	-----	-----
Service-connected.....	29,201	32,309,340	29,201	32,309,340	-----	-----
Non-service-connected.....	159	108,240	159	108,240	-----	-----
Spanish-American War.....	148,369	132,544,356	148,295	132,525,708	74	\$18,648
Living veterans.....	66,315	80,150,760	66,298	80,147,328	17	3,432
Service-connected and special act cases.....	455	930,768	438	927,336	17	3,432
Non-service-connected.....	65,860	79,219,992	65,860	79,219,992	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	82,054	52,393,596	81,997	52,378,380	57	15,216
Service-connected and special act cases.....	1,281	1,120,980	1,224	1,105,764	57	15,216
Non-service-connected.....	80,773	51,272,616	80,773	51,272,616	-----	-----
Civil War.....	6,893	4,116,132	6,412	3,971,952	481	144,180
Living veterans.....	1	1,548	1	1,548	-----	-----
Deceased veterans.....	6,892	4,114,584	6,411	3,970,404	481	144,180
Indian Wars.....	1,524	1,086,396	1,506	1,081,968	18	4,428
Living veterans.....	226	305,280	224	304,896	2	384
Deceased veterans.....	1,298	781,116	1,282	777,072	16	4,044
Mexican War: Deceased veterans.....	10	4,704	6	3,600	4	1,104

TABLE 32.—*World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each Fiscal Year, 1942-54]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1954	1,628,952	100.0	\$82,886,748	\$50.88	1,556,366	95.5	\$67,041,745	\$43.08	72,586	4.5	\$15,845,003	\$218.29
1953	1,633,645	100.0	83,360,003	51.03	1,556,327	95.3	66,665,005	42.83	77,118	4.7	16,694,998	216.49
1952	1,632,963	100.0	76,347,226	46.75	1,552,342	95.1	60,995,094	39.29	80,621	4.9	15,352,132	190.42
1951	1,636,731	100.0	76,157,093	46.53	1,554,551	95.0	60,653,011	39.02	82,180	5.0	15,504,082	188.66
1950	1,643,239	100.0	74,642,488	45.42	1,568,807	95.5	60,589,119	38.62	74,432	4.5	14,053,369	188.81
1949	1,638,534	100.0	67,355,564	41.11	1,568,176	95.7	55,134,032	35.16	70,358	4.3	12,221,532	173.70
1948	1,676,634	100.0	66,229,752	39.50	1,599,065	95.4	55,108,469	34.46	77,569	4.6	11,121,283	143.37
1947	1,728,516	100.0	69,024,044	39.93	1,637,748	94.7	55,601,704	33.95	90,768	5.3	13,422,340	147.88
1946	1,519,013	100.0	53,180,521	35.01	1,408,958	92.8	41,304,573	29.32	110,055	7.2	11,875,948	107.91
1945	536,541	100.0	20,425,768	38.07	499,728	93.1	16,975,540	33.97	36,813	6.9	3,450,228	93.72
1944	208,519	100.0	6,396,135	30.67	194,722	93.4	5,290,873	27.17	13,797	6.6	1,105,262	80.11
1943	7,037	100.0	279,805	39.76	5,039	71.6	147,225	29.22	1,998	28.4	132,580	66.36
1942	93	100.0	4,090	43.98	49	52.7	1,525	31.12	44	47.3	2,565	58.30
TUBERCULOSIS												
1954	43,145	2.7	\$5,938,800	\$137.65	24,921	1.5	\$2,367,324	\$95.01	18,224	1.2	\$3,571,176	\$195.96
1953	42,826	2.6	6,257,922	146.12	21,182	1.3	2,020,179	95.37	21,644	1.3	4,237,743	195.79
1952	44,641	2.7	5,983,599	134.04	18,382	1.1	1,463,385	79.61	26,259	1.6	4,520,214	172.14
1951	43,373	2.6	6,066,730	139.87	14,690	.9	1,167,574	79.48	28,683	1.7	4,899,156	170.80
1950	34,599	2.1	4,753,737	137.40	12,191	.8	949,148	77.86	22,408	1.3	3,804,589	169.79
1949	33,129	2.0	3,926,447	118.52	13,700	.8	924,848	67.51	19,429	1.2	3,001,599	154.49
1948	30,585	1.8	3,473,165	113.56	10,603	.6	713,666	67.29	19,979	1.2	2,759,499	138.12
1947	25,226	1.5	2,968,539	117.08	7,593	.5	530,373	69.89	17,633	1.0	2,437,866	138.26
1946	17,353	1.1	1,468,739	84.64	5,437	.3	326,380	60.08	11,916	.8	1,142,059	95.84
1945	10,251	1.9	862,141	84.10	3,170	.6	200,330	63.20	7,081	1.3	661,811	93.46
1944	5,761	2.8	451,169	78.31	1,704	.8	107,809	63.27	4,057	2.0	343,360	84.63
1943	1,171	16.6	79,270	67.69	259	3.7	14,010	54.09	912	12.9	65,260	71.56
1942	24	25.8	1,355	56.46	7	7.5	375	53.57	17	18.3	980	57.65

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1954	370,288	22.7	\$22,859,522	\$61.73	337,223	20.7	\$15,622,743	\$46.33	33,060	2.0	\$7,236,779	\$218.90
1953	375,729	23.0	23,148,903	61.61	342,810	21.0	15,971,583	46.59	32,919	2.0	7,177,320	218.03
1952	379,056	23.2	21,068,926	55.58	347,203	21.3	14,958,848	43.08	31,853	1.9	6,110,078	191.82
1951	385,691	23.6	21,141,333	54.81	354,852	21.7	15,250,036	42.98	30,839	1.9	5,891,297	191.03
1950	395,009	24.0	21,258,177	53.82	365,549	22.2	15,660,477	42.84	29,460	1.8	5,597,700	190.01
1949	400,939	24.5	19,506,805	48.65	372,453	22.8	14,574,337	39.13	28,486	1.7	4,932,468	173.15
1948	430,599	25.7	20,736,116	48.16	398,555	23.8	16,079,800	40.35	32,044	1.9	4,656,316	145.31
1947	475,397	27.5	24,529,437	51.00	438,153	25.3	18,925,352	43.19	37,244	2.2	5,604,085	150.47
1946	454,699	30.0	20,196,702	44.42	408,018	26.9	15,565,541	38.15	46,681	3.1	4,631,161	99.21
1945	242,204	45.1	9,858,230	40.70	222,302	41.4	8,197,454	36.88	19,902	3.7	1,660,776	83.45
1944	86,697	41.6	2,693,889	31.07	79,639	38.2	2,217,487	27.84	7,058	3.4	476,402	67.50
1943	2,098	29.8	76,320	36.38	1,324	18.8	36,990	27.94	774	11.0	39,330	50.81
1942	16	17.2	600	37.50	4	4.3	105	26.25	12	12.9	495	41.25

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS

1954	1,215,519	74.6	\$54,088,426	\$44.50	1,194,217	73.3	\$49,051,378	\$41.07	21,302	1.3	\$5,037,048	\$236.46
1953	1,215,090	74.4	53,953,178	44.40	1,192,535	73.0	48,673,243	40.81	22,555	1.4	5,279,935	234.09
1952	1,209,266	74.1	49,294,701	40.76	1,186,757	72.7	44,572,861	37.56	22,509	1.4	4,721,840	209.78
1951	1,207,667	73.8	48,949,030	40.53	1,185,009	72.4	44,235,401	37.33	22,658	1.4	4,713,629	208.03
1950	1,213,631	73.9	48,630,574	40.07	1,191,067	72.5	43,979,494	36.92	22,564	1.4	4,651,080	206.13
1949	1,204,466	73.5	43,922,312	36.47	1,182,023	72.1	39,634,847	33.53	22,443	1.4	4,287,465	191.04
1948	1,215,460	72.5	42,020,471	34.57	1,189,904	71.0	38,315,003	32.20	25,546	1.5	3,705,468	145.05
1947	1,227,893	71.0	41,526,068	33.82	1,192,002	68.9	36,145,679	30.32	35,891	2.1	5,380,389	149.91
1946	1,046,961	68.9	31,515,080	30.10	995,503	65.6	25,412,352	25.53	51,458	3.3	6,102,728	118.60
1945	284,086	53.0	9,705,397	34.16	274,256	51.1	8,577,756	31.28	9,830	1.9	1,127,641	114.71
1944	116,061	55.6	3,251,077	28.01	113,379	54.4	2,965,577	26.16	2,682	1.2	285,500	106.45
1943	3,798	53.6	124,215	32.97	3,456	49.1	96,225	27.84	312	4.5	27,990	89.71
1942	53	57.0	2,135	40.28	38	40.9	1,045	27.50	15	16.1	1,090	72.67

TABLE 33.—World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability and monthly value of awards

[As of June 30, 1954]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	1,628,952	100.0	\$82,886,748	\$50.88	43,145	100.0	2.7	\$5,938,800	\$137.65	370,283	100.0	22.7
No disability.....	521	(1)	31,147	59.78	303	.7	58.2	20,301	67.00	151,920	41.0	21.4
10 percent.....	709,105	43.5	11,385,827	16.06	341	.8	.1	11,019	32.31	24,473	6.6	9.8
20 percent.....	249,966	15.3	8,000,716	32.01	31	.1	(1)	1,634	52.71	79,642	21.5	30.7
30 percent.....	259,780	15.9	12,543,225	48.28	7,283	16.9	2.8	484,949	66.59	22,936	6.2	17.9
40 percent.....	128,238	7.9	8,364,640	65.23	427	1.0	.3	28,814	67.48	28,170	7.6	32.2
50 percent.....	87,402	5.4	9,017,423	103.17	12,533	29.0	14.4	1,250,454	99.77	12,509	3.4	19.1
60 percent.....	65,676	4.0	8,403,526	127.95	1,463	3.4	2.2	178,028	121.69	10,923	3.0	35.6
70 percent.....	30,659	1.9	4,630,739	151.04	1,066	2.5	3.5	152,334	142.90	5,396	1.5	28.0
80 percent.....	19,281	1.2	3,443,324	178.59	1,414	3.3	7.3	228,962	161.93	1,259	.3	21.9
90 percent.....	5,738	.4	1,221,178	212.82	60	.1	1.1	11,129	185.48	33,060	8.9	45.5
100 percent.....	72,586	4.5	15,845,003	218.29	18,224	42.2	25.1	3,571,176	195.96			

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$22,859,522	\$61.73	66,929	\$6,905,413	303,359	\$15,954,109	1,215,519	100.0	74.6	\$54,088,426	\$44.50
No disability.....							218	(1)	41.8	10,846	49.75
10 percent.....	2,430,684	16.00	15,804	252,397	136,116	2,178,287	556,844	45.8	78.5	8,944,124	16.06
20 percent.....	783,630	32.02	660	21,135	23,813	762,495	225,462	18.6	90.2	7,215,452	32.00
30 percent.....	3,742,168	46.99	11,981	562,142	67,661	3,180,026	172,855	14.2	65.5	8,316,108	48.11
40 percent.....	1,454,548	63.42	1,358	85,510	21,578	1,369,038	104,875	8.6	81.8	6,881,278	65.61
50 percent.....	2,842,501	100.91	8,323	812,438	19,847	2,030,063	46,699	3.8	53.4	4,924,468	105.45
60 percent.....	1,580,446	126.34	1,130	135,934	11,379	1,444,512	51,704	4.3	78.7	6,645,052	128.52
70 percent.....	1,576,539	144.33	5,594	756,223	5,329	820,316	18,670	1.5	60.9	2,901,866	155.43
80 percent.....	947,474	175.59	405	65,552	4,991	881,922	12,471	1.0	64.7	2,266,888	181.77
90 percent.....	264,753	210.29	56	10,496	1,203	254,257	4,419	.4	77.0	945,296	213.92
100 percent.....	7,236,779	218.90	21,618	4,203,586	11,442	3,033,193	21,302	1.8	29.4	5,037,048	236.46

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 34.—*World War II veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	1, 628, 952	\$82, 886, 748	\$50. 88
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	1, 347, 610	40, 325, 555	29. 92
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	281, 342	42, 561, 193	151. 28
Without dependents.....	60, 516	7, 908, 668	130. 69
With dependents.....	220, 826	34, 652, 525	156. 92
Wife only.....	43, 160	6, 342, 208	146. 95
Wife, child or children.....	144, 324	22, 752, 902	157. 65
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	5, 966	1, 045, 784	175. 29
Wife, parent or parents.....	2, 785	1, 493, 304	177. 13
Child or children only.....	9, 498	1, 413, 713	148. 84
Child or children and parent or parents.....	945	172, 767	182. 82
Parent or parents only.....	14, 148	2, 431, 847	171. 89
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	538, 382		
Wives.....	196, 235		
Children.....	313, 103		
Parents.....	29, 044		

TABLE 35.—*World War II veterans who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	48, 038	100. 0	\$3, 270, 606	\$68. 08
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	10, 663	22. 2	672, 729	63. 09
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	22, 184	46. 2	1, 552, 596	69. 99
Psychoses.....	13, 468	28. 0	851, 742	63. 24
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	8, 716	18. 2	700, 854	80. 41
General medical and surgical conditions.....	15, 191	31. 6	1, 045, 281	68. 81

TABLE 36.—*World War I Veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1924-54]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GRAND TOTAL												
1954.....	250,635	100.0	\$18,839,506	\$75.17	221,673	88.4	\$13,042,821	\$58.84	28,962	11.6	\$5,796,685	\$200.15
1953.....	260,988	100.0	19,491,158	74.68	231,285	88.6	13,531,306	58.50	29,703	11.4	5,959,852	200.65
1952.....	270,961	100.0	18,149,483	66.98	240,493	88.7	12,757,942	53.05	30,468	11.3	5,391,541	176.96
1951.....	282,080	100.0	18,762,269	66.51	250,885	88.9	13,233,294	52.75	31,195	11.1	5,528,975	177.24
1950.....	293,274	100.0	19,315,905	65.86	261,779	89.3	13,724,713	52.43	31,495	10.7	5,591,192	177.53
1949.....	304,256	100.0	17,912,463	58.87	273,370	89.8	12,630,597	47.30	30,886	10.2	4,981,866	161.30
1948.....	313,826	100.0	17,345,163	55.27	281,859	89.8	12,897,646	45.76	31,967	10.2	4,447,517	139.13
1947.....	320,350	100.0	17,555,713	54.80	288,126	89.9	12,948,431	44.94	32,224	10.1	4,607,282	142.98
1946.....	324,756	100.0	14,585,002	44.91	291,742	89.8	10,837,053	37.15	33,014	10.2	3,747,949	113.53
1945.....	332,626	100.0	14,833,132	44.59	299,222	90.0	11,051,213	36.93	33,404	10.0	3,781,919	113.22
1944.....	337,309	100.0	15,058,168	44.64	303,077	89.9	11,179,867	36.89	34,232	10.1	3,878,301	113.29
1943.....	341,503	100.0	13,611,304	39.86	306,118	89.6	10,106,506	33.02	35,385	10.4	3,504,798	99.05
1942.....	348,101	100.0	13,848,472	39.78	312,284	89.7	10,292,495	32.96	35,817	10.3	3,555,977	99.28
1941.....	349,722	100.0	13,888,706	39.71	314,460	89.9	10,387,725	33.03	35,262	10.1	3,500,981	99.28
1940.....	348,164	100.0	13,846,315	39.77	313,583	90.1	10,416,647	33.22	34,581	9.9	3,429,668	99.18
1939.....	342,072	100.0	13,659,562	39.93	308,168	90.1	10,295,761	33.41	33,904	9.9	3,363,801	99.22
1938.....	340,590	100.0	13,663,096	40.12	306,290	90.0	10,257,671	33.49	34,300	10.0	3,405,425	99.28
1937.....	336,528	100.0	13,507,032	40.14	302,516	89.9	10,139,977	33.52	34,012	10.1	3,367,055	99.00
1936.....	337,767	100.0	13,558,242	40.14	303,056	89.7	10,133,670	33.44	34,711	10.3	3,424,572	98.66
1935.....	336,876	100.0	13,515,117	40.12	301,758	89.6	10,071,765	33.38	35,118	10.4	3,443,352	98.05
1934.....	332,216	100.0	13,180,139	39.67	298,424	89.8	9,828,660	32.94	33,792	10.2	3,351,479	99.18
1933.....	336,710	100.0	14,714,893	43.70	289,172	85.9	10,003,126	34.56	47,538	14.1	4,711,767	99.12
1932.....	328,658	100.0	14,500,192	44.12	280,456	85.3	9,754,511	34.78	48,202	14.7	4,745,681	98.45
1931.....	269,288	100.0	13,283,319	44.38	253,180	84.6	8,817,130	34.83	46,108	15.4	4,466,189	96.86
1930.....	279,539	100.0	12,315,797	44.06	233,296	83.5	8,058,735	34.54	46,243	16.5	4,257,062	92.06
1929.....	262,138	100.0	11,555,558	44.08	217,157	82.8	7,464,291	34.37	44,981	17.2	4,091,267	90.96
1928.....	257,536	100.0	11,574,308	44.94	210,166	81.6	7,285,191	34.66	47,370	18.4	4,289,117	90.55
1927.....	243,611	100.0	10,991,795	45.12	193,491	79.4	6,491,210	33.55	50,120	20.6	4,500,585	89.80
1926.....	226,484	100.0	8,948,740	39.51	176,394	77.9	4,498,285	25.50	50,090	22.1	4,450,455	88.85
1925.....	211,644	100.0	7,985,670	37.73	163,170	77.0	3,589,010	22.00	48,474	23.0	4,396,660	90.70
1924.....	179,037	100.0	6,648,270	37.13	140,315	78.4	3,052,070	21.75	38,722	21.6	3,596,200	92.87

TABLE 36.—*World War I Veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability—Continued*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1924-54]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
TUBERCULOSIS												
1954.....	38,843	15.5	\$3,160,735	\$81.37	34,233	13.6	\$2,271,418	\$66.35	4,610	1.9	\$889,317	\$192.91
1953.....	40,141	15.4	3,263,948	81.31	35,416	13.6	2,349,541	66.34	4,725	1.8	914,407	193.53
1952.....	42,213	15.6	3,112,015	73.72	36,937	13.6	2,208,922	59.80	5,276	2.0	903,093	171.17
1951.....	43,452	15.4	3,213,205	73.95	37,944	13.4	2,269,832	59.82	5,508	2.0	943,373	171.27
1950.....	44,587	15.2	3,290,674	73.80	38,957	13.3	2,324,823	59.68	5,630	1.9	965,851	171.55
1949.....	44,367	14.6	3,062,015	69.02	38,882	12.8	2,228,386	57.31	5,485	1.8	833,630	151.98
1948.....	44,543	14.2	2,968,965	66.65	38,907	12.4	2,225,053	57.19	5,636	1.8	743,912	131.99
1947.....	48,579	15.2	3,180,059	65.46	42,924	13.4	2,419,691	56.37	5,655	1.8	760,368	134.46
1946.....	48,911	15.1	2,672,535	54.64	42,983	13.2	2,027,162	47.16	5,928	1.9	645,373	108.87
1945.....	50,766	15.3	2,756,079	54.29	44,903	13.5	2,114,811	47.10	5,863	1.8	641,268	109.38
1944.....	51,498	15.3	2,803,308	54.44	45,455	13.5	2,140,977	47.10	6,043	1.8	662,331	109.60
1943.....	52,179	15.3	2,730,193	52.32	45,871	13.4	2,124,884	46.32	6,308	1.9	605,309	95.96
1942.....	53,277	15.3	2,802,097	52.59	46,651	13.4	2,163,639	46.38	6,626	1.9	638,458	96.36
1941.....	53,859	15.4	2,847,045	52.86	47,052	13.5	2,190,398	46.55	6,807	1.9	656,647	96.47
1940.....	54,855	15.8	2,918,235	53.20	47,780	13.7	2,233,725	46.75	7,075	2.1	684,510	96.75
1939.....	55,634	16.3	2,968,637	53.36	48,428	14.2	2,272,033	46.92	7,206	2.1	696,604	96.67
1938.....	56,389	16.6	3,026,205	53.67	48,880	14.4	2,300,578	47.07	7,509	2.2	725,627	96.63
1937.....	56,953	16.9	3,070,957	53.92	49,155	14.6	2,319,394	47.19	7,798	2.3	751,563	96.38
1936.....	58,092	17.2	3,139,085	54.04	49,826	14.7	2,344,420	47.05	8,266	2.5	794,665	96.14
1935.....	59,141	17.6	3,202,192	54.15	50,327	15.0	2,357,513	46.84	8,814	2.6	844,679	95.83
1934.....	57,270	17.2	3,139,232	54.81	48,594	14.6	2,279,406	46.91	8,676	2.6	859,826	99.10
1933.....	63,932	19.0	3,830,368	59.91	51,223	15.2	2,529,366	49.38	12,709	3.8	1,301,002	102.37
1932.....	63,371	19.3	3,859,432	60.90	49,926	15.2	2,482,460	49.72	13,445	4.1	1,376,972	102.42
1931.....	59,739	20.0	3,711,091	62.12	46,038	15.4	2,316,284	50.31	13,701	4.6	1,394,807	101.80
1930.....	55,598	19.9	3,551,652	63.88	41,587	14.9	2,142,731	51.52	14,011	5.0	1,408,921	100.56
1929.....	56,535	21.6	3,600,916	63.69	41,916	16.0	2,146,011	51.20	14,619	5.6	1,454,905	99.52
1928.....	60,690	23.6	3,905,822	64.36	43,217	16.8	2,187,571	50.62	17,473	6.8	1,718,251	98.34
1927.....	57,748	23.7	3,830,365	63.33	37,076	15.2	1,813,520	48.91	20,672	8.5	2,016,845	97.56
1926.....	48,150	21.2	2,858,435	59.37	25,721	11.3	706,505	27.47	22,429	9.9	2,151,930	95.94
1925.....	45,839	21.7	2,873,565	62.69	21,854	10.3	627,365	28.71	23,985	11.4	2,246,200	93.65
1924.....	39,099	21.9	2,428,040	62.10	19,459	10.9	609,205	31.31	19,640	11.0	1,818,835	92.61

PSYCHIATRIC AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

1954.....	45,804	18.3	\$4,717,425	\$102.99	34,303	13.7	\$2,474,720	\$72.14	11,501	4.6	\$2,242,705	\$195.00
1953.....	47,475	18.2	4,873,427	102.65	35,614	13.6	2,557,446	71.81	11,861	4.6	2,315,981	195.26
1952.....	48,819	18.0	4,455,978	91.28	36,816	13.6	2,392,650	64.99	12,003	4.4	2,063,328	171.90
1951.....	50,515	17.9	4,595,343	90.97	38,144	13.5	2,467,529	64.69	12,371	4.4	2,127,814	172.00
1950.....	51,860	17.7	4,690,475	90.44	39,261	13.4	2,524,389	64.30	12,599	4.3	2,166,086	171.93
1949.....	52,570	17.3	4,127,760	78.52	40,403	13.3	2,259,999	55.94	12,167	4.0	1,867,761	153.51
1948.....	53,782	17.1	3,902,406	72.56	41,436	13.2	2,221,233	53.61	12,346	3.9	1,681,173	136.17
1947.....	61,707	19.2	4,463,000	72.33	46,996	14.6	2,460,328	52.35	14,711	4.6	2,002,672	136.13
1946.....	63,400	19.5	3,784,335	59.69	48,101	14.8	2,146,948	44.63	15,299	4.7	1,637,387	107.03
1945.....	65,246	19.6	3,788,360	58.06	49,544	14.9	2,132,177	43.04	15,702	4.7	1,656,183	105.48
1944.....	66,301	19.6	3,863,256	58.27	50,105	14.9	2,153,278	42.98	16,196	4.7	1,709,978	105.58
1943.....	67,535	19.8	3,448,416	51.06	50,609	14.8	1,897,396	37.49	16,926	5.0	1,551,020	91.64
1942.....	68,694	19.7	3,504,850	51.02	51,548	14.8	1,927,997	37.40	17,146	4.9	1,576,853	91.97
1941.....	68,906	19.7	3,510,237	50.94	51,858	14.8	1,942,473	37.46	17,048	4.9	1,567,764	91.96
1940.....	68,727	19.7	3,490,780	50.79	51,914	14.9	1,946,614	37.50	16,813	4.8	1,544,166	91.84
1939.....	67,366	19.7	3,412,200	50.65	51,081	14.9	1,910,473	37.40	16,285	4.8	1,501,727	92.22
1938.....	66,898	19.6	3,404,867	50.90	50,501	14.8	1,887,838	37.38	16,397	4.8	1,517,029	92.52
1937.....	65,741	19.5	3,326,862	50.61	49,674	14.7	1,848,717	37.22	16,067	4.8	1,478,145	92.00
1936.....	64,441	19.1	3,294,990	51.13	48,140	14.3	1,798,757	37.37	16,301	4.8	1,496,233	91.79
1935.....	64,047	19.0	3,260,565	50.91	47,720	14.1	1,776,532	37.23	16,327	4.9	1,484,033	90.89
1934.....	59,795	18.0	3,021,451	50.53	44,876	13.5	1,661,884	37.03	14,919	4.5	1,359,567	91.13
1933.....	69,380	20.6	3,904,962	56.28	47,074	14.0	1,854,441	39.39	22,306	6.6	2,050,521	91.93
1932.....	67,916	20.7	3,819,103	56.23	45,577	13.9	1,793,625	39.35	22,339	6.8	2,025,478	90.67
1931.....	62,430	20.8	3,487,388	55.86	41,003	13.7	1,604,066	39.12	21,427	7.1	1,883,322	87.89
1930.....	59,847	21.4	3,243,142	54.19	37,645	13.5	1,460,140	38.79	22,202	7.9	1,783,002	80.31
1929.....	56,205	21.4	2,996,577	53.32	35,086	13.4	1,334,200	38.03	21,119	8.0	1,662,377	78.71
1928.....	54,958	21.3	2,900,601	52.78	34,308	13.3	1,292,905	37.69	20,650	8.0	1,607,696	77.85
1927.....	52,665	21.6	2,714,985	51.55	32,295	13.2	1,168,430	36.18	20,370	8.4	1,546,555	75.92
1926.....	49,773	22.0	2,320,345	46.62	30,638	13.6	885,570	28.90	19,135	8.4	1,434,775	74.98
1925.....	44,845	21.2	2,017,705	44.99	28,209	13.3	638,180	22.62	16,636	7.9	1,379,525	82.92
1924.....	32,103	17.9	1,581,455	49.26	19,916	11.1	448,450	22.52	12,187	6.8	1,133,005	92.97

TABLE 36.—*World War I Veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability by extent of disability—Continued*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1924-54]

Fiscal year	Total				Partially disabled				Totally disabled			
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS												
1954.....	165,988	66.2	\$10,961,348	\$66.04	153,137	61.1	\$8,296,683	\$54.18	12,851	5.1	\$2,664,663	\$207.35
1953.....	173,372	66.4	11,353,783	65.49	160,255	61.4	8,624,319	53.82	13,117	5.0	2,729,464	208.09
1952.....	179,929	66.4	10,581,490	58.81	166,740	61.5	8,156,370	48.92	13,189	4.9	2,425,120	183.87
1951.....	188,113	66.7	10,953,721	58.23	174,797	62.0	8,495,933	48.60	13,316	4.7	2,457,788	184.57
1950.....	196,827	67.1	11,334,756	57.59	183,561	62.6	8,875,501	48.35	13,266	4.5	2,459,255	185.38
1949.....	207,319	68.1	10,722,687	51.72	194,085	63.7	8,442,212	43.50	13,234	4.4	2,280,475	172.32
1948.....	215,501	68.7	10,473,792	48.60	201,516	64.2	8,451,360	41.94	13,985	4.5	2,022,432	144.61
1947.....	210,064	65.6	9,912,654	47.19	198,206	61.9	8,068,412	40.71	11,858	3.7	1,844,242	155.53
1946.....	212,445	65.4	8,128,132	38.26	200,658	61.8	6,662,943	33.21	11,787	3.6	1,465,189	124.31
1945.....	216,614	65.1	8,288,693	38.26	204,775	61.6	6,804,225	33.23	11,839	3.5	1,484,468	125.39
1944.....	219,510	65.1	8,391,604	38.23	207,517	61.5	6,885,612	33.18	11,993	3.6	1,505,992	125.57
1943.....	221,789	64.9	7,432,695	33.51	209,638	61.4	6,084,226	29.02	12,151	3.5	1,348,469	110.98
1942.....	226,130	65.0	7,541,525	33.35	214,085	61.5	6,200,859	28.96	12,045	3.5	1,340,666	111.30
1941.....	226,957	64.9	7,531,424	33.18	215,550	61.6	6,254,854	29.02	11,407	3.3	1,276,570	111.91
1940.....	224,582	64.5	7,437,300	33.12	213,889	61.5	6,236,308	29.16	10,693	3.0	1,200,992	112.32
1939.....	219,072	64.0	7,278,725	33.23	208,659	61.0	6,113,255	29.30	10,413	3.0	1,165,470	111.92
1938.....	217,303	63.8	7,232,024	33.28	206,909	60.8	6,069,255	29.33	10,394	3.0	1,162,769	111.87
1937.....	213,834	63.6	7,109,213	33.25	203,687	60.6	5,971,866	29.32	10,147	3.0	1,137,347	112.09
1936.....	215,234	63.7	7,124,167	33.10	205,090	60.7	5,990,493	29.21	10,144	3.0	1,133,674	111.76
1935.....	213,688	63.4	7,052,360	33.00	203,711	60.5	5,937,720	29.15	9,977	2.9	1,114,640	111.72
1934.....	215,151	64.8	7,019,456	32.63	204,954	61.7	5,887,370	28.73	10,197	3.1	1,132,086	111.02
1933.....	203,398	60.4	6,979,563	34.31	190,875	56.7	5,619,319	29.44	12,523	3.7	1,360,244	108.62
1932.....	197,371	60.0	6,821,657	34.56	184,953	56.2	5,478,426	29.62	12,418	3.8	1,343,231	108.17
1931.....	177,119	59.2	6,084,840	34.35	166,139	55.5	4,896,780	29.47	10,980	3.7	1,188,060	108.20
1930.....	164,094	58.7	5,521,003	33.65	154,064	55.1	4,455,864	28.92	10,030	3.6	1,065,139	106.20
1929.....	149,398	57.0	4,958,065	33.19	140,155	53.4	3,984,080	28.43	9,243	3.6	973,985	105.38
1928.....	141,888	55.1	4,767,885	33.60	132,641	51.5	3,804,715	28.68	9,247	3.6	963,170	104.16
1927.....	133,198	54.7	4,446,445	33.38	124,120	51.0	3,509,260	28.27	9,078	3.7	937,185	103.24
1926.....	128,561	56.8	3,769,960	29.32	120,035	53.0	2,906,210	24.21	8,526	3.8	863,750	101.31
1925.....	120,960	57.1	3,094,400	25.58	113,107	53.4	2,323,465	20.54	7,853	3.7	770,935	98.17
1924.....	107,835	60.2	2,638,775	24.47	100,940	56.4	1,994,415	19.75	6,895	3.8	644,360	93.45

TABLE 37.—*World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	250,635	100.0	\$18,839,506	\$75.17	38,843	100.0	15.5	\$3,160,735	\$81.37	45,804	100.0	18.3
No disability.....	1,599	.6	75.153	47.00						3,410	7.4	6.4
10 percent.....	53,198	21.2	1,080,238	20.31						8,491	18.5	12.1
20 percent.....	69,912	27.9	3,430,877	49.07	29,680	76.4	42.5	1,921,061	64.73	5,846	12.8	18.0
30 percent.....	32,594	13.0	1,721,300	52.81	2,357	6.1	7.2	155,532	65.99	3,824	8.4	18.3
40 percent.....	20,967	8.4	1,432,372	68.32	1,201	3.1	5.7	82,713	68.87	6,206	13.6	34.5
50 percent.....	18,009	7.2	1,807,566	100.37	595	1.5	3.3	58,708	98.67	2,809	6.1	20.8
60 percent.....	13,475	5.4	1,643,406	121.96	209	.5	1.6	25,131	120.24	2,186	4.8	31.8
70 percent.....	6,874	2.7	994,108	144.62	116	.3	1.7	16,208	139.72	1,441	3.1	34.5
80 percent.....	4,182	1.7	689,438	164.86	52	.1	1.2	8,075	155.29	90	.2	10.4
90 percent.....	863	.3	168,363	195.09	23	.1	2.7	3,990	173.48	11,501	25.1	39.7
100 percent.....	28,962	11.6	5,796,685	200.15	4,610	11.9	15.9	889,317	192.91			

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—*World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards—Continued*

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases		Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value					
Total.....	\$4,717,425	\$102.99	9,983	\$1,567,906	35,821	\$3,149,519	165,988	100.0	66.2	\$10,961,346	\$66.04
No disability.....							1,599	1.0	100.0	75,153	47.00
10 percent.....	71,753	21.04	299	4,880	3,111	66,873	49,788	30.0	93.6	1,008,485	20.26
20 percent.....	335,799	39.55	103	4,122	8,388	331,677	31,741	19.1	45.4	1,174,017	36.99
30 percent.....	303,017	51.83	213	10,465	5,633	292,552	24,391	14.7	74.8	1,262,751	51.77
40 percent.....	259,481	67.86	399	27,200	3,425	232,281	15,942	9.6	76.0	1,090,178	68.38
50 percent.....	618,404	99.65	969	94,962	5,237	523,442	11,208	6.8	62.2	1,130,454	100.86
60 percent.....	337,591	120.18	343	39,921	2,466	297,670	10,457	6.3	77.6	1,280,684	122.47
70 percent.....	305,707	139.85	712	95,232	1,474	210,475	4,572	2.8	66.5	672,193	147.02
80 percent.....	225,694	156.62	81	12,585	1,360	213,109	2,689	1.6	64.3	455,669	169.46
90 percent.....	17,274	191.93	3	524	87	16,750	750	.4	86.9	147,099	196.13
100 percent.....	2,242,705	195.00	6,861	1,278,015	4,640	964,690	12,851	7.7	44.4	2,664,663	207.35

NOTE.—Does not include 2 special act cases having a monthly value of \$168 and an average monthly value per case of \$84.

TABLE 38.—*World War I veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	250, 635	\$18, 839, 506	\$75. 17
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	178, 270	7, 739, 940	43. 42
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	72, 365	11, 099, 566	153. 38
Without dependents.....	21, 160	2, 979, 580	140. 81
With dependents.....	51, 205	8, 119, 986	158. 58
Wife only.....	38, 641	6, 033, 374	156. 14
Wife, child or children.....	9, 941	1, 645, 290	165. 51
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	102	19, 557	191. 74
Wife, parent or parents.....	436	76, 930	176. 44
Child or children only.....	987	148, 661	150. 62
Child or children and parent or parents.....	20	3, 788	189. 40
Parent or parents only.....	1, 078	192, 386	178. 47
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	68, 472		
Wives.....	49, 120		
Children.....	17, 626		
Parents.....	1, 726		

TABLE 39.—*World War I veterans who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	417, 869	100. 0	\$29, 116, 821	\$69. 68
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	14, 050	3. 4	949, 572	67. 59
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	60, 946	14. 6	4, 506, 996	73. 95
Psychoses.....	15, 155	3. 6	1, 073, 043	70. 80
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	45, 791	11. 0	3, 433, 953	74. 99
General medical and surgical conditions.....	342, 873	82. 0	23, 660, 253	69. 01

TABLE 40.—Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards

[As of June 30, 1954]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
										Total		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total	438	100.0	\$77,278	\$176.43	12	100.0	2.8	\$2,187	\$182.25	54	100.0	12.3
General Laws	2	.5	22	11.00								
Public Law 2, 73d Cong	436	99.5	77,256	177.19	12	100.0	2.7	2,187	182.25	54	100.0	12.4
Degree of impairment:												
No disability												
10 percent	2	.5	32	16.00								
20 percent												
30 percent	1	.2	47	47.00								
40 percent	21	4.8	2,310	110.00								
50 percent	9	2.1	1,165	129.44								
60 percent	51	11.6	6,474	126.94	1	8.3	2.0	116	116.00	2	3.7	3.9
70 percent	35	8.0	5,075	145.00						5	9.3	14.3
80 percent	57	13.0	8,818	154.70						4	7.4	7.0
90 percent	5	1.1	973	194.60						1	1.8	20.0
100 percent	255	58.2	52,362	205.34	11	91.7	4.3	2,071	188.27	42	77.8	16.5

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	\$10, 186	\$188. 63	24	\$4, 237	30	\$5, 949	372	100. 0	84. 9	\$64, 905	\$174. 48
General Laws.....							2	. 5	100. 0	22	11. 00
Public Law 2, 73d Cong.....	10, 186	188. 63	24	4, 237	30	5, 949	370	99. 5	84. 9	64, 883	175. 36
Degree of impairment:											
No disability.....							2	. 5	100. 0	32	16. 00
10 percent.....											
20 percent.....							1	. 3	100. 0	47	47. 00
30 percent.....							21	5. 6	100. 0	2, 310	110. 00
40 percent.....							9	2. 4	100. 0	1, 165	129. 44
50 percent.....							48	12. 9	94. 1	6, 091	126. 90
60 percent.....	267	133. 50			2	267	30	8. 1	85. 7	4, 395	146. 50
70 percent.....	680	136. 00	2	242	3	438	53	14. 3	93. 0	8, 168	154. 11
80 percent.....	650	162. 50			4	650	4	1. 1	80. 0	752	188. 00
90 percent.....	221	221. 00			1	221	202	54. 3	79. 2	41, 923	207. 54
100 percent.....	8, 368	199. 24	22	3, 995	20	4, 373					

NOTE.—Does not include 17 special act cases having a monthly value of \$286 and an average monthly value of \$16.82.

TABLE 41.—*Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	438	\$77, 278	\$176. 43
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	26	2, 411	92. 73
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	412	74, 867	181. 72
Without dependents.....	138	23, 319	168. 98
With dependents.....	274	51, 548	188. 13
Wife only.....	263	49, 167	186. 95
Wife, child or children.....	10	2, 185	218. 50
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....			
Wife, parent or parents.....			
Child or children only.....	1	196	196. 00
Child or children and parent or parents.....			
Parent or parents only.....			
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	292		
Wives.....	273		
Children.....	19		
Parents.....			

TABLE 42.—*Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities or for service, showing monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Status of pension	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value ¹	Average monthly value
Total.....	65, 860	100. 0	\$6, 601, 666	\$100. 24
Public No. 2, 73d Cong. (disability).....	138	. 2	10, 350	75. 00
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	2	(²)	150	75. 00
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	5	(²)	375	75. 00
Psychoses.....				
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	5	(²)	375	75. 00
General medical and surgical conditions.....	131	. 2	9, 825	75. 00
Service pension laws.....	65, 722	99. 8	6, 591, 316	100. 29
90 days' service.....	65, 286	99. 1	6, 562, 216	100. 51
\$96.75 monthly rate.....	³ 58, 119	88. 2	5, 637, 663	97. 00
\$129.00 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	³ 7, 167	10. 9	924, 553	129. 00
70 days' service.....	436	. 7	29, 100	66. 74
\$64.50 monthly rate.....	396	. 6	25, 740	65. 00
\$83.85 monthly rate (aid and attendance).....	40	. 1	3, 360	84. 00

¹ Monthly value based on rate to nearest dollar.² Less than 0.05 percent.³ Includes 12 cases at \$96.75 monthly rate and 1 case at \$129 monthly rate (aid and attendance) receiving medal of honor \$10 additional pension.

TABLE 43.—*Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	62,762	100.0	\$3,507,488	\$55.89	3,856	100.0	6.2	\$397,650	\$103.13	13,833	100.0	22.0
No disability.....	277	.4	14,626	52.80	251	6.5	90.6	13,606	54.21	3,496	25.3	16.5
10 percent.....	21,207	33.8	281,042	13.25	46	1.2	.2	1,462	31.78	405	2.9	5.5
20 percent.....	7,423	11.8	189,657	25.55	61	1.6	.8	2,844	46.62	2,714	19.6	22.8
30 percent.....	11,908	19.0	500,379	42.02	981	25.4	8.2	52,221	53.23	468	3.4	10.4
40 percent.....	4,512	7.2	257,202	57.00	29	.8	.6	1,546	53.31	1,392	10.1	36.5
50 percent.....	3,809	6.1	306,133	80.37	738	19.1	19.4	59,351	80.42	460	3.3	14.3
60 percent.....	3,222	5.1	320,674	99.53	68	1.8	2.1	6,512	95.76	639	4.6	46.0
70 percent.....	1,390	2.2	163,303	117.48	60	1.6	4.3	6,751	112.52	214	1.5	26.4
80 percent.....	810	1.3	109,945	135.73	88	2.3	10.9	11,569	131.47	10	.1	7.8
90 percent.....	129	.2	22,668	175.72	2	(1)	1.5	288	144.00	4,035	29.2	50.0
100 percent.....	8,075	12.9	1,341,859	166.17	1,532	39.7	19.0	241,500	157.64			

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 43.—Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards—Continued

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	\$1, 095, 714	\$79. 21	5, 912	\$573, 779	7, 921	\$521, 935	45, 073	100. 0	71. 8	\$2, 014, 124	\$44. 69
No disability.....							26	.1	9. 4	1, 020	39. 23
10 percent.....	45, 693	13. 07	1, 025	13, 368	2, 471	32, 325	17, 665	39. 2	83. 3	233, 887	13, 24
20 percent.....	10, 234	25. 27	29	725	370	9, 509	6, 957	15. 4	93. 7	176, 579	25. 38
30 percent.....	103, 484	38. 13	807	30, 672	1, 907	72, 812	8, 213	18. 2	69. 0	344, 674	41. 97
40 percent.....	24, 214	51. 74	35	1, 776	433	22, 438	4, 015	8. 9	89. 0	231, 442	57. 64
50 percent.....	108, 296	77. 80	705	53, 860	687	54, 436	1, 679	3. 7	44. 1	138, 486	82. 48
60 percent.....	44, 452	96. 63	45	4, 052	415	40, 400	2, 694	6. 0	83. 6	269, 710	100. 12
70 percent.....	69, 368	108. 56	492	52, 014	147	17, 354	691	1. 5	49. 7	87, 184	126. 17
80 percent.....	28, 199	131. 77	12	1, 428	202	26, 771	508	1. 1	62. 7	70, 177	138. 14
90 percent.....	1, 798	179. 80			10	1, 798	117	. 3	90. 7	20, 582	175. 91
100 percent.....	659, 976	163. 56	2, 762	415, 884	1, 273	244, 092	2, 508	5. 6	31. 0	440, 383	175. 59

¹ Less than .05 percent.

NOTE.—Does not include 353 special act cases having a monthly value of \$3,053 and an average monthly value per case of \$17.15.

TABLE 44.—*Regular Establishment veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	62,762	\$3,507,488	\$55.89
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	45,327	1,242,906	27.42
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	17,435	2,264,582	129.89
Without dependents.....	5,911	688,170	116.42
With dependents.....	11,524	1,576,412	136.79
Wife only.....	3,994	527,732	132.13
Wife, child or children.....	5,316	730,136	137.35
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	217	31,919	147.09
Wife, parent or parents.....	141	20,531	145.61
Child or children only.....	621	81,235	130.81
Child or children and parent or parents.....	47	7,340	156.17
Parent or parents only.....	1,188	177,519	149.43
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	23,208		
Wives.....	9,668		
Children.....	11,623		
Parents.....	1,917		

TABLE 45.—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing degree of impairment, type of major disability, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Degree of impairment	Total				Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura)					Psychiatric and neurological diseases		
	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Percent of total tuberculosis	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Total		
										Number	Percent of total psychiatric and neurological diseases	Percent of degree of impairment
Total.....	112, 514	100. 0	\$7, 382, 944	\$65. 62	4, 893	100. 0	4. 3	\$917, 315	\$187. 47	21, 778	100. 0	19. 4
No disability.....	37	(1)	1, 739	47. 00								
10 percent.....	42, 104	37. 4	679, 344	16. 13						5, 656	26. 0	13. 5
20 percent.....	17, 269	15. 4	554, 649	32. 12						1, 074	4. 9	6. 2
30 percent.....	14, 899	13. 3	719, 534	48. 29						3, 560	16. 4	23. 9
40 percent.....	9, 045	8. 0	610, 185	67. 46						1, 326	6. 1	14. 7
50 percent.....	6, 022	5. 4	588, 921	97. 79	143	2. 9	2. 4	13, 983	97. 78	2, 197	10. 1	36. 5
60 percent.....	4, 657	4. 1	575, 254	123. 52	18	. 4	. 4	2, 134	118. 56	1, 013	4. 7	21. 7
70 percent.....	2, 836	2. 5	407, 117	143. 55	6	. 1	. 2	947	157. 83	1, 117	5. 1	39. 4
80 percent.....	1, 570	1. 4	271, 833	173. 14	5	. 1	. 3	732	146. 40	498	2. 3	31. 7
90 percent.....	579	. 5	115, 696	199. 82	1	(1)	. 2	202	202. 00	137	. 6	23. 6
100 percent.....	13, 496	12. 0	2, 858, 662	211. 82	4, 720	96. 5	35. 0	899, 317	190. 53	5, 190	23. 8	38. 4

Degree of impairment	Psychiatric and neurological diseases—Continued						General medical and surgical conditions				
	Total		Psychoses		Other psychiatric and neurological diseases						
	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Number	Percent of total general medical and surgical conditions	Percent of degree of impairment	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	\$2, 110, 051	\$96. 89	7, 301	\$835, 091	14, 477	\$1, 274, 960	85, 843	100. 0	76. 3	\$4, 355, 578	\$50. 74
No disability.....							37	(1)	100. 0	1, 739	47. 00
10 percent.....	90, 718	16. 01	1, 084	17, 391	4, 582	73, 327	36, 438	42. 5	86. 5	588, 626	16. 15
20 percent.....	34, 436	32. 05	66	2, 112	1, 008	32, 324	16, 195	18. 9	93. 8	520, 213	32. 12
30 percent.....	167, 461	47. 04	1, 117	52, 499	2, 443	114, 962	11, 339	13. 2	76. 1	552, 073	48. 69
40 percent.....	85, 841	64. 74	147	9, 402	1, 179	76, 439	7, 719	9. 0	85. 3	524, 354	67. 93
50 percent.....	206, 955	94. 20	1, 046	95, 650	1, 151	111, 305	3, 682	4. 3	61. 1	367, 983	99. 94
60 percent.....	121, 851	120. 29	113	12, 728	900	109, 123	3, 626	4. 2	77. 9	451, 269	124. 45
70 percent.....	150, 895	135. 09	693	88, 520	424	62, 375	1, 713	2. 0	60. 4	255, 275	149. 02
80 percent.....	83, 848	168. 37	34	5, 166	464	78, 682	1, 067	1. 2	68. 0	187, 253	175. 49
90 percent.....	27, 776	202. 74	4	699	133	27, 077	441	. 5	76. 2	87, 718	198. 91
100 percent.....	1, 140, 270	219. 71	2, 997	550, 924	2, 193	589, 346	3, 586	4. 2	26. 6	819, 075	228. 41

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 46.—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities, showing those receiving additional compensation for dependents, by class of dependent*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of dependent	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total veterans.....	112,514	\$7,382,944	\$65.62
Veterans less than 50 percent disabled (no dependency benefit).....	83,354	2,565,461	30.78
Veterans 50 percent or more disabled.....	29,160	4,817,483	165.21
Without dependents.....	14,556	2,220,679	152.56
With dependents.....	14,604	2,596,804	177.81
Wife only.....	4,899	820,557	167.49
Wife, child or children.....	7,088	1,288,153	181.74
Wife, child or children, and parent or parents.....	216	46,405	214.84
Wife, parent or parents.....	242	48,009	198.39
Child or children only.....	569	97,497	171.35
Child or children and parent or parents.....	52	10,330	198.65
Parent or parents only.....	1,538	285,853	185.86
Total dependents on whose account additional compensation was being paid (no additional compensation for children in excess of 3).....	27,239		
Wives.....	12,445		
Children.....	12,206		
Parents.....	2,588		

TABLE 47.—*Korean conflict veterans who were receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities, showing type of major disability and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Type of disability	Number	Percent of total	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	912	100.0	\$63,066	\$69.15
Tuberculosis (lungs and pleura).....	131	14.4	8,319	63.50
Psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	640	70.2	43,950	68.67
Psychoses.....	441	48.4	27,783	63.00
Other psychiatric and neurological diseases.....	199	21.8	16,167	81.24
General medical and surgical conditions.....	141	15.4	10,797	76.57

TABLE 48.—*Age groups of World War II, World War I, Regular Establishment, Korean conflict, and Spanish-American War veterans who were receiving compensation or pension benefits*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Age group	World War II ¹	World War I ²	Regular Establishment	Korean conflict	Spanish-American War
Average age ³	36.7	61.9	41.3	26.4	77.4
Total veterans	1,676,995	670,331	63,115	113,426	66,315
Under 20				255	
20 to 24	141		4,245	46,663	
25 to 29	175,849		12,644	48,190	
30 to 34	561,967		6,279	9,798	
35 to 39	451,713		9,137	4,628	
40 to 44	267,052		6,316	2,057	
45 to 49	160,247		5,789	1,034	
50 to 54	36,375	8,154	7,805	388	
55 to 59	18,780	209,578	4,248	235	
60 to 64	3,678	268,981	2,414	167	
65 to 69	927	158,971	2,188	11	446
70 to 74	230	18,305	1,477		12,773
75 to 79	30	4,799	350		37,489
80 to 84	5	1,215	133		12,949
85 to 89	1	280	66		2,342
90 to 94		45	22		281
95 and over		3	2		35

¹ Includes reserve officers in receipt of retirement pay under Public Law 262, 77th Cong.² Includes emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers in receipt of retirement pay.³ A average based on 1-year age group of veterans.TABLE 49.—*Terminations of compensation or pension disability awards, showing reason for termination*

[During fiscal year 1954]

Reason for termination	World War II		World War I		Spanish-American War service-connected and non-service-connected	Regular Establishment service-connected	Korean conflict	
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected			Service-connected	Non-service-connected
Total	32,981	10,248	6,429	41,654	6,344	1,975	8,043	197
Claimant reenlisted or recalled to active service	1,289	12	6	6		119	756	1
Death of veteran	6,652	3,020	5,311	25,167	6,203	748	485	25
Disability less than 10 percent	13,836		86			349	4,723	
Disability less than permanent total		2,577		3,775				62
Estate in excess of \$1,500	1,339	520	355	1,114	93	174	407	9
Further payment not desired	615	77	16	210		56	278	
Income provision		1,855		5,912				23
Misconduct	2	2		2				
Service-connection severed	729		10			26	49	
Veteran in receipt of other benefits	305	35	37	51	26	28	224	
Miscellaneous ¹	8,214	2,150	608	5,417	22	475	1,121	77

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 50.—*World War II deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death or pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	270, 660	\$21, 640, 674	\$79. 96	24, 981	\$1, 294, 628	\$51. 82
Widow alone.....	19, 309	1, 410, 584	73. 09	3, 595	172, 350	47. 94
Widow and children.....	23, 045	2, 965, 177	128. 67	11, 166	760, 905	68. 14
Widow, children, and mother.....	6, 170	1, 037, 065	168. 08			
Widow, children, and father.....	1, 826	268, 041	146. 79			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	3, 555	592, 851	166. 77			
Widow and mother.....	4, 016	513, 609	127. 89			
Widow and father.....	937	111, 937	119. 46			
Widow, mother, and father.....	1, 708	225, 152	131. 82			
Children alone.....	36, 253	2, 726, 609	75. 21	10, 220	361, 373	35. 36
Children and mother.....	10, 464	1, 342, 374	128. 28			
Children and father.....	2, 346	287, 267	122. 45			
Children, mother, and father.....	6, 434	870, 029	135. 22			
Mother alone.....	74, 185	4, 432, 586	59. 75			
Father alone.....	18, 343	997, 881	54. 40			
Mother and father.....	62, 078	3, 859, 512	62. 17			
Total dependents.....	460, 358			56, 898		
Widows.....	60, 557			14, 761		
Children.....	133, 964			42, 137		
Mothers.....	168, 610					
Fathers.....	97, 227					

TABLE 51.—*World War II deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death or pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing total dependents and average monthly value per case*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1942-54]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents								Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents			
	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non- service- con- nected	
1954.....	270, 660	24, 981	460, 358	56, 898	60, 557	14, 761	133, 964	42, 137	265, 837	\$79. 96	\$51. 82	
1953.....	270, 425	20, 835	457, 918	47, 028	61, 376	12, 725	133, 476	34, 303	263, 066	80. 90	52. 14	
1952.....	259, 831	16, 740	440, 389	37, 503	60, 703	10, 577	127, 320	26, 926	252, 366	78. 38	45. 87	
1951.....	256, 291	13, 855	434, 794	30, 953	61, 400	9, 222	123, 609	21, 731	249, 785	79. 84	46. 51	
1950.....	253, 038	10, 926	434, 607	24, 148	64, 878	7, 680	123, 325	16, 468	246, 404	80. 77	47. 18	
1949.....	249, 539	7, 868	427, 516	17, 255	69, 624	5, 846	120, 192	11, 409	237, 700	80. 06	47. 85	
1948.....	236, 514	4, 848	413, 853	10, 320	89, 328	3, 849	110, 760	6, 471	213, 765	66. 60	48. 43	
1947.....	223, 554	2, 053	398, 215	4, 255	107, 760	1, 790	103, 947	2, 465	186, 508	70. 68	49. 66	
1946.....	180, 213	725	317, 820	1, 547	95, 073	633	80, 757	914	141, 990	59. 40	41. 62	
1945.....	94, 463	164	160, 960	319	52, 662	153	38, 344	166	69, 954	58. 19	41. 57	
1944.....	27, 835		44, 934		13, 872		8, 473		22, 589	55. 77		
1943.....	8, 136		12, 976		3, 464		2, 116		7, 396	48. 42		
1942.....	1, 153		1, 852		448		313		1, 091	32. 63		

TABLE 52.—*World War I deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death or pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	56,954	\$4,156,282	\$72.98	287,166	\$14,151,497	\$49.28
Widow alone.....	29,922	2,241,607	74.92	218,300	10,477,453	48.00
Widow and children.....	2,379	320,215	134.60	45,397	2,914,329	64.20
Widow, children, and mother.....	49	9,342	190.65			
Widow, children, and father.....	9	1,778	197.56			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	2	411	205.50			
Widow and mother.....	899	121,065	134.67			
Widow and father.....	145	19,366	133.56			
Widow, mother, and father.....	50	7,240	144.80			
Children alone.....	984	74,635	75.85	23,469	759,715	32.37
Children and mother.....	26	3,416	131.38			
Children and father.....	3	435	145.00			
Children, mother, and father.....	3	401	133.67			
Mother alone.....	17,603	1,052,244	59.78			
Father alone.....	3,589	214,000	59.63			
Mother and father.....	1,291	90,127	69.81			
Total dependents.....	63,419			371,904		
Widows.....	33,455			263,697		
Children.....	4,949			108,207		
Mothers.....	19,923					
Fathers.....	5,092					

TABLE 53.—*World War I deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death or pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing total dependents and average monthly value per case*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1924-54]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents							Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents		
	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected
1954	56,954	287,166	63,419	371,904	33,455	263,697	4,949	108,207	25,015	\$72.98	\$49.28
1953	59,036	267,465	66,430	357,684	33,156	243,836	5,464	113,848	27,810	72.93	49.56
1952	61,416	244,748	70,173	343,826	32,888	221,176	6,452	122,650	30,833	71.92	43.95
1951	63,633	233,065	73,547	339,015	32,605	209,359	7,180	129,656	33,762	71.89	44.29
1950	65,758	218,352	77,210	332,852	32,034	194,878	8,258	137,974	36,918	71.94	44.81
1949	68,809	200,137	81,388	314,247	31,975	179,693	8,854	134,554	40,559	71.19	45.34
1948	74,400	178,226	90,013	301,295	29,809	160,419	10,274	140,876	49,930	59.52	46.46
1947	76,760	154,717	94,336	280,846	29,269	141,376	11,536	139,470	53,531	59.24	47.81
1946	81,091	128,698	101,848	238,726	30,741	117,921	13,471	120,805	57,636	49.70	39.92
1945	84,416	77,584	108,184	148,359	30,560	73,265	16,012	75,094	61,612	49.78	40.91
1944	87,566	26,697	114,417	53,161	30,581	23,028	18,244	30,133	65,592	49.90	33.92
1943	89,925	26,441	120,317	53,809	30,728	22,817	20,869	30,992	68,720	46.87	34.15
1942	94,171	24,349	130,361	52,358	30,642	20,814	25,790	31,544	73,929	46.64	34.64
1941	96,833	22,010	137,038	49,469	30,509	18,728	29,267	30,741	77,262	46.53	35.08
1940	99,479	17,524	143,602	41,181	29,947	14,949	32,576	26,232	81,079	46.49	35.60
1939	90,822	12,220	146,989	29,856	29,070	10,356	35,521	19,500	82,398	44.27	29.21
1938	95,118	7,422	142,292	18,443	28,135	6,024	37,378	12,419	76,779	38.12	29.62
1937	99,032	5,050	148,228	12,754	28,244	4,149	38,863	8,605	81,121	29.26	29.42
1936	99,659	2,994	150,837	7,625	27,512	2,531	39,948	5,094	83,377	29.34	29.71
1935	99,394	1,970	151,888	4,989	26,456	1,741	39,157	3,248	85,975	29.00	29.93
1934	99,229		150,881		26,090		39,314		85,477	28.09	
1933	98,628		149,975		24,757		37,771		87,447	28.04	
1932	97,448		148,016		23,961		36,565		87,490	27.98	
1931	93,334		141,250		22,843		34,700		83,707	27.90	
1930	90,954		136,163		21,754		32,765		81,644	27.56	
1929	87,668		130,138		20,643		30,168		79,327	27.46	
1928	85,634		125,395		19,260		27,314		78,821	27.33	
1927	82,827		120,487		18,565		25,172		76,750	27.24	
1926	78,881		113,542		17,556		22,976		73,010	27.03	
1925	65,958		94,102		16,346		20,472		57,284	26.44	
1924	57,971		82,041		14,447		17,396		50,198	25.58	

¹Adjusted.

TABLE 54.—*Spanish-American War deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death or pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	1, 224	\$92, 147	\$75. 28	80, 773	\$4, 272, 718	\$52. 90
Widow alone.....	1, 174	87, 987	74. 95	78, 515	4, 142, 340	52. 76
Widow and children.....	14	1, 868	133. 43	1, 184	73, 758	62. 30
Children alone.....	15	1, 032	68. 80	1, 074	56, 620	52. 72
Mother alone.....	18	1, 080	60. 00			
Father alone.....	3	180	60. 00			
Total dependents.....	1, 245			82, 800		
Widows.....	1, 188			79, 699		
Children.....	36			3, 101		
Mothers.....	18					
Fathers.....	3					

NOTE.—Does not include 57 special act cases having a monthly value of \$1,268 and an average monthly value per case of \$22.25 being paid to 44 widows, 12 children, and 2 parents.

TABLE 55.—*Spanish-American War deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death or pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing total dependents and average monthly value per case*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1936-54]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans		Dependents								Average monthly value per case	
			Total		Widows		Children		Parents			
	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Service- con- nected	Non-ser- vice- con- nected	
1954	1, 224	80, 773	1, 245	82, 800	1, 188	79, 699	36	3, 101	21	\$75. 28	\$52. 90	
1953	1, 223	80, 397	1, 248	82, 566	1, 186	79, 370	37	3, 196	25	75. 39	52. 95	
1952	1, 236	80, 136	1, 273	82, 777	1, 188	79, 061	52	3, 716	33	75. 19	49. 00	
1951	1, 213	79, 166	1, 260	81, 972	1, 161	78, 045	57	3, 927	42	75. 40	49. 00	
1950	1, 159	78, 401	1, 193	81, 303	1, 100	77, 304	44	3, 999	49	75. 03	49. 05	
1949	1, 199	77, 365	1, 240	80, 421	1, 127	76, 290	48	4, 131	65	74. 76	49. 15	
1948	1, 205	76, 043	1, 241	79, 845	1, 138	75, 022	47	4, 823	56	59. 96	49. 29	
1947	1, 212	73, 766	1, 261	77, 601	1, 093	72, 584	56	5, 017	112	59. 97	41. 07	
1946	1, 212	71, 727	1, 261	75, 458	1, 093	70, 580	56	4, 878	112	49. 78	36. 47	
1945	1, 210	70, 640	1, 272	74, 832	1, 044	69, 384	68	5, 448	160	49. 71	35. 85	
1944	1, 225	65, 719	1, 294	69, 398	1, 040	64, 119	75	5, 279	179	49. 57	33. 02	
1943	1, 237	63, 034	1, 305	66, 010	1, 013	61, 254	77	5, 356	215	44. 35	30. 28	
1942	1, 278	61, 536	1, 357	65, 640	1, 017	59, 645	89	5, 995	251	44. 21	30. 34	
1941	1, 302	59, 200	1, 410	64, 031	992	57, 294	124	6, 827	294	33. 52	30. 41	
1940	1, 325	56, 337	1, 429	61, 767	982	54, 306	109	7, 461	338	33. 06	30. 50	
1939	1, 483	54, 339	1, 600	60, 523	1, 025	52, 281	122	8, 242	453	32. 15	30. 60	
1938	1, 523	51, 759	1, 648	58, 963	1, 000	49, 522	130	9, 441	518	31. 61	30. 69	
1937	1, 550	48, 664	1, 665	56, 544	969	46, 528	121	10, 016	575	31. 10	30. 83	
1936	1, 813	46, 974	1, 929	58, 619	1, 016	44, 856	120	13, 763	793	29. 72	30. 93	

NOTE.—Special act cases not included;

TABLE 56.—*Regular Establishment deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of beneficiary	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	18, 515	\$1, 273, 077	\$68. 76
Widow alone.....	5, 813	353, 437	60. 80
Widow and children.....	1, 784	213, 348	119. 59
Widow, children, and mother.....	241	41, 125	170. 64
Widow, children, and father.....	55	9, 313	169. 33
Widow, children, mother and father.....	115	20, 761	180. 53
Widow and mother.....	195	21, 724	111. 41
Widow and father.....	53	5, 714	107. 81
Widow, mother, and father.....	59	7, 302	123. 76
Children alone.....	1, 909	131, 623	68. 95
Children and mother.....	309	37, 330	120. 81
Children and father.....	66	7, 566	114. 64
Children, mother, and father.....	168	22, 024	131. 10
Mother alone.....	4, 604	228, 277	49. 58
Father alone.....	965	47, 004	48. 71
Mother and father.....	2, 179	126, 529	58. 07
Total dependents.....	27, 530		
Widows.....	8, 315		
Children.....	7, 685		
Mothers.....	7, 870		
Fathers.....	3, 660		

NOTE.—Does not include 98 special act cases having a monthly value of \$3,326 and an average monthly value per case of \$33.94 being paid to 86 widows, 3 children and 9 parents.

TABLE 57.—*Regular Establishment deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death of the veteran, showing total dependents and average monthly value per case*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1936-54]

Fiscal year	Deceased veterans	Dependents				Average monthly value per case
		Total	Widows	Children	Parents	
1954.....	18, 515	27, 530	8, 315	7, 685	11, 530	\$68. 76
1953.....	18, 673	28, 188	8, 434	7, 977	11, 777	69. 58
1952.....	18, 769	29, 988	8, 727	8, 984	12, 277	69. 85
1951.....	22, 498	37, 110	10, 632	10, 836	15, 642	72. 38
1950.....	17, 337	26, 619	8, 356	7, 541	10, 722	67. 09
1949.....	15, 014	21, 907	7, 124	5, 685	9, 098	63. 06
1948.....	13, 275	18, 693	5, 952	4, 696	8, 045	39. 49
1947.....	13, 018	18, 695	6, 166	4, 823	7, 706	39. 98
1946.....	13, 562	19, 477	6, 424	5, 025	8, 028	38. 39
1945.....	13, 410	19, 754	6, 314	5, 433	8, 007	38. 16
1944.....	13, 417	19, 961	6, 288	5, 561	8, 112	38. 09
1943.....	13, 365	20, 179	6, 279	5, 795	8, 105	34. 90
1942.....	11, 595	18, 348	5, 901	6, 042	6, 405	25. 47
1941.....	10, 426	16, 560	5, 514	5, 853	5, 193	24. 88
1940.....	9, 647	15, 472	5, 174	5, 648	4, 650	25. 07
1939.....	8, 910	14, 423	4, 796	5, 374	4, 253	25. 20
1938.....	8, 186	13, 243	4, 371	4, 986	3, 886	24. 61
1937.....	7, 534	12, 209	4, 040	4, 560	3, 609	24. 63
1936.....	6, 519	10, 583	3, 366	3, 992	3, 225	24. 98

NOTE.—Special act cases not included.

TABLE 58.—*Korean conflict deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation on account of service-connected death or pension on account of non-service-connected death of the veteran, showing class of beneficiary, total dependents, and monthly value of awards*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Class of beneficiary	Service-connected			Non-service-connected		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total cases.....	29, 201	\$2, 692, 445	\$92. 20	159	\$9, 020	\$56. 73
Widow alone.....	2, 293	171, 903	74. 97	28	1, 344	48. 00
Widow and children.....	4, 468	645, 537	144. 48	103	6, 694	64. 99
Widow, children, and mother.....	904	182, 865	202. 28			
Widow, children, and father.....	187	39, 244	209. 86			
Widow, children, mother, and father.....	646	134, 681	208. 48			
Widow and mother.....	479	64, 623	134. 91			
Widow and father.....	94	12, 679	134. 88			
Widow, mother and father.....	423	61, 152	144. 57			
Children alone.....	1, 747	145, 819	83. 47	28	982	35. 07
Children and mother.....	457	63, 668	139. 32			
Children and father.....	102	14, 527	142. 42			
Children, mother, and father.....	366	55, 099	150. 54			
Mother alone.....	7, 365	438, 668	59. 56			
Father alone.....	1, 335	78, 530	58. 82			
Mother and father.....	8, 335	583, 450	70. 00			
Total dependents.....	55, 391			357		
Widows.....	9, 494			131		
Children.....	15, 434			226		
Mothers.....	18, 975					
Fathers.....	11, 488					

TABLE 59.—*Terminations of compensation or pension death awards, showing reason for termination*

[During fiscal year 1954]

Reason for termination	World War II		World War I		Spanish-American War	Regular Establishment	Korean conflict	
	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	service-connected and non-service-connected	service-connected	Service-connected	Non-service-connected
Total.....	30, 148	4, 177	3, 895	28, 186	3, 591	1, 316	2, 282	27
Child, not in widow's custody, becomes of age or discontinues school.....	2, 404	432	284	6, 699	170	284	57	1
Child, not in widow's custody, marries.....	280	52	23	544	9	33	3	
Death of payee.....	7, 163	91	3, 141	3, 643	3, 193	549	410	
Mother or father no longer dependent.....	14, 103		21			21	107	
Income provision.....		922		9, 119	2			9
Widow remarries.....	3, 132	1, 048	244	2, 908	193	261	1, 241	9
Miscellaneous ¹	3, 066	1, 632	182	5, 273	24	168	464	8

¹ Includes temporary terminations.

TABLE 60.—*Emergency, provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of World War I receiving retirement pay*

[As of June 30, 1954]

Branch of service and military rank at time of discharge from service	Total			Full retirement pay			Partial retirement pay		
	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value	Number	Monthly value	Average monthly value
Total.....	1,827	\$324,946	\$177.86	1,825	\$324,861	\$178.01	2	\$85.00	\$42.50
Total, Army.....	1,767	314,552	178.01	1,765	314,467	178.17	2	85.00	42.50
Colonel.....	5	1,588	317.60	5	1,588	317.60			
Lieutenant colonel.....	20	6,358	317.90	20	6,358	317.90			
Major.....	91	23,047	253.26	91	23,047	253.26			
Captain.....	399	80,943	202.86	398	80,905	203.28	1	38.00	38.00
First lieutenant.....	715	122,042	170.69	714	121,995	170.86	1	47.00	47.00
Second lieutenant.....	537	80,574	150.04	537	80,574	150.04			
Total, Navy.....	46	8,074	175.52	46	8,074	175.52			
Commander.....	2	551	275.50	2	551	275.50			
Lieutenant commander.....	1	225	225.00	1	225	225.00			
Lieutenant.....	13	2,498	192.15	13	2,498	192.15			
Lieutenant (jg).....	20	3,305	165.25	20	3,305	165.25			
Ensign.....	10	1,495	149.50	10	1,495	149.50			
Total, Marine Corps.....	14	2,320	165.71	14	2,320	165.71			
Captain.....	4	752	188.00	4	752	188.00			
First lieutenant.....	8	1,288	161.00	8	1,288	161.00			
Second lieutenant.....	2	280	140.00	2	280	140.00			

TABLE 61.—*Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans determined not in need of training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1954.....	1,219,938	125,549	12,090	1,932	3,443	2,968	3,747	560,922
Mar. 31, 1954.....	1,216,773	124,139	15,697	4,356	3,764	3,338	4,239	586,200
Dec. 31, 1953.....	1,213,371	122,907	17,445	4,685	3,635	3,796	5,329	583,036
Sept. 30, 1953.....	1,210,541	121,845	16,383	2,328	3,311	4,160	6,584	582,673
June 30, 1953.....	1,207,564	120,705	18,909	2,487	3,651	4,791	7,980	578,997
June 30, 1952.....	1,193,368	115,312	35,694	4,415	6,331	8,485	16,463	555,779
June 30, 1951.....	1,169,423	108,772	65,185	9,567	11,141	16,073	28,374	513,514
June 30, 1950.....	1,131,222	97,932	122,867	19,695	24,636	35,587	42,949	432,637
June 30, 1949.....	1,049,106	78,333	179,372	39,556	30,683	66,907	42,226	327,553
June 30, 1948.....	916,101	59,589	224,993	60,442	36,345	96,661	31,545	206,751
June 30, 1947.....	742,178	42,840	211,800	62,396	27,027	104,962	17,415	109,265
June 30, 1946.....	427,019	21,442	92,213	36,705	14,059	40,063	1,386	28,253
June 30, 1945.....	82,887	5,043	14,986	6,533	2,669	5,612	172	7,246
June 30, 1944.....	23,269	1,888	3,001	1,194	684	1,065	58	827

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, March 1943.² Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training and veterans pending reentrance into training.

TABLE 62.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans determined not in need of training ¹	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
				Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1954.....	45,757	3,679	17,176	8,814	2,544	3,048	2,400	822	8,362
Mar. 31, 1954.....	39,537	3,006	14,697	10,045	4,463	2,854	2,130	598	4,652
Dec. 31, 1953.....	33,390	2,437	11,851	8,325	3,741	2,252	1,853	479	3,526
Sept. 30, 1953.....	27,906	1,904	8,700	4,876	1,442	1,534	1,482	418	3,824
June 30, 1953.....	22,112	1,461	6,714	3,651	967	1,219	1,128	337	3,063
June 30, 1952.....	6,035	237	1,019	732	169	299	198	66	287
June 30, 1951.....	122	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	0

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.² Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training and veterans pending reentrance into training.

TABLE 63.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1954.....	10,252,132	155,266	21,437	95,740	7,200	30,889	7,648,139
Mar. 31, 1954.....	10,251,217	278,839	110,180	118,886	10,142	39,631	7,524,397
Dec. 31, 1953.....	10,250,094	342,424	136,546	139,263	13,586	53,029	7,461,073
Sept. 30, 1953.....	10,248,899	264,758	29,831	152,073	17,576	65,278	7,537,401
June 30, 1953.....	10,247,458	335,008	42,131	187,264	23,999	81,614	7,469,802
June 30, 1952.....	10,238,529	741,901	83,025	425,011	64,057	169,808	7,053,504
June 30, 1951.....	10,065,439	1,152,891	132,904	643,711	113,020	263,256	6,379,841
June 30, 1950.....	9,545,823	1,492,868	209,728	765,880	198,757	318,503	5,507,377
June 30, 1949.....	8,691,332	1,631,780	310,826	699,768	323,129	298,057	4,515,089
June 30, 1948.....	7,583,685	1,666,518	398,002	584,208	424,308	259,100	3,492,943
June 30, 1947.....	5,854,777	1,862,633	615,094	479,243	594,656	173,640	1,851,972
June 30, 1946.....	2,966,880	951,644	404,475	222,183	300,633	24,353	234,181
June 30, 1945.....	83,885	22,335	14,601	5,648	1,631	455	12,709

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, June 1944.² Veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.TABLE 64.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program*

[At specified dates]

Date	Total applications received ¹	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
			Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
June 30, 1954.....	788,793	542,917	199,189	38,025	90,089	49,627	21,448	343,728
Mar. 31, 1954.....	680,151	460,521	329,902	180,142	92,123	44,049	13,588	130,619
Dec. 31, 1953.....	542,248	357,983	262,883	145,230	69,698	38,573	9,382	95,100
Sept. 30, 1953.....	443,899	236,538	107,435	24,987	43,062	31,798	7,588	129,103
June 30, 1953.....	329,420	187,110	81,629	16,701	34,554	24,401	5,973	105,481
Mar. 31, 1953.....	250,617	128,150	112,170	69,432	28,787	12,640	1,311	15,980
Dec. 31, 1952.....	147,251							
Sept. 30, 1952.....	54,115							

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.² Veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.TABLE 65.—*Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ¹
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	12,090	1,932	3,443	2,968	3,747	590,922
Veterans Benefits Office.....	100	24	36	40	0	6,443
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	6	0	6	0	0	185
Alabama: Montgomery.....	459	48	166	37	208	13,498
Alaska: Juneau.....	0	0	0	0	0	285
Arizona: Phoenix.....	125	51	37	37	0	3,855
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	472	55	34	23	360	9,099
California:						
Los Angeles.....	315	112	147	56	0	26,168
San Diego.....	82	14	20	48	0	2,340
San Francisco.....	283	81	71	125	6	15,537

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 65.—*Status of World War II vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16) program by regional office—Continued*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ¹
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Colorado: Denver.....	268	77	83	67	41	7,526
Connecticut: Hartford.....	98	7	33	58	0	8,691
Delaware: Wilmington.....	2	0	0	2	0	1,081
Florida:						
Miami.....	97	41	41	15	0	4,269
Pass-A-Grille.....	153	41	73	29	10	9,273
Georgia: Atlanta.....	248	17	94	46	91	15,534
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	34	5	16	10	3	813
Idaho: Boise.....	102	6	20	16	60	3,074
Illinois: Chicago.....	265	37	99	89	40	18,881
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	287	41	41	41	164	8,283
Iowa: Des Moines.....	223	20	62	47	94	7,526
Kansas: Wichita.....	117	29	13	6	69	5,920
Kentucky: Louisville.....	380	37	92	51	200	13,428
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	132	18	77	12	25	6,498
Shreveport.....	66	12	19	4	31	4,167
Maine: Togus.....	29	2	5	20	2	2,257
Maryland: Baltimore.....	53	4	14	34	1	5,700
Massachusetts: Boston.....	264	39	78	146	1	20,144
Michigan: Detroit.....	427	54	106	138	129	22,448
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	327	20	84	99	124	14,925
Mississippi: Jackson.....	354	106	25	30	193	10,292
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	327	19	63	14	231	8,053
St. Louis.....	264	12	36	27	189	8,689
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	56	4	2	15	35	2,340
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	142	15	15	33	79	4,098
Nevada: Reno.....	3	1	0	2	0	456
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	56	6	27	17	6	1,669
New Jersey: Newark.....	137	6	39	88	4	16,713
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	57	16	23	7	11	3,230
New York:						
Albany.....	82	7	10	63	2	4,706
Brooklyn.....	141	14	70	57	0	8,673
Buffalo.....	75	20	11	42	2	8,643
New York.....	316	35	237	44	0	21,376
Syracuse.....	50	13	4	32	1	6,111
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	290	36	93	86	75	11,532
North Dakota: Fargo.....	118	7	6	17	88	4,106
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	235	37	47	79	72	15,037
Cleveland.....	278	41	38	152	47	17,483
Oklahoma:						
Muskogee.....	179	13	90	14	62	4,945
Oklahoma City.....	225	74	20	20	111	7,416
Oregon: Portland.....	62	19	25	16	2	6,625
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	251	40	112	95	4	18,550
Pittsburgh.....	153	1	81	62	9	10,843
Wilkes-Barre.....	159	5	102	43	9	13,298
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	30	8	8	14	0	1,912
Rhode Island: Providence.....	89	12	12	65	0	4,809
South Carolina: Columbia.....	93	15	21	29	28	7,485
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	38	12	4	3	19	1,713
Tennessee: Nashville.....	374	41	106	25	202	13,355
Texas:						
Dallas.....	398	94	132	45	127	16,794
Houston.....	173	90	35	12	36	8,132
Lubbock.....	103	26	35	15	27	6,571
San Antonio.....	121	36	68	11	6	8,381
Waco.....	131	40	32	5	54	6,733
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	28	7	11	8	2	2,950
Vermont: White River Junction.....	41	0	6	26	9	1,411
Virginia: Roanoke.....	214	14	49	71	80	8,293
Washington: Seattle.....	199	48	85	58	8	8,611
West Virginia: Huntington.....	254	29	56	91	78	7,438
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	357	21	39	130	167	12,441
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	23	0	1	9	13	1,161

¹ Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training and veterans pending reentrance into training.

TABLE 66.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ¹
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	155,266	21,437	95,740	7,200	30,889	7,648,139
Veterans Benefits Office.....	2,615	624	1,868	114	9	125,829
District of Columbia area.....	2,036	514	1,399	114	9	120,320
Other:						
Canal Zone.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Samoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign.....	578	110	468	0	0	5,509
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	141	27	114	0	0	9,818
Veterans attachés' offices ²	645	500	145	0	0	2,399
Alabama: Montgomery.....	4,562	361	3,406	75	720	166,370
Alaska: Juneau.....	133	5	128	0	0	5,441
Arizona: Phoenix.....	714	293	342	68	11	38,353
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	4,997	575	2,820	66	1,536	103,136
California:						
Los Angeles.....	5,315	689	4,198	350	78	317,279
San Diego.....	810	41	622	90	57	31,794
San Francisco.....	4,524	550	3,386	436	152	219,637
Colorado: Denver.....	1,510	274	610	130	496	85,817
Connecticut: Hartford.....	1,540	45	1,192	254	49	85,903
Delaware: Wilmington.....	165	4	143	18	0	14,023
Florida:						
Miami.....	1,290	190	963	12	125	51,956
Pass-a-Grille.....	4,500	721	3,237	120	422	112,182
Georgia: Atlanta.....	8,339	515	7,035	117	672	182,677
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	630	14	538	60	18	15,824
Idaho: Boise.....	647	63	259	39	286	32,068
Illinois: Chicago.....	5,690	550	4,122	308	710	447,839
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	3,640	312	1,815	106	1,407	147,587
Iowa: Des Moines.....	3,323	361	800	78	2,084	107,645
Kansas: Wichita.....	1,885	421	608	31	825	69,053
Kentucky: Louisville.....	2,005	164	579	92	1,170	112,010
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	2,698	345	2,158	20	175	103,485
Shreveport.....	857	71	542	21	223	48,321
Maine: Togus.....	474	46	376	52	0	38,280
Maryland: Baltimore.....	1,524	137	1,175	92	120	101,427
Massachusetts: Boston.....	3,477	743	2,390	317	27	225,139
Michigan: Detroit.....	4,434	625	3,035	150	623	270,523
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	4,118	802	1,565	181	1,570	130,833
Mississippi: Jackson.....	3,905	1,556	1,388	3	958	115,616
Missouri:						
Kansas City.....	1,941	77	639	43	1,182	112,863
St. Louis.....	2,218	166	965	63	1,024	128,212
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	909	106	206	32	475	27,968
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1,965	162	350	33	1,420	63,626
Nevada: Reno.....	111	9	88	8	6	6,534
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	451	14	351	32	54	22,720
New Jersey: Newark.....	3,643	198	3,169	266	10	205,491
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	655	221	387	11	36	36,575
New York:						
Albany.....	984	30	772	91	91	51,384
Brooklyn.....	2,538	280	2,199	59	0	149,852
Buffalo.....	1,609	123	1,290	124	72	92,352
New York.....	7,214	872	6,172	156	14	407,229
Syracuse.....	1,315	134	953	124	104	77,013
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	3,963	517	1,213	345	1,888	193,875
North Dakota: Fargo.....	1,826	110	160	16	1,540	29,734
Ohio:						
Cincinnati.....	2,173	201	1,492	136	344	178,801
Cleveland.....	2,926	208	2,342	203	173	199,013
Oklahoma:						
Muskogee.....	1,034	290	424	19	301	53,581
Oklahoma City.....	1,315	455	393	18	449	80,060
Oregon: Portland.....	1,386	243	837	58	248	75,375
Pennsylvania:						
Philadelphia.....	2,214	207	1,720	223	64	240,959
Pittsburgh.....	3,204	53	2,620	295	236	201,076
Wilkes-Barre.....	2,405	105	1,944	158	198	144,622
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	299	59	239	1	0	43,393

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 66.—*Status of World War II education and training (Public Law 346) program by regional office—Continued*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional office	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ¹
	Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Rhode Island: Providence.....	681	33	569	73	6	50,444
South Carolina: Columbia.....	3,023	290	2,227	78	428	99,475
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	616	132	186	8	290	24,867
Tennessee: Nashville.....	2,636	581	967	59	1,029	201,293
Texas:						
Dallas.....	2,300	605	1,285	16	394	148,687
Houston.....	1,920	831	787	13	289	88,399
Lubbock.....	1,289	201	685	7	396	57,465
San Antonio.....	1,307	225	791	26	265	79,918
Waco.....	1,477	593	567	6	311	67,750
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	908	386	336	86	100	45,284
Vermont: White River Junction.....	306	8	131	24	143	15,707
Virginia: Roanoke.....	2,482	132	1,210	267	873	108,958
Washington: Seattle.....	1,964	384	1,167	202	211	108,768
West Virginia: Huntington.....	1,163	239	715	66	143	68,190
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	3,211	181	1,397	337	1,296	128,444
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	578	152	145	18	263	13,918

¹ Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.² Europe and Mexico.TABLE 67.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional Office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	17,176	8,814	2,544	3,048	2,400	822	8,362
Veterans Benefits Office.....	123	68	19	14	35	0	55
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	6	6	0	6	0	0	0
Alabama: Montgomery.....	441	287	74	164	31	18	154
Alaska: Juneau.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona: Phoenix.....	159	76	34	16	26	0	83
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	297	198	80	35	22	61	99
California:							
Los Angeles.....	511	229	60	108	61	0	282
San Diego.....	116	69	13	21	35	0	47
San Francisco.....	513	213	72	46	94	1	300
Colorado: Denver.....	347	203	83	80	34	6	144
Connecticut: Hartford.....	159	78	11	29	38	0	81
Delaware: Wilmington.....	28	9	4	0	5	0	19
Florida:							
Miami.....	159	67	41	15	11	0	92
Pass-A-Grille.....	270	126	61	42	19	4	144
Georgia: Atlanta.....	295	135	14	71	25	25	100
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	106	70	8	45	17	0	36
Idaho: Boise.....	118	59	25	15	16	3	59
Illinois: Chicago.....	527	215	39	98	63	15	312
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	262	131	45	34	38	14	131
Iowa: Des Moines.....	380	235	66	51	49	69	145
Kansas: Wichita.....	129	79	33	13	14	19	50
Kentucky: Louisville.....	265	157	36	44	34	43	108
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	222	93	15	53	16	9	129
Shreveport.....	65	27	9	8	4	6	38
Maine: Togus.....	107	25	1	4	20	0	82
Maryland: Baltimore.....	145	76	1	26	49	0	69
Massachusetts: Boston.....	625	271	70	65	136	0	354
Michigan: Detroit.....	567	263	78	80	90	15	304
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	496	272	62	97	69	44	224
Mississippi: Jackson.....	327	197	133	17	20	27	130
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	208	106	11	53	10	32	102
St. Louis.....	239	110	23	27	28	32	129

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—*Status of vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 894) program by regional office—Continued*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional Office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veteran no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	66	33	10	1	19	3	33
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	210	123	30	23	28	42	87
Nevada: Reno.....	15	4	1	0	3	0	11
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	72	31	6	16	9	0	41
New Jersey: Newark.....	329	161	19	47	95	0	168
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	81	48	22	6	18	2	33
New York:							
Albany.....	117	50	0	7	43	0	67
Brooklyn.....	303	124	8	59	57	0	179
Buffalo.....	191	69	15	11	42	1	122
New York.....	693	325	66	222	37	0	368
Syracuse.....	117	38	18	5	15	0	79
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	486	318	80	91	71	76	168
North Dakota: Fargo.....	120	61	15	12	25	9	59
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	386	202	55	59	82	6	184
Cleveland.....	277	171	63	41	66	1	106
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	205	131	20	96	5	10	74
Oklahoma City.....	237	101	54	12	19	16	136
Oregon: Portland.....	129	61	21	18	22	0	68
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	587	299	77	157	65	0	288
Pittsburgh.....	271	112	4	76	31	1	159
Wilkes-Barre.....	270	125	19	74	30	2	145
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	156	92	22	39	31	0	64
Rhode Island: Providence.....	133	65	17	11	37	0	68
South Carolina: Columbia.....	167	94	30	12	40	12	73
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	69	40	18	2	3	17	29
Tennessee: Nashville.....	360	199	44	97	28	30	161
Texas:							
Dallas.....	458	253	107	79	38	29	205
Houston.....	294	152	100	21	23	8	142
Lubbock.....	229	132	58	39	13	22	97
San Antonio.....	283	161	67	76	14	4	122
Waco.....	220	135	70	48	9	8	85
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	94	31	11	11	9	0	63
Vermont: White River Junction.....	54	25	5	5	12	3	29
Virginia: Roanoke.....	292	164	36	48	58	22	128
Washington: Seattle.....	303	163	61	64	36	2	140
West Virginia: Huntington.....	230	106	23	40	33	10	124
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	409	238	39	45	117	37	171
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	51	27	12	1	8	6	24

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, December 1950.² Includes veterans declared rehabilitated, veterans discontinued training, and veterans pending re-entrance into training.TABLE 68.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Total.....	542,917	199,189	38,025	90,089	49,627	21,448	343,728
Veterans Benefits Office.....	8,072	1,940	163	976	794	7	6,132
District of Columbia area.....	7,858	1,930	162	967	794	7	5,928
Other:							
Canal Zone.....	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign.....	212	8	0	8	0	0	204
Foreign: Philippines, Manila.....	31	1	1	0	0	0	30
Veterans attachés' offices ³	762	476	476	0	0	0	286
Alabama: Montgomery.....	17,472	9,141	1,929	5,894	953	365	8,331
Alaska: Juneau.....	194	80	12	66	2	0	114

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 68.—*Status of educational and vocational assistance (Public Law 550) program by regional office—Continued*

[June 30, 1954]

Regional office	Veterans entered training ¹	Veterans in training					Veterans no longer in training ²
		Total	Institutions of higher learning	Schools below college level	Job	Institutional on-farm	
Arizona: Phoenix.....	2,851	928	430	182	310	6	1,923
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	7,309	3,824	1,116	868	620	1,220	3,485
California:							
Los Angeles.....	27,191	5,748	494	3,699	1,550	5	21,443
San Diego.....	3,101	538	13	200	325	0	2,563
San Francisco.....	16,547	3,098	244	1,169	1,626	59	13,449
Colorado: Denver.....	5,934	1,728	431	392	698	207	4,206
Connecticut: Hartford.....	6,568	1,880	89	612	1,171	8	4,688
Delaware: Wilmington.....	958	282	6	49	227	0	676
Florida:							
Miami.....	3,394	1,436	345	856	223	12	1,958
Pass-a-Grille.....	9,590	4,080	975	2,314	629	162	5,510
Georgia: Atlanta.....	17,765	9,651	1,325	6,030	1,523	773	8,114
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	2,005	681	4	349	322	6	1,324
Idaho: Boise.....	1,846	592	108	261	199	24	1,254
Illinois: Chicago.....	28,985	9,847	742	5,221	1,964	1,920	19,138
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	9,537	3,018	482	1,165	873	498	6,519
Iowa: Des Moines.....	6,663	2,955	408	607	827	1,113	3,708
Kansas: Wichita.....	4,187	1,575	609	369	218	379	2,612
Kentucky: Louisville.....	8,350	3,946	404	1,722	724	1,096	4,404
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	8,625	4,780	1,057	3,094	435	194	3,845
Shreveport.....	3,553	2,071	387	1,337	210	137	1,482
Maine: Togus.....	1,885	550	8	164	378	0	1,335
Maryland: Baltimore.....	5,229	2,102	252	952	836	62	3,127
Massachusetts: Boston.....	15,282	4,223	945	1,425	1,853	0	11,059
Michigan: Detroit.....	15,328	4,575	822	2,352	1,246	155	10,753
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	11,754	4,352	555	1,321	1,511	965	7,402
Mississippi: Jackson.....	9,364	4,713	2,540	1,373	326	474	4,651
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	6,432	2,428	167	1,293	460	508	4,004
St. Louis.....	8,840	2,983	357	1,010	1,010	606	5,857
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	1,936	672	137	148	360	27	1,264
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	5,720	3,168	443	447	617	1,661	2,552
Nevada: Reno.....	337	88	19	46	23	0	249
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	1,371	355	8	122	223	2	1,016
New Jersey: Newark.....	10,305	3,246	313	1,349	1,584	0	7,059
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	3,173	1,255	231	782	181	61	1,918
New York:							
Albany.....	2,394	955	132	181	631	11	1,439
Brooklyn.....	10,419	3,004	471	1,978	555	0	7,415
Buffalo.....	5,033	1,449	228	409	812	0	3,584
New York.....	24,724	7,236	1,386	4,516	1,334	0	17,488
Syracuse.....	3,908	1,008	193	222	591	2	2,900
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	15,771	7,932	1,237	1,908	2,113	2,674	7,839
North Dakota: Fargo.....	2,862	799	101	169	294	235	2,063
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	9,656	2,320	439	767	1,068	46	7,336
Cleveland.....	11,775	3,739	354	1,753	1,439	193	8,036
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	4,714	1,999	704	1,027	175	93	2,715
Oklahoma City.....	7,736	2,222	1,218	293	504	207	5,514
Oregon: Portland.....	4,614	1,061	267	417	306	71	3,553
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	12,672	4,246	602	2,038	1,606	0	8,426
Pittsburgh.....	10,638	4,306	288	2,695	1,323	0	6,332
Wilkes-Barre.....	8,955	4,001	198	2,896	902	5	4,954
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	8,492	4,060	837	3,209	14	0	4,432
Rhode Island: Providence.....	3,579	1,210	270	339	601	0	2,369
South Carolina: Columbia.....	8,416	4,494	704	2,829	648	313	3,922
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	2,849	1,498	290	167	262	779	1,351
Tennessee: Nashville.....	13,992	5,802	1,146	1,958	1,341	1,357	8,190
Texas:							
Dallas.....	10,713	5,373	1,597	3,140	391	245	5,340
Houston.....	7,549	2,572	1,301	946	181	144	4,977
Lubbock.....	3,875	1,542	546	504	143	349	2,333
San Antonio.....	5,867	2,693	907	1,207	320	259	3,174
Waco.....	5,106	2,634	1,417	896	162	159	2,472
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	5,087	1,448	446	482	406	114	3,639
Vermont: White River Junction.....	1,008	377	14	42	273	48	631
Virginia: Roanoke.....	8,587	3,611	461	916	1,395	839	4,976
Washington: Seattle.....	8,822	1,651	199	777	646	29	7,171
West Virginia: Huntington.....	4,791	2,133	816	609	642	66	2,658
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	8,969	2,482	118	522	1,423	419	6,487
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	898	326	91	61	95	79	572

¹ Cumulative from inception of program, August 1952.² Represents veterans who have permanently or temporarily terminated training.³ Europe and Mexico.

TABLE 69.—Number and amount of guaranteed and insured loans reported closed and disbursed by purpose of loan and regional office

[Cumulative through June 25, 1954]

Location	Number of loans				Amount of guaranty and insurance				Amount of loans			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
Total.....	3,632,518	3,351,643	66,331	214,544	\$12,726,702,432	\$12,439,634,421	\$112,976,254	\$174,091,757	\$23,947,971,782	\$23,112,747,564	\$257,539,530	\$577,684,688
Alabama: Montgomery.....	44,219	40,333	2,826	1,060	142,155,466	137,074,985	3,342,117	1,738,364	259,264,901	248,673,892	6,734,046	3,856,963
Alaska: Juneau.....	307	219	0	88	787,472	651,813	0	135,659	1,627,643	1,232,052	0	365,591
Arizona: Phoenix.....	13,730	12,183	281	1,266	40,746,594	39,651,646	299,592	795,356	73,768,244	69,355,701	977,581	3,434,962
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	21,660	18,228	1,640	1,792	47,654,410	44,071,517	1,791,400	1,791,400	86,546,711	77,841,939	3,848,178	4,856,594
California:												
Los Angeles.....	243,729	237,646	152	5,931	1,055,588,935	1,051,299,187	412,950	3,876,798	1,911,620,314	1,890,601,496	1,087,670	19,931,148
San Diego.....	20,376	19,777	8	591	89,933,457	89,513,420	26,250	393,787	157,883,983	156,144,646	60,925	1,678,412
San Francisco.....	172,989	164,899	1,080	7,010	643,016,834	634,987,878	2,842,174	5,186,782	1,173,955,942	1,143,985,508	7,068,948	22,901,486
Colorado: Denver.....	38,208	32,913	3,087	2,208	128,619,005	124,779,972	1,563,797	2,275,236	240,841,095	221,150,609	13,020,825	6,659,661
Connecticut: Hartford.....	55,391	51,940	40	3,411	229,544,927	227,234,377	135,456	2,175,094	445,181,348	436,695,322	332,204	8,153,822
Delaware: Wilmington.....	13,191	12,897	135	159	58,144,797	57,524,132	359,698	260,967	106,264,735	104,933,098	737,828	593,809
Dist. of Columbia: Washington.....	52,973	50,771	5	2,197	255,505,705	253,879,121	17,000	1,609,584	499,646,786	494,285,088	36,000	5,325,698
Florida:												
Miami.....	37,072	36,706	7	359	151,205,546	150,731,742	22,320	451,484	266,315,801	264,997,733	60,115	1,257,953
Pass-A-Grille.....	40,616	39,656	53	907	135,695,824	134,295,678	76,968	1,323,178	238,353,074	234,889,985	164,750	3,298,339
Georgia: Atlanta.....	66,382	61,808	2,420	2,154	235,457,202	229,142,507	3,456,472	2,858,223	435,565,668	421,137,795	7,189,832	7,238,041
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	4,255	4,084	1	170	18,936,146	18,718,316	1,950	215,880	38,732,984	38,256,595	3,900	472,489
Idaho: Boise.....	9,901	8,940	499	462	27,872,223	26,184,353	904,161	783,709	49,202,864	45,483,713	1,971,907	1,747,244
Illinois: Chicago.....	139,029	130,886	1,882	6,261	471,390,329	461,245,969	3,207,498	6,936,862	919,954,065	895,133,882	7,149,177	17,671,006
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	73,719	68,968	2,210	2,541	204,022,084	196,222,861	4,496,923	3,302,300	378,453,809	361,798,176	9,154,736	7,500,897
Iowa: Des Moines.....	50,466	41,910	5,069	3,487	147,025,313	134,238,802	7,879,435	4,907,076	276,589,078	247,778,988	17,577,705	11,052,385
Kansas: Wichita.....	36,968	33,135	1,515	2,348	107,341,630	102,308,866	2,609,002	2,423,762	194,158,219	182,035,272	5,619,010	6,503,427
Kentucky: Louisville.....	28,586	25,080	1,884	1,622	81,429,114	75,200,031	4,361,546	1,867,537	156,247,125	141,985,049	9,094,721	5,167,355
Louisiana:												
New Orleans.....	28,589	27,641	143	805	103,400,852	102,524,646	174,782	701,424	184,162,651	181,668,950	373,889	2,119,812
Shreveport.....	12,912	12,185	438	289	41,449,061	40,485,421	519,880	443,760	72,351,141	70,232,639	1,088,221	1,080,281
Maine: Togus.....	17,645	15,483	444	1,718	41,232,558	38,302,727	742,374	2,187,457	78,969,053	72,642,875	1,553,961	4,772,217
Maryland: Baltimore.....	57,616	55,455	244	1,717	211,847,445	209,750,228	665,212	1,432,005	391,486,531	385,666,857	1,464,461	4,355,213
Massachusetts: Boston.....	175,620	168,071	160	7,389	647,820,297	639,693,832	438,989	7,687,476	1,309,402,813	1,287,589,789	1,065,499	20,747,525
Michigan: Detroit.....	142,361	137,316	963	4,082	521,721,919	515,153,649	1,894,403	4,673,867	981,074,131	964,730,367	3,977,686	12,366,078
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	73,361	64,307	3,307	5,747	272,767,735	261,603,534	5,658,885	5,505,316	511,741,144	483,271,288	12,997,774	15,472,082
Mississippi: Jackson.....	20,799	17,950	2,354	495	60,839,589	56,761,381	3,255,190	823,018	106,609,253	98,260,966	6,593,265	1,755,022
Missouri:												
Kansas City.....	48,761	42,681	3,086	2,994	156,759,757	148,221,208	5,686,945	2,851,604	283,495,317	263,009,242	12,576,275	7,909,800
St. Louis.....	35,233	31,177	1,660	2,396	123,673,434	118,566,778	2,694,353	2,412,303	239,065,847	227,053,714	5,802,088	6,210,045
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	7,789	6,296	485	988	23,392,938	21,203,292	778,961	1,410,685	42,769,070	37,665,460	1,735,680	3,267,930
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	20,384	17,584	1,545	1,255	56,671,014	52,989,104	2,048,053	1,633,857	105,491,975	97,400,920	4,338,668	3,752,387
Nevada: Reno.....	2,257	2,008	74	175	6,395,547	6,024,504	140,475	230,568	11,403,737	10,466,020	313,189	624,528

New Hampshire: Manchester.....	20,998	18,976	258	1,764	55,668,903	52,657,748	574,831	2,436,324	109,478,287	101,977,786	1,258,467	6,242,034
New Jersey: Newark.....	183,490	162,578	107	20,805	700,916,849	693,448,210	335,799	7,132,540	1,331,910,857	1,288,887,750	747,075	42,276,032
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	16,517	15,486	349	662	55,349,962	53,817,360	438,849	1,093,753	94,288,236	90,487,220	1,260,683	2,540,333
New York:												
Albany.....	39,953	35,893	803	3,237	128,706,497	123,392,548	1,700,200	3,613,749	248,158,379	234,572,717	3,835,643	9,750,019
Buffalo.....	76,035	73,202	734	2,099	292,212,852	287,250,836	1,529,675	3,432,341	553,337,760	541,588,784	3,304,920	8,444,056
New York.....	268,644	203,330	64	65,250	905,990,087	882,560,895	186,670	23,242,522	1,862,765,642	1,720,169,584	455,354	142,140,704
Syracuse.....	48,239	43,642	1,222	3,375	163,017,653	156,634,574	2,445,928	3,937,151	309,822,969	293,885,687	5,464,561	10,472,721
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	43,664	42,157	477	1,030	129,222,052	126,460,980	1,110,156	1,650,916	243,602,674	237,466,293	2,328,594	3,807,787
North Dakota: Fargo.....	9,542	6,010	2,143	1,389	23,743,409	18,946,814	2,867,036	1,929,559	45,974,669	35,835,950	5,897,789	4,240,930
Ohio:												
Cincinnati.....	64,195	61,420	1,427	1,348	211,541,162	206,169,542	3,175,909	2,195,711	416,036,833	404,208,511	7,020,436	4,807,886
Cleveland.....	111,304	109,093	755	1,456	408,749,862	404,673,695	2,023,685	2,052,482	773,178,150	763,502,591	4,485,600	5,189,959
Oklahoma:												
Muskogee.....	22,340	20,724	993	623	63,755,448	61,686,795	1,158,396	910,257	109,527,249	105,016,364	2,518,323	1,992,562
Oklahoma City.....	50,716	48,911	916	889	175,941,220	172,872,490	1,658,779	1,409,951	311,009,919	303,987,413	3,851,077	3,171,429
Oregon: Portland.....	23,033	19,033	736	3,264	68,464,612	64,836,939	1,222,087	2,405,586	131,891,197	119,720,103	3,011,834	9,159,260
Pennsylvania:												
Philadelphia.....	128,781	126,581	118	2,082	454,208,108	451,810,820	321,125	2,076,163	836,797,800	830,341,365	756,278	5,700,157
Pittsburgh.....	93,388	87,187	1,055	5,146	297,685,365	290,659,064	2,394,435	4,631,866	562,012,691	542,690,525	5,080,790	14,241,376
Wilkes-Barre.....	56,205	51,832	1,345	3,028	154,613,936	146,526,042	3,084,016	5,003,878	292,545,950	274,662,847	6,552,680	11,330,423
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	4,237	3,927	2	308	3,558,335	3,143,835	4,300	410,200	4,079,493	3,265,980	4,300	869,213
Rhode Island: Providence.....	27,852	26,813	5	1,034	100,479,856	98,956,257	13,875	1,509,724	191,869,868	188,184,448	33,250	3,652,170
South Carolina: Columbia.....	27,740	26,090	493	1,157	86,847,387	84,491,151	698,705	1,657,531	160,716,459	155,456,421	1,492,461	3,767,577
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	8,707	5,569	1,865	1,273	20,246,871	16,627,150	2,037,865	1,581,856	38,153,166	29,621,259	4,706,891	3,825,016
Tennessee: Nashville.....	61,387	59,501	1,057	829	198,522,481	195,079,413	2,337,280	1,105,788	352,498,077	344,593,473	5,017,058	2,887,546
Texas:												
Dallas.....	59,279	55,507	1,498	2,274	182,016,669	176,326,572	2,560,464	3,129,633	335,862,059	323,533,760	5,470,810	6,857,489
Houston.....	63,336	62,332	333	671	246,964,091	245,454,196	486,065	1,023,830	441,488,237	437,870,525	1,164,631	2,453,181
Lubbock.....	33,316	31,714	902	700	126,471,166	123,587,331	1,792,357	1,091,478	223,005,876	216,636,618	3,972,922	2,396,336
San Antonio.....	37,892	36,692	387	813	149,876,673	147,791,931	691,788	1,392,954	267,752,891	262,803,762	1,526,249	3,422,880
Waco.....	18,089	16,163	1,272	654	62,313,100	58,511,794	2,784,054	1,017,252	114,168,101	105,376,415	6,151,968	2,639,718
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	13,764	12,875	190	699	41,912,389	40,778,259	338,786	795,344	74,646,617	71,786,429	773,251	2,086,937
Vermont: White River Junction.....	10,327	8,924	716	687	25,799,396	23,515,813	1,297,476	986,107	51,209,212	45,553,065	3,153,855	2,522,292
Virginia: Roanoke.....	46,138	43,782	813	1,543	147,904,390	143,872,525	1,809,704	2,222,161	275,432,413	266,459,728	3,861,736	5,110,949
Washington: Seattle.....	78,759	74,637	417	3,705	256,581,844	252,428,549	969,703	3,183,592	469,394,077	457,256,032	2,295,073	9,842,972
West Virginia: Huntington.....	17,332	16,309	403	620	47,688,845	45,960,974	679,982	1,047,889	87,542,187	83,872,891	1,379,162	2,290,134
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	55,123	48,823	2,625	3,675	181,653,893	171,276,162	5,422,925	4,954,806	367,431,151	343,152,087	12,018,262	12,260,802
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	5,292	4,797	154	341	18,032,210	17,189,680	318,138	524,392	32,185,584	30,207,045	736,933	1,241,066

TABLE 70.—Receipt and disposition of guaranteed and insured loan defaults and claims by purpose of loan and regional office

[Cumulative through June 25, 1954]

Location	Defaults reported				Total defaults and claims pending	Defaults and claims cured or withdrawn				Claims filed				Claims paid			
	Total	Home	Farm	Business		Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business	Total	Home	Farm	Business
Total.....	419,098	367,446	13,781	37,871	38,943	347,581	316,527	10,943	20,111	39,173	24,426	2,261	12,486	32,574	18,886	2,045	11,643
Alabama: Montgomery.....	9,338	8,215	835	288	366	7,235	6,514	561	160	1,798	1,428	243	127	1,737	1,381	238	118
Alaska: Juneau.....	35	7	0	28	2	23	5	0	18	11	1	0	10	10	1	0	9
Arizona: Phoenix.....	2,149	1,701	91	357	179	1,800	1,442	79	279	194	102	10	82	170	84	9	77
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	3,289	2,684	314	291	119	2,732	2,337	212	183	502	295	102	105	438	239	97	102
California:																	
Los Angeles.....	24,663	23,329	37	1,297	1,767	21,162	20,466	25	671	2,338	1,678	13	647	1,734	1,105	10	619
San Diego.....	956	857	2	97	54	845	788	2	55	63	22	0	41	57	16	0	41
San Francisco.....	22,676	21,080	288	1,308	1,754	19,666	18,639	258	769	1,631	1,054	26	551	1,256	734	17	505
Colorado: Denver.....	2,297	1,712	110	475	128	1,957	1,552	93	312	238	59	16	163	212	44	13	155
Connecticut: Hartford.....	3,034	2,584	8	442	311	2,507	2,202	7	298	250	114	1	135	216	93	1	122
Delaware: Wilmington.....	1,408	1,331	35	42	158	1,174	1,123	29	22	118	93	4	21	76	54	3	19
District of Columbia: Washington.....	4,909	4,565	2	342	429	4,248	4,103	2	143	316	116	0	200	232	48	0	184
Florida:																	
Miami.....	6,311	6,166	8	137	149	5,788	5,688	7	93	469	425	1	43	374	330	1	43
Pass-A-Grille.....	7,030	6,751	7	272	170	6,446	6,277	4	165	668	553	3	112	414	307	3	104
Georgia: Atlanta.....	13,155	11,759	767	629	905	11,030	10,041	563	426	1,328	962	168	198	1,220	861	162	197
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	334	296	1	37	34	280	259	1	20	23	5	0	18	20	3	0	17
Idaho: Boise.....	1,153	913	120	120	54	1,025	837	108	80	107	56	12	39	74	25	11	38
Illinois: Chicago.....	9,440	8,276	265	899	587	8,188	7,444	227	517	715	310	31	374	665	271	29	365
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	8,575	7,639	426	510	782	7,320	6,651	361	308	591	342	47	202	473	244	45	184
Iowa: Des Moines.....	5,438	4,102	724	612	335	4,777	3,696	651	430	373	118	64	191	326	95	59	172
Kansas: Wichita.....	3,620	2,906	296	418	173	3,099	2,599	253	247	440	230	33	177	348	155	25	168
Kentucky: Louisville.....	4,433	3,766	307	360	232	3,941	3,491	251	199	313	121	34	158	260	79	32	149
Louisiana:																	
New Orleans.....	5,176	5,011	40	125	245	4,564	4,467	33	64	456	398	7	51	367	311	7	49
Shreveport.....	1,742	1,629	75	38	51	1,598	1,514	57	27	130	99	20	11	93	67	16	10
Maine: Togus.....	4,514	3,839	241	434	363	3,435	3,044	164	227	792	532	59	201	716	466	58	192
Maryland: Baltimore.....	11,594	11,300	72	222	770	10,016	9,833	62	121	1,346	1,234	11	101	808	714	7	87
Massachusetts: Boston.....	18,977	17,648	46	1,283	2,614	14,439	13,706	33	700	2,358	1,755	11	592	1,924	1,379	7	538
Michigan: Detroit.....	19,296	18,229	176	891	1,443	16,372	15,772	126	474	1,675	1,238	32	405	1,481	1,060	30	391
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	6,277	4,750	686	841	619	5,163	4,016	577	570	602	265	68	269	495	205	54	236
Mississippi: Jackson.....	4,425	3,638	632	155	170	4,031	3,399	524	108	252	120	87	45	224	97	83	44
Missouri:																	
Kansas City.....	4,453	3,516	478	459	320	3,677	3,089	363	225	565	232	95	238	456	151	82	223
St. Louis.....	3,687	2,801	347	539	213	3,144	2,552	282	310	370	89	54	227	330	58	50	222
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	583	305	59	219	40	452	272	38	142	92	7	13	72	91	7	13	71
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1,708	1,173	305	230	48	1,551	1,110	282	159	123	25	24	74	109	16	22	71

Nevada: Reno.....	251	180	18	53	4	229	175	18	38	24	4	2	18	18	2	2	14
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	4, 191	3, 639	86	466	511	3, 040	2, 732	56	252	894	642	25	227	640	420	22	198
New Jersey: Newark.....	17, 087	13, 482	21	3, 584	2, 731	12, 463	11, 099	18	1, 346	2, 140	1, 062	3	1, 075	1, 893	849	2	1, 042
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1, 532	1, 191	91	250	70	1, 350	1, 125	71	154	131	25	18	88	112	19	12	81
New York:																	
Albany.....	4, 657	3, 901	239	517	641	3, 677	3, 172	170	335	372	160	40	172	339	145	37	157
Buffalo.....	6, 976	6, 400	232	344	456	6, 249	5, 812	191	246	309	178	30	101	271	153	29	89
New York.....	25, 822	16, 680	12	9, 130	6, 885	16, 906	13, 308	9	3, 589	2, 356	866	1	1, 489	2, 031	691	1	1, 339
Syracuse.....	5, 855	4, 725	370	760	725	4, 733	3, 946	291	496	461	168	48	245	397	127	43	227
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	8, 752	8, 368	159	225	596	7, 557	7, 290	132	135	665	573	15	77	599	509	14	76
North Dakota: Fargo.....	999	365	389	245	121	737	270	318	149	160	23	48	89	141	19	42	80
Ohio:																	
Cincinnati.....	5, 889	5, 344	255	290	403	5, 156	4, 751	212	193	356	229	32	95	330	208	32	90
Cleveland.....	9, 645	9, 166	174	305	1, 467	7, 655	7, 334	148	173	702	544	18	140	523	382	14	127
Oklahoma:																	
Muskogee.....	2, 406	2, 098	164	144	53	2, 180	1, 949	123	108	200	124	39	37	173	101	37	35
Oklahoma City.....	5, 137	4, 703	156	278	183	4, 555	4, 235	134	186	424	305	23	96	399	285	22	92
Oregon: Portland.....	2, 654	1, 981	208	465	138	2, 317	1, 788	195	334	243	85	14	144	199	66	10	123
Pennsylvania:																	
Philadelphia.....	11, 605	11, 358	30	217	1, 213	10, 013	9, 876	25	112	661	552	4	105	379	280	4	95
Pittsburgh.....	9, 431	8, 237	335	859	1, 639	7, 056	6, 321	247	488	824	411	51	362	736	351	46	339
Wilkes-Barre.....	5, 953	4, 899	299	755	947	4, 487	3, 822	232	433	584	246	37	301	519	196	35	288
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1, 368	1, 300	1	67	43	1, 322	1, 255	1	66	20	19	0	1	3	3	0	0
Rhode Island: Providence.....	3, 093	2, 891	3	199	469	2, 402	2, 269	3	130	253	185	1	67	222	160	0	62
South Carolina: Columbia.....	4, 651	4, 339	98	214	416	3, 605	3, 415	80	110	826	699	22	105	630	519	16	95
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	864	464	150	250	45	739	427	137	175	94	8	10	76	80	5	7	68
Tennessee: Nashville.....	7, 672	7, 265	192	215	534	6, 559	6, 286	150	123	655	525	37	93	579	462	32	85
Texas:																	
Dallas.....	10, 491	9, 500	364	627	191	9, 843	9, 223	282	338	474	105	74	295	457	96	73	288
Houston.....	8, 089	7, 877	70	142	309	7, 497	7, 347	60	90	314	245	10	59	283	222	10	51
Lubbock.....	3, 057	2, 803	85	169	219	2, 693	2, 516	58	119	182	98	26	58	145	77	21	47
San Antonio.....	3, 957	3, 566	85	306	219	3, 401	3, 141	64	196	370	235	20	115	337	217	18	102
Waco.....	2, 352	1, 900	265	187	70	2, 136	1, 798	216	122	162	50	51	61	146	42	45	59
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	1, 334	1, 191	31	162	57	1, 269	1, 119	28	122	78	39	1	38	58	22	1	35
Vermont: White River Junction.....	2, 217	1, 749	256	212	255	1, 678	1, 357	178	143	321	193	62	66	284	168	55	61
Virginia: Roanoke.....	7, 657	6, 921	321	415	440	6, 620	6, 116	264	240	660	457	32	171	597	407	29	161
Washington: Seattle.....	9, 185	8, 513	99	573	514	7, 879	7, 474	78	327	911	657	14	240	792	551	12	229
West Virginia: Huntington.....	3, 056	2, 774	134	148	229	2, 507	2, 334	93	80	509	390	47	72	320	224	32	64
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	4, 151	2, 976	554	631	530	3, 118	2, 327	401	390	563	240	110	213	513	205	100	208
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	327	222	35	70	36	268	190	27	51	28	6	7	15	23	3	6	14

TABLE 71.—*Number and amount of direct loans closed and fully disbursed by regional office*

[Cumulative through June 30, 1954]

Location	Number	Amount	Location	Number	Amount
Total.....	49,311	\$343,789,977	New Jersey: Newark ¹		
Alabama: Montgomery.....	1,896	13,992,328	New Mexico: Albuquerque...	569	4,338,020
Alaska: Juneau.....	476	4,188,446	New York:		
Arizona: Phoenix.....	253	1,802,177	Albany.....	172	1,123,398
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	1,259	8,377,959	Buffalo.....	157	959,141
California:			New York ¹		
Los Angeles.....	268	2,215,903	Syracuse.....	110	691,397
San Diego.....	281	2,393,044	North Carolina: Winston-		
San Francisco.....	685	6,133,764	Salem.....	2,141	15,671,289
Colorado: Denver.....	695	4,961,870	North Dakota: Fargo.....	700	4,147,074
Connecticut: Hartford ¹			Ohio:		
Delaware: Wilmington ¹			Cincinnati.....	1,015	6,473,266
District of Columbia: Wash-			Cleveland.....	967	7,011,455
ington ¹			Oklahoma:		
Florida:			Muskogee.....	436	2,746,917
Miami.....	154	1,381,804	Oklahoma City.....	343	2,322,734
Pass-a-Grille.....	781	6,098,026	Oregon: Portland.....	372	2,665,956
Georgia: Atlanta.....	1,849	12,636,129	Pennsylvania:		
Hawaii: Honolulu ¹			Philadelphia ¹		
Illinois: Chicago.....	440	3,245,006	Pittsburgh.....	958	6,658,362
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	1,713	11,867,321	Wilkes-Barre.....	1,295	8,506,370
Iowa: Des Moines.....	1,701	10,208,162	Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	416	3,427,115
Kansas: Wichita.....	1,241	8,013,519	Rhode Island: Providence ¹		
Kentucky: Louisville.....	572	3,978,331	South Carolina: Columbia.....	1,046	7,569,311
Louisiana:	2,900	18,536,689	South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	706	4,652,397
New Orleans.....	938	6,967,673	Tennessee: Nashville.....	1,470	9,595,510
Shreveport.....	670	4,725,749	Texas:		
Maine: Togus.....	528	2,876,667	Dallas.....	687	4,971,227
Maryland: Baltimore.....	527	4,017,247	Houston.....	522	3,848,725
Massachusetts: Boston ¹			Lubbock.....	558	3,892,081
Michigan: Detroit.....	1,365	9,654,873	San Antonio.....	260	1,961,898
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	1,008	6,820,746	Waco.....	587	3,948,947
Mississippi: Jackson.....	1,835	13,636,092	Utah: Salt Lake City.....	325	2,447,340
Missouri:			Vermont: White River Junc-		
Kansas City.....	690	4,645,160	tion.....	233	1,274,826
St. Louis.....	977	6,452,268	Virginia: Roanoke.....	2,219	15,886,457
Montana: Ft. Harrison.....	918	6,523,082	Washington: Seattle.....	357	2,665,913
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	626	4,288,589	West Virginia: Huntington.....	1,655	10,674,338
Nevada: Reno.....	273	2,265,596	Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1,239	8,520,754
New Hampshire: Man-			Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	277	2,233,479
chester ¹					

¹ No portion of region eligible for direct loans.

TABLE 72.—Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship

[June 30, 1954]

Location	Total wards													Fiduciary appointment pending
	Total	Incompetent veterans						Minors		Other incompetents				
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Payments to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary		
			Guardians	Legal custodians	Institutional awards				Guardians	Legal custodians		Guardians	Legal custodians	
					State	VA								
Total.....	326,984	91,146	54,111	587	5,591	23,998	6,859	225,571	71,972	153,599	10,267	8,097	2,170	4,070
Central office ¹	1,582	241	230	1	0	0	10	1,264	286	978	77	73	4	97
Veterans Benefits office.....	4,346	1,197	610	8	6	470	103	2,672	523	2,449	177	171	6	84
Philippines, Manila.....	13,466	303	281	0	0	0	22	13,020	10,473	2,547	143	143	0	617
Regional offices—United States.....	307,590	89,405	52,990	578	5,585	23,528	6,724	208,315	60,690	147,625	9,870	7,710	2,160	3,272
Alabama: Montgomery.....	7,108	2,357	810	44	0	1,326	177	4,621	721	3,900	130	68	62	57
Arizona: Phoenix.....	1,946	252	193	1	27	4	27	1,651	514	1,137	43	39	4	28
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	5,053	1,740	780	2	1	811	146	3,217	749	2,468	96	93	3	21
California:														
Los Angeles.....	12,811	2,834	1,182	59	281	1,144	168	9,630	1,762	7,868	347	232	115	202
San Diego.....	1,887	154	144	1	0	0	9	1,686	533	1,153	47	43	4	17
San Francisco.....	11,658	2,748	1,690	5	365	512	176	8,666	1,407	7,159	344	233	111	85
Colorado: Denver.....	3,441	917	457	8	3	401	48	2,409	1,150	1,259	115	105	10	33
Connecticut: Hartford.....	3,424	1,231	1,033	0	125	1	72	2,071	585	1,486	122	114	8	66
Delaware: Wilmington.....	444	82	48	0	19	2	13	346	71	275	16	12	4	13
Florida:														
Miami.....	1,632	243	203	3	0	3	34	1,365	196	1,169	24	20	4	35
Pass-a-Grille.....	5,092	968	706	2	59	82	119	3,694	626	3,368	130	120	10	60
Georgia: Atlanta.....	7,474	1,976	1,195	5	0	616	160	5,839	1,284	4,055	159	154	5	91
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	645	119	85	2	23	1	8	511	190	321	15	13	2	21
Idaho: Boise.....	1,357	137	123	2	3	1	8	1,195	489	706	25	17	8	8
Illinois: Chicago.....	18,982	6,724	3,501	31	913	1,987	292	11,605	4,746	6,859	653	592	61	168
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	8,111	2,051	1,342	0	80	455	174	5,735	2,966	2,769	325	254	71	84
Iowa: Des Moines.....	5,029	1,481	1,036	2	17	332	94	3,660	1,358	2,002	188	159	29	36
Kansas: Wichita.....	3,049	819	394	2	1	361	61	2,085	453	1,632	145	102	43	44
Kentucky: Louisville.....	6,467	1,840	1,162	8	0	437	233	4,439	1,402	3,037	188	151	37	64
Louisiana:														
New Orleans.....	3,361	722	553	5	24	45	95	2,552	281	2,271	87	56	31	42
Shreveport.....	2,113	395	318	11	14	1	51	1,676	407	1,269	42	20	22	21

¹ United States possessions and foreign cases in central office.

TABLE 72.—Incompetent and minor wards under guardianship—Continued

Location	Total wards												Fiduciary appointment pending	
	Total	Incompetent veterans					Minors		Other incompetents					
		Total	By type of fiduciary				Pay ments to wife	Total	By type of fiduciary		Total	By type of fiduciary		
			Guard-ians	Legal cus-todians	Insti-tutional awards				Guard-ians	Legal cus-todians		Guard-ians		Legal cus-todians
					State	VA								
Maine: Togus.....	2,088	637	331	2	5	232	67	1,359	329	1,030	92	74	18	24
Maryland: Baltimore.....	3,684	1,357	557	11	1	705	83	2,219	339	1,880	108	84	24	29
Massachusetts: Boston.....	9,276	3,903	2,431	12	271	901	288	4,916	815	4,101	457	339	118	121
Michigan: Detroit.....	11,899	3,042	2,009	7	183	625	218	8,499	2,148	6,351	358	335	23	122
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	5,742	2,023	1,503	2	18	417	83	3,485	1,200	2,285	234	218	16	59
Mississippi: Jackson.....	5,131	1,587	873	37	0	512	165	3,429	418	3,011	115	90	25	26
Missouri:														
Kansas City.....	4,405	852	598	1	1	195	57	3,417	610	2,807	136	134	2	32
St. Louis.....	4,647	961	828	2	18	45	68	3,516	792	2,724	170	164	6	47
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	1,171	229	196	0	6	4	23	909	245	664	33	30	3	21
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	2,432	673	594	3	13	14	49	1,639	592	1,047	120	99	21	12
Nevada: Reno.....	381	62	59	0	0	1	2	313	73	240	6	5	1	7
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	943	225	202	0	2	0	21	680	133	547	38	29	9	3
New Jersey: Newark.....	6,824	2,501	995	25	322	1,117	42	4,098	748	3,350	225	101	124	82
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	2,087	307	260	3	4	5	35	1,739	1,077	662	41	39	2	36
New York:														
Albany.....	2,729	834	423	16	256	72	67	1,731	620	1,111	164	80	84	8
Brooklyn.....	8,739	4,342	2,164	0	840	1,071	267	4,080	2,047	2,033	317	188	129	133
Buffalo.....	4,512	2,096	988	2	132	838	136	2,283	978	1,305	133	76	57	35
New York.....	7,008	3,560	2,558	6	122	703	171	3,162	1,487	1,675	286	230	56	105
Syracuse.....	3,031	707	544	1	104	3	55	2,140	1,054	1,086	184	73	111	11
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	6,444	1,461	1,106	1	0	111	243	4,793	2,278	2,515	190	157	33	43
North Dakota: Fargo.....	1,389	372	338	0	5	2	27	964	258	706	53	48	5	18
Ohio:														
Cincinnati.....	7,962	2,579	1,337	2	129	908	203	5,101	1,211	3,890	282	242	40	51
Cleveland.....	7,395	2,047	1,677	10	149	57	154	5,057	1,212	3,845	291	255	36	56
Oklahoma:														
Muskogee.....	2,414	519	415	2	36	4	62	1,814	534	1,280	81	69	12	41
Oklahoma City.....	2,936	622	524	1	25	0	72	2,215	553	1,662	99	91	8	45
Oregon: Portland.....	4,016	942	544	1	46	289	62	2,971	731	2,240	103	82	21	25

Pennsylvania:																			
Philadelphia.....	5,992	2,058	841	4	279	873	61	3,724	1,243	2,481	210	94	116	70					
Pittsburgh.....	6,500	1,813	1,288	6	182	139	198	4,415	1,008	3,407	272	182	90	70					
Wilkes-Barre.....	4,507	1,416	620	23	221	457	95	2,902	745	2,157	189	133	56	62					
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	2,453	565	511	0	32	0	22	1,843	447	1,396	45	43	2	44					
Rhode Island: Providence.....	2,251	779	569	24	71	1	114	1,381	213	1,168	91	58	33	37					
South Carolina: Columbia.....	3,712	754	586	2	50	6	110	2,871	467	2,404	87	76	11	44					
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	1,347	541	183	2	0	341	15	772	444	328	34	32	2	15					
Tennessee: Nashville.....	6,675	1,781	1,029	7	0	553	192	4,666	1,399	3,267	228	198	30	39					
Texas:																			
Dallas.....	5,412	1,006	665	26	1	138	176	4,280	1,007	3,273	126	90	36	98					
Houston.....	3,558	559	420	15	0	22	102	2,946	554	2,392	53	43	10	35					
Lubbock.....	2,888	331	261	12	0	1	57	2,522	606	1,916	35	33	2	26					
San Antonio.....	3,453	462	320	6	11	1	124	2,919	668	2,251	72	48	24	46					
Waco.....	3,695	1,740	373	28	1	1,262	76	1,870	784	1,086	85	41	44	22					
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	1,735	344	170	0	0	161	13	1,360	585	775	31	26	5	13					
Vermont: White River Junction.....	760	222	176	3	11	0	32	484	155	329	54	51	3	9					
Virginia: Roanoke.....	5,852	2,040	914	1	16	965	144	3,647	1,280	2,367	165	157	8	28					
Washington: Seattle.....	6,076	1,330	802	77	0	367	84	4,583	2,248	2,335	163	132	31	65					
West Virginia: Huntington.....	3,594	911	834	1	33	0	43	2,575	1,571	1,004	108	99	9	63					
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	5,873	2,196	1,312	1	34	673	176	3,428	761	2,667	249	230	19	86					
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	888	327	107	0	0	215	5	545	133	412	16	15	1	3					

TABLE 73.—Summary of fiduciary accounts

[Fiscal year 1954]

Location	Total amount of receipts	Guardians' commissions allowed	Attorneys' fees allowed	Amount of estates		
				Total amount of estates	Invested in accordance with State law or VA regulations	
					General investments	U. S. Government bonds
Total	\$179,337,553.94	\$4,007,124.77	\$1,456,481.76	\$448,527,666.10	\$32,306,002.97	\$281,375,595.72
Veterans' Benefits office.....	2,416,049.91	34,841.95	9,765.38	6,455,709.05	687,715.21	3,662,171.91
Philippines, Manila.....	7,956,774.48	357,839.45	0	14,022,498.05	342,699.71	0
Regional offices—United States.....	188,964,729.55	3,614,443.37	1,446,716.38	428,049,459.00	31,275,587.05	277,713,333.81
Alabama: Montgomery.....	3,366,920.88	66,113.43	22,498.74	7,923,639.04	469,806.02	5,686,547.37
Arizona: Phoenix.....	1,131,694.69	19,808.91	3,099.54	2,423,323.01	133,874.01	1,632,708.66
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	2,469,044.61	66,509.65	17,330.13	5,377,389.59	284,854.90	4,090,095.88
California:						
Los Angeles.....	6,253,113.32	69,563.58	105,439.07	10,790,299.95	830,643.47	6,292,307.67
San Diego.....	1,108,664.02	19,772.16	24,706.77	2,385,710.44	145,848.53	1,190,948.22
San Francisco.....	5,573,212.64	87,449.63	101,233.81	12,058,314.95	642,421.95	7,913,753.62
Colorado: Denver.....	1,806,565.03	51,783.93	7,821.42	5,374,837.86	36,875.00	4,459,437.14
Connecticut: Hartford.....	2,622,239.41	45,525.29	5,279.55	7,675,889.85	918,243.20	2,597,246.95
Delaware: Wilmington.....	442,856.93	7,646.14	204.50	1,309,421.17	733,642.18	261,732.24
Florida:						
Miami.....	813,975.54	10,372.54	1,452.49	1,286,086.69	73,396.41	910,043.41
Pass-a-Grille.....	2,744,440.52	47,190.71	17,465.17	5,596,968.19	866,597.84	3,382,825.37
Georgia: Atlanta.....	3,990,391.67	86,409.68	9,011.68	8,359,301.36	927,445.79	5,232,614.35
Hawaii: Honolulu.....	416,038.95	3,491.12	1,422.00	807,103.02	164,522.92	353,641.99
Idaho: Boise.....	686,036.07	13,811.12	1,081.19	2,196,088.26	84,667.02	1,702,643.03
Illinois: Chicago.....	10,203,821.00	314,794.00	112,118.00	28,791,781.00	508,628.00	24,724,412.00
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	4,816,764.85	112,884.33	72,090.49	14,555,572.70	168,294.65	11,140,509.56
Iowa: Des Moines.....	2,793,385.89	63,497.35	71,043.46	10,080,275.64	194,038.87	8,211,436.50
Kansas: Wichita.....	1,539,250.34	27,773.50	11,015.19	4,421,487.08	159,590.79	3,423,774.00
Kentucky: Louisville.....	3,999,633.90	83,200.50	8,969.03	8,057,447.82	677,707.80	6,150,126.46
Louisiana:						
New Orleans.....	1,829,510.79	40,034.55	6,204.51	3,982,026.26	90,003.19	3,344,525.98
Shreveport.....	1,257,416.92	30,560.16	1,338.00	2,789,948.58	53,850.63	2,280,026.39
Maine: Togus.....	1,141,554.76	21,678.93	3,644.54	2,475,108.73	187,026.38	1,580,264.74
Maryland: Baltimore.....	1,855,937.51	42,554.14	6,220.80	4,429,521.83	823,391.10	2,738,206.84
Massachusetts: Boston.....	6,533,957.22	129,298.41	80,951.47	15,837,830.04	3,090,856.33	3,544,882.03
Michigan: Detroit.....	5,825,657.77	128,492.00	16,169.23	14,992,652.03	564,139.34	11,717,719.46
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	3,250,997.24	94,723.87	27,660.39	9,171,832.82	243,300.81	7,965,789.42
Mississippi: Jackson.....	2,676,276.11	52,097.42	64,466.24	4,238,008.53	399,063.06	2,491,898.35

Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	2,105,518.24	34,704.86	15,962.35	6,686,159.44	118,873.59	5,643,280.00	
St. Louis.....	2,661,636.79	51,422.93	27,787.71	7,533,405.86	243,481.15	6,070,318.25	
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	615,748.66	11,836.93	10,889.02	1,709,731.91	4,546.45	1,272,205.81	
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	1,556,922.60	41,287.36	15,404.85	5,168,004.86	711,269.96	3,636,120.17	
Nevada: Reno.....	203,272.73	3,662.13	4,566.99	505,094.98	55,633.04	314,305.17	
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	738,531.59	9,514.40	4,624.37	1,760,089.72	116,731.21	592,360.16	
New Jersey: Newark.....	3,246,664.61	100,534.08	11,063.48	5,769,911.29	220,675.65	3,926,415.44	
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	1,095,837.75	6,222.35	7,540.32	2,677,557.39	94,624.40	1,962,065.57	
New York:							
Albany.....	1,436,878.33	14,783.15	9,386.20	4,305,657.71	165,862.21	2,171,854.25	
Brooklyn.....	4,893,351.00	71,216.45	32,496.32	14,891,663.86	482,347.98	3,920,325.81	
Buffalo.....	2,337,222.45	66,939.14	17,477.04	8,211,481.92	942,866.92	5,127,202.80	
New York.....	4,707,166.67	70,985.50	47,524.59	15,755,664.06	918,910.21	7,517,852.82	
Syracuse.....	1,729,440.75	37,033.90	7,267.32	5,969,385.50	383,227.31	3,647,630.96	
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	3,877,965.52	129,768.47	8,826.68	10,148,803.92	301,201.05	8,317,027.81	
North Dakota: Fargo.....	678,146.23	21,452.11	5,579.90	2,342,734.13	38,880.49	2,136,409.05	
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	4,029,671.61	96,782.27	34,259.15	11,047,721.29	284,389.23	7,630,534.69	
Cleveland.....	4,449,273.54	93,115.63	35,647.73	11,954,939.01	221,731.74	7,873,814.74	
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	1,446,776.76	30,222.53	10,500.90	4,036,575.33	396,197.54	2,817,312.89	
Oklahoma City.....	1,904,404.94	57,024.73	15,291.41	5,251,231.49	472,346.79	3,347,812.34	
Oregon: Portland.....	1,886,663.35	43,300.15	41,459.97	5,676,481.90	543,297.69	3,395,889.82	
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	3,727,038.46	92,306.08	31,146.52	6,187,807.18	1,996,963.00	2,750,124.35	
Pittsburgh.....	3,809,683.68	101,994.10	19,835.61	6,613,811.49	629,184.32	4,693,696.07	
Wilkes-Barre.....	2,658,002.62	64,698.77	19,816.34	4,942,376.04	819,264.61	2,924,785.18	
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1,359,978.33	18,341.56	2,143.81	2,195,355.14	246,276.48	766,147.16	
Rhode Island: Providence.....	1,324,434.18	23,502.49	6,006.21	2,990,543.57	976,060.41	1,835,470.12	
South Carolina: Columbia.....	2,164,537.03	45,827.75	7,769.40	4,761,349.96	986,081.22	2,257,219.74	
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	587,052.11	12,789.15	4,584.46	1,997,315.77	35,053.21	1,787,567.29	
Tennessee: Nashville.....	3,556,587.91	89,968.22	16,079.66	9,433,455.72	317,513.65	6,026,798.45	
Texas:							
Dallas.....	2,976,272.57	35,024.27	41,829.98	8,213,805.38	1,246,075.52	5,169,897.19	
Houston.....	1,990,969.20	13,144.03	17,968.35	5,262,406.20	593,274.70	3,214,320.23	
Lubbock.....	1,434,108.71	14,148.98	15,250.38	3,806,021.06	703,492.71	2,353,596.32	
San Antonio.....	1,708,166.82	19,474.12	14,173.36	3,963,807.56	413,562.08	2,403,987.95	
Waco.....	1,490,534.60	20,608.92	15,939.20	3,713,309.01	419,588.67	2,313,438.75	
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	792,963.00	12,348.22	6,477.76	1,872,564.93	104,039.32	1,269,111.56	
Vermont: White River Junction.....	457,831.31	14,963.34	104.00	1,355,171.46	110,576.48	578,394.93	
Virginia: Roanoke.....	2,671,140.83	88,128.28	1,110.75	6,889,196.33	736,945.56	4,583,899.82	
Washington: Seattle.....	3,501,363.24	73,972.06	24,629.40	10,218,443.05	11,566.71	5,844,028.46	
West Virginia: Huntington.....	2,556,282.24	80,374.31	4,510.66	5,418,693.56	66,547.49	3,816,377.55	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	3,054,886.12	68,344.61	32,731.40	7,851,507.62	653,502.11	5,430,223.47	
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	392,943.89	5,637.99	1,115.42	1,572,540.96	40,164.00	1,353,393.24	

TABLE 73.—Summary of fiduciary accounts—Continued

[Fiscal year 1954]

Location	Amount of estates—Continued				Amount em- bezzled or mis- appropriated	Amount lost on deposits	Amount lost on investments
	Invested in accordance with State law or V A regulations— Continued	Invested not in accordance with State law or V A regu- lations		Cash balances (funds on deposit in banking institu- tion or other- wise not included in invested amounts)			
		Deposits in banks and other institu- tions in lieu of investments	Nonlegal or questionable					Illegal
Total	\$95, 590, 232. 75	\$8, 103. 24	\$55, 968. 14	\$39, 191, 853. 28	\$217, 937. 75	\$37. 20	\$24, 456. 20
Veterans Benefits office	1, 785, 180. 47	0	0	320, 640. 46	0	0	0
Philippines, Manila	13, 679, 192. 14	0	0	606. 20	18, 055. 91	0	0
Regional offices—United States	80, 125, 860. 14	8, 103. 24	55, 968. 14	38, 870, 606. 62	199, 881. 84	37. 20	24, 456. 20
Alabama: Montgomery	548, 963. 11	0	0	1, 218, 322. 54	3, 480. 90	0	0
Arizona: Phoenix	642, 025. 68	0	0	14, 714. 66	2, 351. 90	0	57. 22
Arkansas: Little Rock	55, 721. 61	0	0	946, 717. 20	350. 00	0	0
California:							
Los Angeles	3, 040, 538. 34	0	4, 659. 04	622, 151. 43	32, 103. 45	0	317. 20
San Diego	1, 034, 506. 49	0	0	14, 407. 20	2, 074. 46	0	0
San Francisco	2, 808, 947. 53	0	1, 014. 55	692, 177. 30	1, 683. 49	0	0
Colorado: Denver	473, 412. 56	0	0	405, 113. 16	1, 629. 42	0	0
Connecticut: Hartford	4, 028, 253. 21	0	0	132, 146. 49	1, 182. 05	0	0
Delaware: Wilmington	309, 640. 37	0	0	4, 406. 38	0	0	127. 40
Florida:							
Miami	188, 737. 67	0	123. 34	113, 785. 86	0	0	0
Pass-a-Grille	496, 662. 89	400. 00	3, 436. 51	847, 045. 58	3, 093. 70	0	0
Georgia: Atlanta	2, 191, 564. 89	0	360. 00	7, 316. 33	5, 203. 59	0	0
Hawaii: Honolulu	277, 020. 14	0	0	11, 922. 97	0	0	0
Idaho: Boise	292, 822. 39	0	0	115, 955. 82	5, 868. 13	0	0
Illinois: Chicago	293, 607. 00	1, 000. 00	0	3, 264, 134. 00	1, 886. 00	0	0
Indiana: Indianapolis	1, 263, 528. 58	3, 898. 22	3, 412. 09	1, 975, 929. 60	6, 753. 11	0	19. 80
Iowa: Des Moines	530, 523. 21	0	0	1, 144, 277. 06	4, 654. 36	0	0
Kansas: Wichita	322, 761. 51	0	0	15, 360. 78	3, 236. 50	0	0
Kentucky: Louisville	209, 887. 64	300. 00	0	1, 019, 425. 92	3, 652. 73	0	400. 79
Louisiana:							
New Orleans	542, 117. 91	0	0	5, 379. 18	0	0	0
Shreveport	158, 410. 65	199. 22	0	297, 461. 69	767. 25	0	0
Maine: Togus	613, 141. 59	0	0	94, 676. 02	1, 034. 50	0	0
Maryland: Baltimore	774, 784. 50	0	845. 00	92, 294. 39	1, 389. 35	0	0

Massachusetts: Boston.....	9,172,218.63	0	0	29,873.05	0	0	0
Michigan: Detroit.....	74,244.71	0	0	2,606,548.52	2,338.93	0	0
Minnesota: St. Paul.....	24,047.58	0	0	938,695.01	0	0	0
Mississippi: Jackson.....	72,665.69	0	830.00	1,273,551.43	0	0	0
Missouri:							
Kansas City.....	892.27	0	1,263.04	921,850.54	2,158.68	0	0
St. Louis.....	214,945.72	0	1,901.06	1,002,759.68	0	0	0
Montana: Fort Harrison.....	0	0	0	432,979.65	1,199.89	0	0
Nebraska: Lincoln.....	0	0	172.95	820,441.78	2,921.97	0	0
Nevada: Reno.....	134,530.90	0	0	625.87	3,708.74	0	0
New Hampshire: Manchester.....	1,042,938.54	0	0	8,059.81	0	0	0
New Jersey: Newark.....	1,422,945.93	0	0	199,874.27	0	0	1,531.31
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	28,570.75	0	0	592,096.67	2,280.65	0	0
New York:							
Albany.....	1,963,737.65	0	0	4,203.60	0	0	0
Brooklyn.....	10,311,762.77	0	0	177,227.30	0	0	942.03
Buffalo.....	1,638,645.18	18.00	188.45	502,560.57	1,455.09	0	443.72
New York.....	7,271,213.77	0	0	47,687.26	515.79	0	9,451.65
Syracuse.....	1,574,878.47	0	0	363,648.76	3,476.17	0	0
North Carolina: Winston-Salem.....	0	1,800.00	0	1,528,775.06	2,889.93	0	0
North Dakota: Fargo.....	44,530.03	0	0	122,914.56	0	0	0
Ohio:							
Cincinnati.....	2,190,523.72	0	1,972.50	940,301.05	9,084.50	0	289.23
Cleveland.....	3,099,883.51	0	0	759,509.02	4,580.56	0	0
Oklahoma:							
Muskogee.....	2,668.26	0	0	820,396.64	4,359.31	0	1,129.94
Oklahoma City.....	510,767.88	0	0	920,304.48	0	0	0
Oregon: Portland.....	1,204,853.65	0	0	532,740.74	3,740.74	0	0
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	592,482.29	0	0	848,207.54	286.60	0	7,296.86
Pittsburgh.....	670,650.39	0	0	620,280.71	8,540.44	0	1,153.41
Wilkes-Barre.....	1,191,722.65	0	0	6,603.80	2,609.51	0	665.14
Puerto Rico: San Juan.....	1,179,919.84	0	0	2,991.66	0	0	0
Rhode Island: Providence.....	158,617.24	0	0	20,395.80	0	0	0
South Carolina: Columbia.....	671,037.90	0	0	897,011.10	10,718.90	37.20	0
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.....	22,247.43	0	0	152,147.84	511.00	0	0
Tennessee: Nashville.....	1,877,679.99	487.80	2,523.76	1,208,452.07	5,346.39	0	105.00
Texas:							
Dallas.....	660,227.62	0	0	1,137,605.05	6,653.17	0	0
Houston.....	327,314.26	0	0	1,127,497.01	7,809.54	0	0
Lubbock.....	172,055.69	0	31,191.35	545,684.99	35.37	0	0
San Antonio.....	633,435.37	0	0	512,822.16	1,000.74	0	146.00
Waco.....	314,328.29	0	0	665,953.30	5,031.20	0	0
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	354,168.98	0	0	145,275.07	4,276.29	0	322.00
Vermont: White River Junction.....	586,186.09	0	0	80,013.96	0	0	0
Virginia: Roanoke.....	850,881.54	0	379.00	717,090.41	0	0	0
Washington: Seattle.....	3,761,084.79	0	0	601,763.09	20,326.75	0	27.50
West Virginia: Huntington.....	373,538.00	0	1,030.40	861,200.32	0	0	0
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.....	1,755,034.08	0	665.00	12,082.96	0	0	0
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	74,202.62	0	0	104,781.10	0	0	0

TABLE 74.—Cases on which yearly renewable term and automatic insurance claims have been awarded and cases on which payments were being made (active awards)

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1918-54]

June 30—	Awarded					Active awards					
	Original awards			Disability changed to death	Grand total	Disability			Death		
	Total	Disability	Death			Total	Term	Automatic	Total	Term	Automatic
1954	196,668	41,192	155,476	25,231	7,146	7,057	6,890	167	89	87	2
1953	196,664	41,189	155,475	25,229	7,343	7,247	7,076	171	96	94	2
1952	196,654	41,181	155,473	25,228	7,636	7,530	7,356	174	106	105	1
1951	196,642	41,172	155,470	25,227	7,874	7,747	7,568	179	127	124	3
1950	196,623	41,157	155,466	25,226	8,111	7,973	7,787	186	138	135	3
1949	196,612	41,151	155,461	25,224	8,362	8,224	8,032	192	138	135	3
1948	196,603	41,144	155,459	25,222	8,771	8,591	8,392	199	180	172	8
1947	196,577	41,126	155,451	25,209	9,066	8,863	8,659	204	203	194	9
1946	196,552	41,103	155,449	25,188	10,347	9,393	9,179	214	954	945	9
1945	196,521	41,081	155,440	25,152	11,569	9,516	9,301	215	2,053	2,042	11
1944	196,472	41,048	155,424	25,103	13,051	9,739	9,520	219	3,312	3,207	15
1943	196,399	40,988	155,411	25,028	14,643	9,941	9,717	224	4,702	4,683	19
1942	196,262	40,879	155,383	24,935	16,649	10,217	9,981	236	6,432	6,402	30
1941	196,039	40,699	155,340	23,341	19,076	10,445	10,205	240	8,631	8,586	45
1940	195,727	40,411	155,316	23,077	23,570	11,231	10,944	287	12,339	12,258	81
1939	195,262	40,044	155,218	22,906	30,703	11,434	11,134	300	19,269	19,097	172
1938	194,842	39,694	155,148	22,481	119,807	11,871	11,582	289	107,936	106,392	1,544
1937	194,447	39,366	155,081	22,106	137,779	12,343	12,040	303	125,436	119,966	5,470
1936	194,098	39,088	155,010	21,735	142,592	12,757	12,452	305	129,835	122,974	6,861
1935	193,585	38,668	154,917	21,355	145,172	12,916	12,616	300	132,256	125,364	6,892
1934	192,979	38,190	154,789	20,918	147,836	13,275	12,976	299	134,561	127,551	7,010
1933	192,614	37,850	154,764	20,467	149,637	13,270	12,972	298	136,367	129,287	7,080
1932	191,133	36,499	154,634	19,519	153,017	13,003	12,713	290	140,014	132,818	7,196
1931	188,882	34,452	154,430	18,469	153,868	12,135	11,862	273	141,733	134,537	7,196
1930	187,475	33,357	154,118	17,815	154,994	11,704	11,430	274	143,290	136,057	7,233
1929	186,528	32,759	153,769	17,005	157,369	11,944	11,660	284	145,425	138,020	7,405
1928	185,550	32,153	153,397	16,067	158,937	12,048	11,761	287	146,889	139,412	7,477
1927	184,511	31,646	152,865	15,387	161,318	12,634	12,335	299	148,684	141,087	7,597
1926	182,456	30,343	152,113	14,535	161,750	12,104	11,802	302	149,646	141,916	7,730
1925	177,994	27,251	150,743	12,997	160,199	10,777	10,470	307	149,422	141,384	8,038
1924	173,890	24,421	149,469	11,419	156,373	9,553	9,260	293	146,820	138,965	7,855
1923	170,129	21,750	148,379	9,611	146,403	7,226	7,053	173	139,177	132,085	7,092
1922	164,704	18,156	146,548	7,155	141,568	6,188	6,032	156	135,380	128,350	7,030
1921	155,849	12,433	143,416	4,522	138,434	6,510	6,367	143	131,924	125,047	6,877
1920	143,115	5,123	137,992	1,867	129,133	2,788	2,677	111	126,345	120,410	5,935
1919	114,283	226	114,057	-----	104,126	169	129	40	103,957	99,524	4,433
1918	6,250	-----	6,250	-----	5,722	-----	-----	-----	5,722	4,651	1,071

TABLE 75.—*Original awards under U. S. Government life insurance death and total permanent disability claims and matured endowments and awards on which payments were being made (active awards)*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1920-54]

June 30—	Number of original awards				Number of active awards		
	Disability	Death	Death after disability	Matured endowments	Disability	Death (including death after disability)	Matured endowments
1954	41,972	130,980	21,042	108,781	15,207	24,609	7,929
1953	40,584	125,172	20,066	104,182	15,049	23,852	7,679
1952	39,109	119,459	19,032	98,377	15,018	23,261	7,399
1951	37,822	114,075	18,008	93,278	14,938	22,967	6,998
1950	36,320	109,088	17,047	88,273	14,662	22,167	6,718
1949	34,673	103,891	16,023	81,961	14,058	21,095	6,366
1948	32,889	99,182	15,107	80,095	13,773	20,346	6,419
1947	31,134	93,959	14,190	72,118	13,375	19,453	5,836
1946	29,802	87,638	13,315	64,884	12,747	18,279	5,198
1945	28,789	80,316	12,640	58,498	12,595	16,229	4,545
1944	27,841	74,697	11,880	55,042	12,457	14,952	4,357
1943	26,890	67,826	11,072	51,007	12,450	13,070	4,062
1942	25,815	62,595	10,178	45,839	12,437	11,665	3,775
1941	24,543	57,056	9,357	40,114	12,265	10,003	3,211
1940	23,243	52,913	8,487	27,156	12,255	8,927	2,084
1939	21,888	49,289	7,603	2,841	12,074	8,052	230
1938	20,349	45,509	6,839	923	11,623	7,226	97
1937	18,973	41,768	6,149	734	11,487	6,475	66
1936	17,766	37,987	5,461	562	11,258	5,592	49
1935	16,548	34,452	4,745	407	10,815	4,862	30
1934	15,122	31,032	4,147	290	10,138	4,258	21
1933	13,305	27,871	3,544	207	9,259	3,539	12
1932	11,633	24,514	2,972	138	8,271	3,015	6
1931	9,762	21,240	2,487	76	6,922	2,628	4
1930	8,120	18,146	2,026	42	5,817	3,753	2
1929	6,602	14,905	1,577	19	4,779	3,115	1
1928	5,179	11,692	1,232	10	3,771	2,534	1
1927	3,896	9,023	947	5	2,811	2,051	1
1926	3,013	7,257	698	4	2,255	1,761	1
1925	2,047	5,755	472	1	1,562	1,545	1
1924	1,482	4,311	277	1	1,197	1,247	1
1923	911	3,086	138	-----	769	972	-----
1922	442	1,841	38	-----	409	683	-----
1921	86	721	3	-----	84	382	-----
1920	1	104	-----	-----	1	104	-----

TABLE 76.—*Original awards under national service life insurance policy death claims and matured endowments and awards on which payments were being made (active awards)*

[At the end of each fiscal year, 1941-54]

June 30—	Number of original awards		Number of active awards	
	Death	Matured endowment	Death	Matured endowment
1954	833,512	17	634,680	4
1953	794,108	9	647,685	3
1952	747,861	3	639,157	2
1951	702,914	3	627,670	2
1950	662,990	3	613,320	2
1949	620,443	2	591,364	2
1948	583,665	-----	568,761	-----
1947	546,993	-----	544,173	-----
1946	497,296	-----	496,952	-----
1945	304,018	-----	303,949	-----
1944	85,572	-----	85,546	-----
1943	20,492	-----	20,296	-----
1942	3,762	-----	3,762	-----
1941	45	-----	45	-----

TABLE 77.—*U. S. Government life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions during the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals*

Type of transaction	Calendar year 1953		Cumulative totals from origin to Dec. 31, 1953	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Issued.....	3	\$16,000	1,152,979	\$4,857,668,958
Death and total permanent disability claims.....	6,731	32,231,913	130,994	718,687,706
Matured endowments.....	5,005	19,083,100	105,563	321,373,903
Surrendered for cash.....	3,689	15,224,024	192,482	602,305,394
All other—net insurance terminated.....	786	5,725,506	300,760	1,378,938,551
In force Dec. 31, 1953 ¹			423,180	1,836,363,374

¹ Includes 3,716 policies in the amount of \$21,752,241 in force under the waiver provisions of the Insurance Act of 1951, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.

TABLE 78.—*U. S. Government life insurance in force, by plan, Dec. 31, 1953*

Plan	Number	Amount	Plan	Number	Amount
Total.....	423,180	\$1,836,363,374	30-year endowment.....	12,922	58,871,047
Ordinary life.....	136,573	691,085,814	Endowment at age 62.....	19,920	94,251,355
20-payment life.....	172,092	636,860,535	5-year term.....	23,534	150,634,146
30-payment life.....	25,136	129,457,259	Extended insurance.....	10,301	20,478,863
20-year endowment.....	19,269	47,667,104	Paid-up life.....	3,186	6,758,956
			Paid-up endowment.....	247	298,295

TABLE 79.—*Yearly renewable term and U. S. Government life insurance in force at end of each fiscal year, 1921–54*

Year	Total		Yearly renewable term insurance		U. S. Government life insurance	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1954.....	415,061	1,801,002,328	-----	-----	415,061	1,801,002,328
1953.....	430,589	1,870,007,491	-----	-----	430,589	1,870,007,491
1952.....	448,827	1,952,636,616	-----	-----	448,827	1,952,636,616
1951.....	470,257	2,055,684,268	-----	-----	470,257	2,055,684,268
1950.....	484,793	2,116,059,828	-----	-----	484,793	2,116,059,828
1949.....	500,784	2,182,180,750	-----	-----	500,784	2,182,180,750
1948.....	513,263	2,237,324,619	1	5,000	513,262	2,237,319,619
1947.....	531,053	2,310,343,804	1	5,000	531,052	2,310,338,804
1946.....	551,823	2,390,153,960	3	8,232	551,820	2,390,145,728
1945.....	567,941	2,454,864,117	7	8,336	567,934	2,454,855,781
1944.....	578,641	2,494,900,099	20	23,968	578,621	2,494,876,131
1943.....	586,631	2,499,655,997	41	52,155	586,590	2,499,603,842
1942.....	594,806	2,507,187,116	71	104,930	594,735	2,507,082,186
1941.....	613,408	2,567,392,036	88	237,686	613,320	2,567,154,350
1940.....	609,094	2,565,327,270	171	343,047	608,923	2,564,984,223
1939.....	606,071	2,562,353,868	355	641,553	605,716	2,561,712,315
1938.....	602,963	2,569,893,373	349	653,183	602,614	2,539,240,190
1937.....	596,982	2,578,338,638	150	356,519	596,832	2,577,982,119
1936.....	593,213	2,590,921,682	149	439,403	593,064	2,590,482,279
1935.....	590,865	2,605,400,400	121	389,145	590,744	2,605,011,255
1934.....	598,226	2,666,733,150	-----	-----	598,226	2,666,733,150
1933.....	616,069	2,782,708,583	-----	-----	616,069	2,782,708,583
1932.....	641,247	2,977,329,601	29	246,134	641,218	2,977,083,467
1931.....	646,055	3,024,444,627	91	506,276	645,964	3,023,938,351
1930.....	648,248	3,042,743,415	204	1,142,314	648,044	3,041,601,101
1929.....	650,066	3,059,919,329	229	1,342,290	649,837	3,058,577,039
1928.....	660,374	3,113,649,182	266	1,654,277	660,108	3,111,994,905
1927.....	587,900	2,893,044,640	87,100	672,074,816	500,880	2,220,969,824
1926.....	553,660	2,781,587,008	130,103	1,008,511,344	423,557	1,773,075,664
1925.....	552,340	2,865,028,729	177,328	1,372,091,391	375,012	1,492,937,338
1924.....	562,000	2,984,573,458	209,385	1,609,030,534	353,215	1,375,542,924
1923.....	560,065	3,070,209,817	240,291	1,854,145,796	319,774	1,216,064,021
1922.....	581,778	3,348,400,474	300,926	2,314,663,588	280,852	1,033,738,886
1921.....	651,054	3,849,375,735	397,890	2,980,660,235	253,164	868,715,500

TABLE 80.—*Participating national service life insurance statement of issues, claims, and other policy transactions during the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals*

Type of transaction	Calendar year 1953		Cumulative totals from origin to Dec. 31, 1953	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Issued.....	9, 649	\$73, 285, 500	22,180,986	\$173, 802, 557, 000
Death claims ¹	17, 439	120, 680, 579	599, 047	4, 469, 447, 297
Matured endowments.....	10	62, 000	12	73, 000
Surrendered for cash.....	27, 877	141, 773, 118	150, 302	767, 879, 385
All other—net insurance terminated.....	692, 153	5, 714, 063, 562	15,243,686	126, 979, 953, 816
In force Dec. 31, 1953 ²			6, 187, 939	41, 585, 203, 502

¹ Claims awarded under gratuitous insurance to the end of 1953, not included herein, totaled 36,484 in the amount of \$162,087,049 of insurance.

² Includes 1,264,500 policies in the amount of \$10,376,250,000 in force under the waiver provisions of the Insurance Act of 1951, Public Law 23, 82d Cong.

TABLE 81.—Nonparticipating national service life insurance—Statement of issues, claims and other policy transactions during the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals

Type of transaction	National service life insurance appropriation				Service-disabled veterans insurance fund				Veterans special term insurance fund			
	Calendar year 1953		Cumulative totals from origin to Dec. 31, 1953		Calendar year 1953		Cumulative totals from origin to Dec. 31, 1953		Calendar year 1953		Cumulative totals from origin to Dec. 31, 1953	
	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Issued.....	4	\$29,000	2,791	\$15,508,000	2,383	\$22,119,500	3,052	\$25,140,500	67,463	\$590,335,000	77,143	\$672,533,000
Reinstated under sec. 602 (c) (2).....	18	140,000	7,300	41,892,000								
Death claims.....	53	326,500	265	1,578,463	71	565,000	77	623,000	85	755,500	105	909,000
Matured endowments.....												
Surrendered for cash.....	19	87,626	108	512,487								
All other—Net insurance terminated.....	587	3,489,954	2,043	12,933,033	30	336,500	30	334,500	1,915	16,564,000	2,245	19,462,000
In-force Dec. 31, 1953.....			7,675	42,376,017			2,945	24,183,000			74,793	652,162,000

TABLE 82.—National service life insurance policies in force, by plan, Dec. 31, 1953

Plan	National service life insurance fund		National service life insurance appropriation		Service disabled veterans insurance fund		Veterans special term insurance fund ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	6,187,939	\$41,585,203,502	7,675	\$42,376,017	2,945	\$24,183,000	74,793	\$652,162,000
5-year level premium term.....	4,060,537	31,547,516,000	4,132	26,353,500	1,738	15,050,000	74,793	652,162,000
Ordinary life.....	404,030	2,299,031,000	1,105	5,737,000	404	3,240,000		
20-payment life.....	986,138	4,207,828,000	1,154	4,652,000	474	3,516,000		
30-payment life.....	387,997	2,029,062,500	476	2,239,000	238	1,762,500		
20-year endowment.....	157,143	556,778,000	371	1,283,500	30	163,500		
Endowment at age 60.....	88,438	473,869,000	193	918,000	33	222,000		
Endowment at age 65.....	49,796	288,823,000	99	545,500	27	219,000		
Extended insurance.....	52,275	180,811,110	144	646,219	1	10,000		
Paidup insurance.....	1,585	1,484,892	1	1,298				

¹ Issued only on the 5-year renewable noneconvertible term plan.

TABLE 83.—*Applications and terminations under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended*

[Through June 30, 1954]

Item	Number of policies	Amount of insurance
Applications adjudicated.....	106,308	\$266,140,771
Applications approved.....	90,058	226,307,483
Terminations.....	88,794	221,323,922
By automatic expiry.....	51,372	129,906,310
By death.....	2,057	4,923,334
By voluntary withdrawal.....	35,114	85,967,254
By maturity of policy.....	251	449,120
By reduction.....		77,904
Remaining under protection of act.....	1,264	4,983,561

TABLE 84.—*U. S. Government life insurance fund—statement of assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1953*

ASSETS

U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	\$1,219,000,000
These are U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued to the U. S. Government life-insurance fund.	
Policy loans.....	127,780,189
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Cash in U. S. Treasury.....	3,792,950
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	
Accrued interest.....	25,462,686
This is the interest earned and accrued, but not yet due and payable, on investments to the end of the year.	
Miscellaneous assets.....	1,468,946
This includes amounts due from U. S. Government on extra hazard claims and other miscellaneous assets.	
Total assets.....	1,377,504,771

LIABILITIES

Policy reserves.....	1,132,862,436
This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles, and includes an appropriate amount for contingencies.	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	188,465,048
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.	
Reserves for total disability.....	11,552,782
This is the reserve for the total disability income benefit (sec. 311).	
Policy claims currently outstanding.....	5,368,888
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Reserve for dividends.....	26,705,692
This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends in 1954, including all dividends due and unpaid.	
Reserve for dividends deposited with interest.....	6,796,569
This is the amount of dividends (with interest) on deposit in the U. S. Government life insurance fund.	
Reserve for premiums paid in advance.....	5,753,356
This is the present value of premiums paid in advance.	
Total liabilities.....	1,377,504,771

TABLE 85.—U. S. Government life insurance fund—Statement of income and disbursements for the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals

	Calendar year 1953	Cumulative totals from origin May 1919 to end of 1953
INCOME		
Premiums These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.	\$31,826,992	\$1,691,526,533
Dividends deposited to accumulate at interest These dividends were deposited to accumulate at interest.	1,221,831	11,282,702
Interest This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.	50,902,559	1,086,446,010
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government This is the contribution of the U. S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, and for other obligations.	924,316	137,355,457
Total income	<u>84,875,698</u>	<u>2,926,610,702</u>
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. Where benefits are paid in installments, only the installments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.	26,821,393	478,688,949
Total and permanent disability benefits These are the actual cash payments made to insureds under the total and permanent disability provisions of the policy.	9,984,882	199,915,929
Matured endowments Where the proceeds at maturity are paid in installments, only the actual installments paid are included and not the full face amount.	19,809,988	304,600,515
Total disability income benefits These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made under the provisions of the total disability income riders.	808,901	6,645,265
Cash surrenders These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.	6,304,471	219,986,037
Dividends to policyholders This is the amount of dividends paid.	89,425,470	359,574,357
Dividends on deposit withdrawn These are the dividends (with interest), previously left on deposit, withdrawn.	536,310	4,606,309
Interest credited on dividend accumulations This is the interest added on dividends left to accumulate.	212,089	2,020,202
Total disbursements	<u>153,903,504</u>	<u>1,576,037,563</u>

TABLE 86.—*National service life insurance fund—Statement of assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1953*

ASSETS	
U. S. Treasury notes.....	\$5,219,479,000
These are U. S. Treasury notes issued to the national service life insurance fund.	
Policy loans.....	80,221,708
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Cash in U. S. Treasury.....	23,805,758
This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	
Accrued interest.....	80,965,286
This is the interest on investments which has been earned and has accrued to the end of the year. It is not yet due and payable.	
Due from U. S. Government.....	21,327,554
This is the amount due but not yet collected from the U. S. Government on extra hazard claims and other miscellaneous assets.	
Total assets.....	<u>5,425,799,306</u>
LIABILITIES	
Reserve for future installments on matured contracts.....	3,290,893,809
This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future installments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly installments.	
Policy and contingency reserves.....	1,639,978,754
This amount together with future premiums and reserve interest is considered necessary to assure the payment of all future policy benefits. It is determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles, and includes an appropriate amount for contingencies.	
Premium waiver disability reserves.....	104,742,598
These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.	
Total disability income reserves.....	5,549,994
These are the reserves for the disability income benefits.	
Policy claims currently outstanding.....	22,237,346
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Reserve for dividends declared.....	251,765,804
This is the amount set aside for the payment of dividends in 1954 including all dividends due and unpaid.	
Reserve for dividends left on credit or deposit.....	38,681,969
This is the amount of dividends (with interest) left as a credit or on deposit.	
Reserve for premiums paid in advance.....	71,949,032
This is the present value of premiums paid in advance.	
Total liabilities.....	<u>5,425,799,306</u>

TABLE 87.—*National service life insurance fund—Statement of income and disbursements for the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals*

	Calendar year 1953	Cumulative totals from origin Oct. 1940 to end of 1953
INCOME		
Premiums.....	\$422, 109, 982	\$6, 170, 364, 011
These are the premiums received from policyholders for insurance and disability income benefits.		
Interest.....	157, 372, 273	1, 472, 441, 313
This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury notes, on policy loans and on premiums paid in arrears.		

TABLE 87.—*National service life insurance fund—Statement of income and disbursements for the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals—Continued*

	<i>Calendar year 1953</i>	<i>Cumulative totals from origin Oct. 1940 to end of 1953</i>
INCOME—continued		
Reimbursement from the U. S. Government..... This is the contribution of the U. S. Government for death and disability claims due to the extra hazard of military or naval service, for gratuitous insurance, and for other obligations.	\$69, 581, 288	\$4, 530, 313, 138
Dividends left on credit or deposit..... These dividends were credited to insureds or were deposited to accumulate at interest.	54, 818, 675	95, 327, 097
Total income.....	<u>703, 882, 218</u>	<u>12, 268, 445, 559</u>
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits..... These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. Where benefits are paid in installments, only the installments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.	368, 886, 907	2, 988, 683, 755
Matured endowments..... Where the proceeds at maturity are paid in installments, only the actual installments paid are included and not the full face amount.	54, 451	63, 040
Disability benefits..... These disability benefits are premiums waived and monthly income payments made.	9, 125, 494	128, 679, 177
Cash surrenders..... These are cash surrender values paid on contracts surrendered.	15, 032, 399	62, 695, 663
Dividends to policyholders..... This is the amount of dividends paid.	199, 689, 981	3, 706, 237, 501
Dividend credits and deposits withdrawn..... These are the dividends that were previously credited or left on deposit and later withdrawn.	48, 788, 789	57, 216, 782
Interest paid or credited on dividend accumulations. This is almost entirely the interest added on dividend credits and deposits.	1, 302, 472	1, 363, 175
Total disbursements.....	<u>642, 880, 493</u>	<u>6, 944, 939, 093</u>

TABLE 88.—*Veterans special term insurance fund—Statement of assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1953*

ASSETS	
U. S. Treasury Certificates..... These are United States certificates of indebtedness issued to this fund.	\$1, 125, 000
Cash in U. S. Treasury..... This is the amount maintained as a working cash balance.	569, 612
Accrued interest..... This is the interest on investments which has been earned and has accrued to the end of the year. It is not yet due and payable.	7, 929
Total assets.....	<u>1, 702, 541</u>
LIABILITIES	
Policy reserves..... This is the reserve on the term contracts in force at the end of the year.	103, 161
Premium waiver disability reserves..... These are the reserves for the premium waiver benefits.	82, 465
Reserve for future instalments on matured contracts..... This is the amount set aside to provide for the payment of future instalments to beneficiaries on proceeds payable to them in monthly instalments.	221, 467
Reserve for premiums paid in advance..... This is the value of premiums paid beyond December 31.	476, 354

TABLE 88.—*Veterans special term insurance fund—Statement of assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1953—Continued*

LIABILITIES—continued	
Policy claims currently outstanding	\$232, 000
These are claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	
Unassigned funds (surplus)	587, 094
These are funds in excess of reserves specifically required.	
Total liabilities	1, 702, 541

TABLE 89.—*Veterans special term insurance fund—Statement of income and disbursements for the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals*

	INCOME	Cumulative totals from origin Apr. 1951 to end of 1953
	Calendar year 1953	
Congressional appropriation		\$250, 000
This is an initial advance to the fund.		
Premiums	\$1, 858, 030	2, 132, 989
These are the premiums received from policy-holders.		
Interest	3, 140	3, 140
This is the interest received on investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.		
Total income	1, 861, 170	2, 386, 129
	DISBURSEMENTS	
Death benefits	583, 126	691, 517
These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. Where benefits are paid in instalments, only the instalments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.		
Total disbursements	583, 126	691, 517

TABLE 90.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—Statement of assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1953*

ASSETS	
Cash in U. S. Treasury	\$941, 269
This is the unexpended balance in the Treasury.	
Policy loans	458
These are loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	
Total assets	941, 727

LIABILITIES

It is not feasible to prepare a conventional valuation of liabilities under this fund for the following reasons:

1. By Treasury regulation the assets of this fund other than policy loans are not invested to earn interest. Since the premiums are calculated on the assumption of $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest, the interest will have to be provided by annual appropriation.
2. This insurance is written on medically substandard lives since the insured must have a service-connected disability to qualify. The premiums are thus quite inadequate, and a conventional reserve valuation with inadequate premiums and no interest would produce results subject to misinterpretation and with little practical value.

The current experience in this fund indicates a mortality rate of about eight times the rate in the Commissioners 1941 Standard Ordinary Table of Mortality, the table specified in the law for premium calculations. On the basis of this actual experience, the current loss for mortality and premium waiver would be in the neighborhood of \$20 to \$25 per year per \$1,000 of insurance in force.

TABLE 91.—*Service-disabled veterans insurance fund—Statement of income and disbursements for the calendar year 1953 and cumulative totals*

	INCOME	
	Calendar year 1953	Cumulative totals from origin April 1951 to end of 1953
Congressional appropriation	\$1, 000, 000	\$1, 250, 000
These are advances to the fund.		
Premiums	122, 149	135, 566
These are the premiums received from policy-holders.		
Interest	7	7
This is the interest on premiums in arrears and on policy loans.		
Total income	1, 122, 156	1, 385, 573
DISBURSEMENTS		
Death benefits	404, 290	443, 845
These are the actual cash payments made to beneficiaries. Where benefits are paid in installments, only the installments paid and not the full face amount of claims incurred are included.		
Total disbursements	404, 290	443, 845

TABLE 92.—*Analysis of decisions on cases disposed of by Board of Veterans Appeals*
[Fiscal year 1954]

Claims involved	Decisions					
	Total	Pre-vious decisions af- firmed	Pre-vious decisions re- versed	Re- manded	With- drawn	Dis- missed
Total	56, 656	47, 729	4, 578	3, 965	349	35
Disability:						
Korean conflict	6, 307	4, 760	876	637	33	1
World War II	24, 506	20, 219	2, 065	2, 057	160	5
World War I	6, 386	5, 688	265	397	32	4
Regular Establishment	3, 924	3, 434	128	344	18	0
Spanish-American War	191	183	5	2	1	0
Indian wars	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death:						
Korean conflict	245	194	22	29	0	0
World War II	4, 689	4, 388	120	151	27	3
World War I	1, 720	1, 560	80	73	4	3
Regular Establishment	644	594	14	35	1	0
Spanish-American War	176	168	2	4	2	0
Civil War	4	4	0	0	0	0
Indian wars	5	4	0	1	0	0
Insurance:						
War risk term and U. S. Government life insurance	102	92	3	5	2	0
National service life insurance—Contract	941	817	64	46	13	1
National service life insurance—Gratuitous	779	735	11	21	10	2
Public Law 23, 82d Cong.—Servicemen's indemnity	192	147	12	21	12	0
Public Law 23, 82d Cong.—Insurance	1	0	0	1	0	0
Vocational rehabilitation training:						
Korean conflict	64	57	4	3	0	0
World War II	613	559	27	21	6	0
Education and training:						
Korean conflict	509	323	149	16	12	9
World War II	3, 708	2, 957	684	52	13	2
Loans: World War II	16	16	0	0	0	0
Title IV, Public Law 550, 82d Cong	10	5	0	0	0	5
Waiver and forfeiture:						
Waiver of overpayment	214	203	3	7	1	0
Forfeiture of benefits	189	184	1	4	0	0
Emergency officers' retirement	2	2	0	0	0	0
Payment or reimbursement for medical expenses	519	436	43	38	2	0
Total cases considered	44, 861					
Ratio of decisions to cases	1. 26					

TABLE 93.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by function*

[June 30, 1954]

Function	Total	Departmental	Field
Total.....	1 178,857	5,118	173,739
Staff offices.....	2,960	2,774	186
Department of Veterans Benefits.....	24,499	700	23,799
Department of Insurance.....	8,065	473	7,592
Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	2 143,333	1,171	142,162

¹ Excludes 36,254 employees working on a "without-compensation" basis.² Includes 32,786 employees appointed under Public Law 293, Department of Medicine and Surgery.TABLE 94.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by type of installation*

[June 30, 1954]

Type of installation	Number	Type of installation	Number
Total.....	178,857	Veterans Benefits Office, Washington, D. C.....	1,819
Departmental:		Foreign: Manila, Philippines.....	381
Central office, Washington, D. C.....	4,873	Regional offices (separate).....	26,703
Outside Washington, D. C.....	1 245	Hospitals (separate).....	108,247
Field:		Regional office and hospital centers.....	8,802
Miscellaneous activities.....	2 733	Domiciliary and hospital centers.....	17,310
Publications and forms depot.....	111	Domiciliaries.....	856
Insurance center, Washington, D. C.....	1,373	Supply depots.....	455
District offices.....	6,949		

¹ Includes St. Louis liaison office, Columbus record service center, veterans benefits area supervision, prosthetic and sensory aids, and supply (motion picture) activity.² Includes information, teletype net control, Canal Zone, area medical, and area VCS offices.TABLE 95.—*Full- and part-time VA employees, by eligibility for veterans' preference and by sex*

End of fiscal year—	Total	All employees eligible for veterans' preference		Total	Male employees eligible for veterans' preference		Total	Female employees eligible for veterans' preference	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
June 1952.....	174,597	104,154	59.7	106,393	92,400	86.8	68,204	11,754	17.2
June 1953.....	178,402	107,125	60.0	111,207	95,484	85.9	67,195	11,641	17.3
June 1954.....	178,857	109,500	61.2	113,202	97,657	86.3	65,655	11,843	18.0

TABLE 96.—*Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures*

[Cumulative through June 30, 1954]

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal Year 1954	Cumulative through June 30, 1954			
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
GRAND TOTAL.....	99,356,567,263.59	81,855,090,659.78	17,501,476,603.81	15,282,574,988.43	288,314,185,686.95	918,445,851.82	6,736,828,537.11	3,387,107,187.71
General and special fund appropriations, total.....	78,786,281,692.93	73,155,683,467.01	630,598,225.92	4,282,591,739.78	74,650,534,076.36	884,742,080.26	.....	3,251,005,536.31
Administration and other benefits, total.....	9,698,340,144.45	9,654,474,506.49	43,865,637.96	904,920,873.45	9,353,591,322.91	262,227,862.94	.....	82,520,968.60
General operating expenses, 1954.....	193,568,393.17	193,531,000.00	37,393.17	175,431,003.82	175,431,003.82	.....	.....	18,137,389.35
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses, 1954.....	14,873,193.37	14,870,400.00	2,793.37	12,476,403.08	12,476,403.08	.....	.....	2,396,790.29
Maintenance and operation of hospitals, 1954.....	553,722,253.48	548,000,000.00	5,722,253.48	529,492,821.14	529,492,821.14	.....	.....	24,229,432.34
Contract hospitalization, 1954.....	20,624,744.69	20,583,100.00	41,644.69	15,970,667.50	15,970,667.50	.....	.....	4,654,077.19
Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, 1954.....	24,269,763.75	24,248,200.00	21,563.75	22,247,887.05	22,247,887.05	.....	.....	2,021,876.70
Outpatient care, 1954.....	92,791,505.86	92,677,900.00	113,605.86	79,609,016.03	79,609,016.03	.....	.....	13,182,489.83
Maintenance and operation of supply depots, 1954.....	1,880,763.09	1,800,000.00	80,763.09	1,637,701.66	1,637,701.66	.....	.....	243,061.43
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1953.....	873,513,934.17	865,868,510.00	7,645,424.17	65,826,695.91	862,640,079.75	.....	.....	10,873,854.42
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, 1952.....	900,331,895.99	892,852,012.00	7,479,883.99	730,088.31	894,682,454.75	.....	.....	5,649,441.24
Salaries and expenses, 1918-51.....	6,947,064,750.16	6,924,344,437.77	22,720,312.39	.....	6,714,123,605.66	232,941,144.50	.....	.....
Administrative facilities.....	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00	.....	.....	3,185,000.00	1,250,000.00	.....	.....
Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Veterans Administration), 1942-47.....	7,174,000.00	7,174,000.00	.....	.....	358,853.51	6,815,146.49	.....	.....
Increase of compensation, 1920-24.....	12,584,784.00	12,584,784.00	.....	.....	8,697,319.47	3,887,464.53	.....	.....
Printing and binding, 1924-49.....	24,416,787.72	24,416,787.72	.....	.....	16,946,477.61	7,470,310.11	.....	.....
Administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25.....	1,188,500.00	1,188,500.00	.....	.....	835,061.82	353,438.18	.....	.....
Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37.....	5,500,000.00	5,500,000.00	.....	.....	3,695,714.33	1,804,285.67	.....	.....
Penalty mail, 1945-48.....	9,415,875.00	9,415,875.00	.....	.....	7,906,405.31	1,509,469.69	.....	.....
Federal tort claims, 1948-50.....	56,500.00	56,500.00	.....	.....	46,967.51	9,532.49	.....	.....
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1954.....	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	.....	1,498,588.95	1,498,588.95	.....	.....	1,001,411.05

Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1953	2,092,500.00	2,092,500.00			1,976,883.58		115,616.42
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1952	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00			1,084,481.66		15,518.34
Grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-51	6,570,000.00	6,570,000.00			382,928.72	6,187,071.28	
Medical and hospital services, 1921-31 and prior years	489,082,088.12	488,184,592.00	897,496.12		426,586,208.90	62,495,879.22	
Maintenance and expenses for pensions, total	153,161,969.75	153,161,969.75			153,103,707.16	58,262.59	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1931	1,839,241.59	1,839,241.59			1,781,635.70	57,605.89	
Salaries and expenses, employees retirement, 1931	110,000.00	110,000.00			109,343.30	656.70	
Maintenance and expenses, Bureau of Pensions, 1790-1931	151,212,728.16	151,212,728.16			151,212,728.16		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, total	251,582,065.07	251,582,065.07			251,411,623.26	170,441.81	
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1931	1,269,181.23	1,269,181.23			1,098,739.42	170,441.81	
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931	250,312,883.84	250,312,883.84			250,312,883.84		
State and Territorial homes, total	38,584,437.43	38,584,437.43			38,549,236.59	35,200.84	
State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1931-33	1,728,317.03	1,728,317.03			1,693,116.19	35,200.84	
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1867-1931	36,856,120.40	36,856,120.40			36,856,120.40		
Canteen service, revolving fund	7,673,485.00	4,965,000.00	2,708,485.00		4,965,000.00	2,708,485.00	
Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction), total	1,144,014,309.00	1,143,891,744.00	122,565.00	51,043,060.99	7983,225,199.62	50,458,900.26	110,330,209.12
Hospital and domiciliary facilities	1,047,828,645.00	1,047,706,080.00	122,565.00	24,761,000.03	7899,891,330.89	50,058,946.89	97,878,367.22
Hospital and domiciliary facilities, liquidation of contract authorizations	21,185,664.00	21,185,664.00		21,185,664.00	21,185,664.00		
Hospital facilities and services, 1924-29	18,850,000.00	18,850,000.00			18,458,516.02	391,483.98	
Hospital facilities and services, no year	38,000,000.00	38,000,000.00			37,991,530.61	8,469.39	
Grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals	9,490,000.00	9,490,000.00		2,996,198.73	3,196,198.73		6,293,801.27
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs	8,750,000.00	8,750,000.00		2,100,198.23	2,501,959.37		6,248,040.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

Title of appropriation and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal Year 1954	Cumulative through June 30, 1954			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1933-39).....	3,041,650.00	3,041,650.00	-----	-----	3,018,704.79	22,945.21	-----	-----
Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43).....	13,268,200.00	13,268,200.00	-----	-----	13,198,826.79	69,373.21	-----	-----
Compensation and pensions, total.....	38,168,975.108.43	38,168,975.108.43	-----	2,481,503,017.36	35,606,301,986.76	123,453,659.82	-----	2,439,219,461.85
Compensation and pensions, no year.....	21,336,102,000.00	21,336,102,000.00	-----	2,481,503,017.36	18,896,882,538.15	-----	-----	2,439,219,461.85
Military and naval compensation, no year, 1933 and prior years.....	2,545,634,895.55	2,545,634,895.55	-----	-----	2,523,280,612.08	22,354,283.47	-----	-----
Army and Navy pensions, 1933-45, and prior years.....	5,415,211,301.00	5,415,211,301.00	-----	-----	5,314,890,675.24	100,320,625.76	-----	-----
Army and Navy pensions, 1931-33.....	702,225,000.00	702,225,000.00	-----	-----	701,446,249.41	778,750.59	-----	-----
Army and Navy pensions, 1790-1931 (Bureau of Pensions).....	8,169,801,911.88	8,169,801,911.88	-----	-----	8,169,801,911.88	-----	-----	-----
Veterans miscellaneous benefits.....	426,692,170.00	426,692,170.00	-----	31,648,702.48	419,514,107.74	-----	-----	7,178,062.26
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, total.....	72,675,000.00	72,675,000.00	-----	4,963,237.47	65,787,830.84	676,510.54	-----	6,210,658.62
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans.....	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	-----	4,963,237.47	23,789,341.38	-----	-----	6,210,658.62
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, 1947-51.....	42,675,000.00	42,675,000.00	-----	-----	41,998,489.46	676,510.54	-----	-----
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean Conflict).....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----	37,572.43	119,265.86	500,000.00	-----	1,380,734.14
Readjustment benefits.....	19,571,961,200.00	19,571,961,200.00	-----	588,514,692.36	19,046,743,726.05	-----	-----	525,217,473.95
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	432,394,330.42	363,741,272.00	68,653,058.42	117,708,814.12	358,677,447.67	-----	-----	73,716,882.75
Military and naval insurance, total (8).....	2,379,212,709.93	1,923,378,504.45	455,834,205.48	¹ 5,046,463.37	² 2,292,976,564.62	86,003,572.60	-----	232,572.71
Military and naval insurance, no year.....	543,974,575.48	⁹ 88,140,400.00	455,834,175.48	5,046,463.37	543,742,002.17	-----	-----	232,572.71
Military and naval insurance, 1923-45, and prior years.....	1,835,238,134.45	1,835,238,104.45	30.00	-----	1,749,234,561.85	86,003,572.60	-----	-----
National Service Life Insurance appropriation, total ⁸	4,717,521,565.95	4,713,444,000.00	4,077,565.95	¹ 73,656,718.74	² 4,570,538,941.20	146,221,069.77	-----	761,554.98

National Service Life Insurance appropriation, no year	4,467,521,565.95	4,463,444,000.00	4,077,565.95	73,656,718.74	4,466,760,010.97		761,554.98
National Service Life Insurance appropriated fund, 1943-44	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00			103,778,930.23	146,221,069.77	
Service members indemnities	45,345,000.00	45,345,000.00		23,542,060.30	41,996,157.67		3,348,842.33
Payment to veterans special term insurance fund ⁸	250,000.00	250,000.00			² 250,000.00		
Payment to service-disabled veterans insurance fund ⁸	250,000.00	250,000.00			² 250,000.00		
Rental, maintenance and repair of quarters	182,974.29		182,974.29	69,996.88	175,215.90	368.46	7,389.93
Soldiers and sailors civil relief	2,203,000.00	2,203,000.00		*63,314.13	322,264.93	1,000,000.00	880,735.07
Adjusted service and dependent pay	55,736,398.00	55,736,398.00			55,661,050.75	75,347.25	
Loans to veterans for transportation	100,000.00	100,000.00			76,103.36	23,896.64	
Vocational rehabilitation (World War I), total	708,705,665.42	707,860,370.80	845,294.62	*156.09	644,787,250.49	63,918,414.93	
Vocational rehabilitation, 1920-July 2, 1928	700,205,637.12	699,360,370.80	845,266.32		636,792,466.84	63,413,170.28	
Vocational rehabilitation, no year	8,000,028.30	8,000,000.00	28.30		7,993,451.29	6,577.01	
Vocational rehabilitation, revolving fund (World War I)	500,000.00	500,000.00		*156.09	1,332.36	498,667.64	
Military and naval family allowance	298,615,000.00	298,615,000.00			282,082,873.52	16,532,126.48	
Marine and seamen's insurance	103,148,319.94	50,000,000.00	53,148,319.94		35,078,013.20	68,070,306.74	
Replacement, personal property sold, total	262,623.14		262,623.14		261,844.98	778.16	
Replacement of personal property sold, 1952-53	9,346.67		9,346.67		9,346.67		
Replacement of personal property sold, 1951-52	61,766.93		61,766.93		61,766.93		
Replacement of personal property sold, 1950-51	62,043.53		62,043.53		62,043.53		
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc., 1948-49	129,466.01		129,466.01		128,687.85	778.16	
Emergency relief (transfers from WPA), 1941-43	140,027.57	140,027.57			139,921.36	106.21	
Miscellaneous	1,162,251.02	1,162,251.02			1,143,679.44	18,571.58	
Supply fund, trust funds and working funds, total	20,570,285,570.66	3,699,407,192.77	16,870,878,377.89	999,983,248.65	13,663,651,610.59	33,703,771.56	6,736,828,537.11
Supply fund	187,615,262.75	¹⁰ 54,249,236.37	133,366,026.38	133,913,182.66	133,913,182.66	8,000,000.00	45,702,080.09
United States Government Life Insurance fund ⁸	2,988,543,586.79		2,988,543,586.79	152,186,564.85	1,621,650,792.71		5,956,613.70
National Service Life Insurance fund ⁸	12,700,663,098.89		12,700,663,098.89	687,288,818.00	7,306,767,111.80		28,542,396.14
Veterans special term insurance fund ⁸	4,804,465.41		4,804,465.41	805,454.47	1,210,962.00		568,503.41
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund ⁸	1,533,309.62		1,533,309.62	529,842.56	700,171.98		828,371.86
Adjusted service certificate fund	3,828,063,557.07	3,645,157,956.40	182,907,600.67	691,568.40	3,817,402,585.46	6,000,000.00	4,643,000.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 96.—Appropriations and other receipts versus expenditures—Continued

Title of appropriations and fund	Appropriations and other receipts			Expenditures		Covered into U. S. Treasury	Investments and Loans	Balance
	Total	Appropriations	Other receipts	Fiscal Year 1954	Cumulative through June 30, 1954			
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
General Post fund.....	11,240,901.19		11,240,901.19	907,968.49	7,475,457.98	386.57	2,866,000.00	899,056.64
General Post fund, auxiliary account.....	748,030.42		748,030.42		748,030.42			
Horatio Ward Fund.....	21,742.33		21,742.33		21,742.33			
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries.....	44,428,992.32		44,428,992.32	100,369.44	42,914,439.37	571.50		1,513,981.45
Personal funds of patients.....	229,537,321.73		229,537,321.73	23,559,381.87	177,463,784.05	2,871.88		52,070,665.80
Vocational rehabilitation, special fund.....	78,144.50		78,144.50		78,060.98	83.52		
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard allotments.....	320,526,075.00		320,526,075.00		300,856,796.88	19,669,278.12		
Civil service retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	\$ 249,620,791.07		\$ 249,620,791.07		249,620,791.07			
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, annuities and refunds to August 31, 1934.....	\$ 1,158,146.76		\$ 1,158,146.76		1,158,146.76			
Working fund, no year, 1947-49.....	1,407,233.50		1,407,233.50		1,377,412.20	29,821.30		
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.....	576.30		576.30			576.30		
Unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds.....	131,543.41		131,543.41	97.91	131,532.71			10.70
Prepaid hazard insurance, taxes, etc., vet- erans loans.....	160,791.60		160,791.60		160,609.23	182.37		

¹ Includes transfers of \$73,476,932.25 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$817,744.34 from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$72,659,187.91 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund.

² Includes transfers of \$4,701,909,809.85 from appropriations to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$137,726,730.62 from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund; \$4,563,683,079.23 from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund; \$250,000 from Payment to Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund appropriation to the Veterans Special Term Insurance fund; \$250,000 from payment to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund appropriation to Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance fund.

³ Transferred to Federal Works Administration.

⁴ A available balance transferred from Department of the Interior.

⁵ Represents expenditures only.

⁶ A available balance June 30, 1951.

⁷ Includes \$436,623,691.97 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; 1951, \$42,573,691.97; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000.

⁸ Insurance activities shown under both appropriations and trust and working funds.

⁹ Premiums refunded prior to July 1, 1945, in the amount of \$506,327.40 paid from fiscal year appropriations have not been deducted from this figure.

¹⁰ Represents authorized capital as of July 1, 1953.

¹¹ Represents payments made on "adjusted service certificates" and amounts reimbursed to the U. S. Government Life Insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates under provisions of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, and the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936.

*Credit.

NOTE.—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1-A, revised, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

Extension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone retirement acts, by appropriation and purpose

Fiscal year	Total expenditures			Administration and other benefits ¹	Medical and hospital services	Maintenance and expenses for pensions	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers
	Grand Total	General and special fund appropriations	Trust and working funds				
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$88,314,185,686.95	\$74,650,534,076.36	\$13,663,651,610.59	\$9,353,591,322.91	\$426,586,208.90	\$153,103,707.16	\$251,411,623.26
1954.....	¹ 5,282,574,988.43	4,282,591,739.78	999,983,248.65	904,920,873.45	-----	-----	-----
1953.....	5,098,458,093.94	4,354,220,485.31	744,237,608.63	864,145,712.35	-----	-----	-----
1952.....	6,135,417,114.40	5,005,119,224.34	1,130,297,890.06	893,263,653.07	-----	-----	-----
1951.....	5,937,501,085.20	5,295,706,714.89	641,794,370.31	864,569,535.41	-----	-----	-----
1950.....	9,752,982,831.63	6,627,657,055.16	3,125,325,776.47	901,988,426.85	-----	-----	-----
1949.....	7,076,749,316.14	6,660,349,985.17	413,399,330.97	941,185,958.36	-----	-----	-----
1948.....	7,184,961,094.86	6,497,681,025.54	687,280,069.32	911,088,912.94	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	7,805,355,201.06	7,470,599,706.46	334,755,494.60	882,128,820.80	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	4,772,072,218.89	4,425,000,511.64	347,071,707.25	384,349,718.39	-----	-----	-----
1945.....	2,271,318,333.42	2,084,667,750.03	186,650,583.39	159,559,021.23	*1,656.84	-----	-----
1944.....	828,391,436.33	743,596,077.71	84,795,358.62	130,979,618.44	*93.00	-----	-----
1943.....	656,256,161.79	605,693,295.33	50,562,866.46	114,662,347.69	*215.78	-----	-----
1942.....	647,729,952.88	556,198,013.47	91,531,939.41	104,696,156.19	*2,071.40	-----	-----
1941.....	614,357,411.24	553,012,915.45	61,344,495.79	99,544,923.28	*2,772.50	-----	*5.60
1940.....	639,126,696.89	557,690,076.80	81,436,620.09	94,456,132.45	*2,535.57	-----	*164.67
1939.....	600,221,534.14	555,175,467.02	45,046,067.12	87,913,433.68	*13,013.69	-----	-----
1938.....	629,829,721.73	581,922,831.44	47,906,890.29	85,880,662.85	*98.47	-----	-----
1937.....	893,994,175.08	579,352,230.91	314,641,944.17	84,745,276.77	*3,008.47	-----	-----
1936.....	3,839,120,426.07	580,249,079.46	3,258,871,346.61	83,132,732.96	*2,414.18	-----	51,268.05
1935.....	618,522,341.50	556,857,131.97	61,665,209.53	77,809,130.79	*4,030.20	1,750.00	*87.52
1934.....	594,022,058.08	490,215,520.02	97,806,538.06	66,338,527.82	*6,064.05	4.40	*25.00
1933.....	868,688,479.42	780,758,260.06	87,930,219.36	89,956,627.40	84,361.84	1,008.97	11,647.16
1932.....	869,099,937.38	789,250,682.68	79,849,254.70	95,866,758.66	6,528,115.96	143,483.33	1,036,107.00
1931.....	783,359,332.16	714,021,870.28	69,337,461.88	46,142,002.20	36,749,579.04	1,374,344.45	11,264,170.88
1930.....	702,149,359.82	639,213,021.04	62,936,338.78	41,739,295.59	32,185,206.37	1,272,203.23	10,811,766.69
1929.....	689,351,143.11	631,248,314.44	58,102,828.67	40,059,884.49	29,808,711.18	1,276,511.65	8,794,854.14
1928.....	674,623,245.22	625,144,165.53	49,479,079.69	37,949,154.33	30,166,855.68	1,214,565.95	8,114,856.87
1927.....	658,357,071.76	618,790,692.34	39,566,379.42	36,481,501.50	31,554,979.19	1,327,252.47	7,560,642.22
1926.....	663,675,796.96	628,270,795.74	35,405,001.22	42,322,943.48	31,197,947.20	1,436,001.05	7,495,954.67
1925.....	629,850,682.89	607,246,323.80	22,604,359.09	45,974,519.36	33,033,371.64	1,489,087.39	7,783,165.73
1924.....	663,338,597.48	647,283,250.07	16,055,347.41	45,109,755.10	29,618,747.28	1,497,698.53	7,470,342.77
1923.....	751,308,735.69	736,999,901.64	14,308,834.05	35,754,971.52	51,447,864.63	1,992,062.97	7,087,061.30
1922.....	751,287,807.09	736,731,364.50	14,556,442.59	8,010,052.77	68,970,568.42	1,394,079.47	7,277,540.41
1921.....	667,451,947.41	652,156,750.30	15,295,197.11	10,137,269.75	45,277,864.62	1,389,921.55	6,987,273.05
1920.....	514,979,421.29	494,182,843.82	20,796,577.47	16,627,824.12	-----	1,395,014.09	4,963,643.23
1919.....	701,131,069.04	499,310,533.89	201,820,535.15	16,270,257.38	-----	1,433,191.67	4,672,998.82
1918 and prior years.....	5,846,570,866.53	5,780,368,468.33	66,202,398.20	2,828,929.49	-----	134,465,525.99	150,028,612.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone retirement acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued*

Fiscal year	State and Territorial homes	Canteen Service, revolving fund	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs) ¹	National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-39)	Public Works Administration Act of 1938 (allotment to Veterans Administration, 1938-43)	Compensation and pension appropriations		
						Total compensation and pensions appropriations	Participants in yellow fever experiments	Total compensation and pensions
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$38,549,236.59	\$4,965,000.00	\$983,225,199.62	\$3,018,704.79	\$13,198,826.79	\$35,606,301,986.76	\$271,488.75	\$34,303,216,894.03
1954.....			51,043,060.99			2,481,503,017.36	1,500.00	2,480,517,692.41
1953.....			88,183,082.13			2,410,245,173.52	1,875.00	2,376,306,532.86
1952.....		*11,050.77	113,011,396.13			2,180,268,787.63	3,875.00	2,105,973,072.57
1951.....			103,878,104.83			2,171,172,166.08	4,750.00	2,035,987,965.40
1950.....		11,050.77	151,531,923.87			2,223,092,285.42	6,125.00	2,009,462,298.33
1949.....			124,024,440.08			2,153,498,765.47	6,000.00	1,891,283,111.78
1948.....		965,000.00	16,980,325.61			2,081,235,828.74	6,000.00	1,820,685,358.26
1947.....		4,000,000.00	153,879,665.54			1,932,037,153.57	6,000.00	1,731,972,782.52
1946.....			34,313,351.79			1,258,863,619.89	8,625.00	1,215,688,137.21
1945.....			15,800,635.66			771,796,516.61	9,375.00	732,535,301.93
1944.....			4,850,857.78			464,941,561.39	10,500.00	494,364,393.43
1943.....			2,694,330.81		26,158.49	442,373,819.87	13,500.00	442,360,319.87
1942.....			4,002,650.93		42,502.37	431,298,459.93	14,750.00	431,283,709.93
1941.....	*502.34		3,425,168.22		1,115,911.65	433,128,952.76	15,000.00	433,113,952.76
1940.....			5,978,545.60		7,659,254.93	429,153,464.56	15,000.00	429,138,464.56
1939.....	*30.00		6,602,668.51	5.00	416,713,868.36	416,713,868.36	15,000.00	416,703,868.36
1938.....	*45.66		9,311,252.65	35,607.12	402,783,695.97	402,783,695.97	15,000.00	402,768,695.97
1937.....	*1,071.00		8,872,848.73	90,876.63	396,045,927.12	396,045,927.12	15,875.00	396,030,052.12
1936.....	*907.32		1,933,263.04	1,004,575.71	399,009,852.78	399,009,852.78	17,375.00	398,992,477.78
1935.....	*84.34		1,416,735.22	1,486,256.15	374,425,539.57	374,425,539.57	18,370.00	374,407,169.57
1934.....	151,844.76		2,769,263.77	401,384.18	321,394,530.63	321,394,530.63	17,743.75	321,376,786.88
1933.....	757,965.18		13,517,369.43		550,585,092.23	550,585,092.23	25,750.00	550,559,342.23
1932.....	785,946.91		12,875,744.03		545,800,261.68	545,800,261.68	23,500.00	545,776,761.68
1931.....	589,999.80		9,040,319.81		488,383,942.92	488,383,942.92		488,388,942.92
1930.....	584,728.00		8,241,384.73		418,432,808.91	418,432,808.91		418,432,808.91
1929.....	584,049.33		4,044,328.83		418,823,642.06	418,823,642.06		418,820,642.06
1928.....	574,930.32		5,221,569.72		410,765,338.31	410,765,338.31		410,765,338.31
1927.....	573,373.69		4,599,257.84		403,629,677.56	403,629,677.56		403,629,677.56
1926.....	612,100.35		4,511,172.04		372,281,487.71	372,281,487.71		372,281,487.71
1925.....	644,077.33		3,894,675.86		346,748,069.54	346,748,069.54		346,748,069.54
1924.....	685,182.67		9,214,924.97		345,489,769.01	345,489,769.01		345,489,769.01
1923.....	727,438.96		2,644,380.47		388,606,769.80	388,606,769.80		388,606,769.80
1922.....	813,351.84		916,500.00		377,158,125.82	377,158,125.82		377,158,125.82
1921.....	863,226.07				380,025,874.10	380,025,874.10		380,025,874.10
1920.....	865,449.57				316,418,029.57	316,418,029.57		316,418,029.57
1919.....	839,284.44				233,460,635.35	233,460,635.35		233,460,635.35
	97 998 692 02				5,395,702,474.96	5,395,702,474.96		5,395,702,474.96

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Total		War of the Revolution	War of 1812		
	Living veterans	Deceased veterans		Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1954.....			\$70,000,000.00	\$46,218,390.57	\$14,019,736.48	\$32,198,654.09
1954.....	\$1,838,328,426.16	\$612,189,266.25				
1953.....	1,768,225,496.11	608,081,036.75				
1952.....	1,568,145,691.22	537,827,381.35				
1951.....	1,534,992,679.19	500,995,286.21				
1950.....	1,524,128,899.21	485,333,399.12				
1949.....	1,433,980,610.33	457,302,501.45				
1948.....	1,435,717,528.83	384,967,829.43				
1947.....	1,365,399,806.42	366,572,976.10				
1946.....	910,324,987.05	305,363,150.16		160.00		160.00
1945.....	547,134,335.35	185,400,966.58		240.00		240.00
1944.....	368,362,398.58	126,001,994.85		240.00		240.00
1943.....	329,574,732.85	112,785,587.02		240.00		240.00
1942.....	320,373,509.72	110,910,200.21		240.00		240.00
1941.....	319,887,183.46	113,226,769.30		240.00		240.00
1940.....	314,434,413.91	114,704,050.65		240.00		240.00
1939.....	307,512,130.34	109,191,738.02		190.00		190.00
1938.....	301,276,717.25	101,491,978.72		840.00		840.00
1937.....	299,659,837.31	96,370,214.81		840.00		840.00
1936.....	299,000,808.47	99,991,669.31		1,390.00		1,390.00
1935.....	278,006,898.15	96,400,271.42		2,681.00		2,681.00
1934.....	227,797,923.21	93,578,863.67		3,222.50		3,222.50
1933.....	428,456,151.69	122,103,190.54		3,906.67		3,906.67
1932.....	421,367,015.55	124,409,746.13		4,000.00		4,000.00
1931.....	364,652,558.50	123,736,384.42		5,391.00		5,391.00
1930.....	290,474,801.10	127,958,007.81		5,703.34		5,703.34
1929.....	287,065,745.65	131,754,896.41		7,201.67		7,201.67
1928.....	286,640,666.14	124,124,672.17		8,903.34		8,903.34
1927.....	277,854,011.13	125,775,666.43		9,805.66		9,805.66
1926.....	247,259,215.27	125,022,272.44		7,400.00		7,400.00
1925.....	223,164,174.32	123,583,895.22		9,392.00		9,392.00
1924.....	223,395,622.00	122,094,147.01		13,383.00		13,383.00
1923.....	255,724,424.72	132,882,345.08		18,010.00		18,010.00
1922.....	253,423,940.08	123,734,185.74		19,957.00		19,957.00
1921.....	253,258,718.55	126,767,155.55		24,160.21		24,160.21
1920.....	201,186,125.16	115,231,904.41		21,145.03		21,145.03
1919.....	132,926,906.52	100,533,728.83		17,704.33		17,704.33
1918 and prior years.....			70,000,000.00	46,031,563.82	14,019,736.48	32,011,827.34

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone retirement acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued*

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Indian wars			Mexican War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$110,276,267.30	\$59,192,794.39	\$51,083,472.91	\$61,775,917.57	\$28,748,117.32	\$33,027,800.25
1954.....	1,139,661.49	337,014.39	802,647.10	4,690.47		4,690.47
1953.....	1,272,963.34	397,179.38	875,783.96	7,504.00		7,504.00
1952.....	1,280,193.01	396,387.63	883,805.38	11,047.33		11,047.33
1951.....	1,464,348.85	496,334.20	968,014.65	12,541.00		12,541.00
1950.....	1,654,168.88	599,719.59	1,054,449.29	13,916.00		13,916.00
1949.....	1,852,548.00	706,552.24	1,145,995.76	16,967.33		16,967.33
1948.....	1,893,312.73	757,443.65	1,135,869.08	22,439.73		22,439.73
1947.....	1,928,486.42	781,445.57	1,147,040.85	25,467.07		25,467.07
1946.....	2,089,810.31	856,148.74	1,233,661.57	26,825.67		26,825.67
1945.....	2,261,440.30	955,573.20	1,305,867.10	31,129.24		31,129.24
1944.....	2,229,221.29	994,654.96	1,234,566.33	39,048.33		39,048.33
1943.....	2,408,854.11	1,156,235.90	1,252,618.21	49,324.00		49,324.00
1942.....	2,663,535.27	1,332,595.20	1,330,940.07	54,966.34		54,966.34
1941.....	2,908,462.89	1,504,114.43	1,404,348.46	65,772.33		65,772.33
1940.....	3,177,954.84	1,694,482.65	1,483,472.19	84,613.33		84,613.33
1939.....	3,418,795.33	1,854,131.99	1,564,663.34	102,844.28		102,844.28
1938.....	3,517,221.29	1,889,161.99	1,628,059.30	116,687.99		116,687.99
1937.....	3,493,443.33	1,811,536.67	1,681,906.66	132,776.34		132,776.34
1936.....	3,749,528.00	2,019,230.01	1,730,297.99	154,135.42		154,135.42
1935.....	3,852,566.00	2,138,494.97	1,714,071.03	180,316.20		180,316.20
1934.....	3,716,047.17	2,178,191.07	1,537,856.10	198,558.20		198,558.20
1933.....	4,715,707.57	2,908,111.40	1,807,596.17	285,218.68	85.00	285,133.68
1932.....	4,575,590.05	2,867,166.98	1,708,423.07	326,124.32	1,043.86	325,080.46
1931.....	4,534,918.47	2,884,716.78	1,650,201.69	344,985.00	10.00	344,975.00
1930.....	4,555,115.22	2,942,208.17	1,612,907.05	394,898.21	504.00	394,394.21
1929.....	4,451,534.72	2,929,346.20	1,522,188.52	472,693.61	2,239.26	470,454.35
1928.....	3,956,943.80	2,618,189.84	1,338,753.96	544,406.46	5,886.00	538,520.46
1927.....	2,013,766.42	1,356,291.82	657,474.60	568,966.23	7,732.39	561,233.84
1926.....	1,900,185.94	1,309,510.41	590,675.53	434,792.69	12,045.66	422,747.03
1925.....	1,959,110.03	1,351,707.92	607,402.11	506,897.46	15,818.54	491,078.92
1924.....	1,919,223.65	1,350,004.25	569,219.40	580,601.02	29,347.47	551,253.55
1923.....	1,907,377.05	1,340,124.36	567,252.69	717,847.77	47,981.33	669,866.44
1922.....	1,796,309.74	1,276,274.80	520,034.94	775,913.25	59,814.62	716,098.63
1921.....	1,565,862.41	1,094,925.24	470,937.17	888,024.64	74,546.06	813,478.58
1920.....	1,746,308.97	1,209,715.83	536,593.14	676,682.58	62,665.46	614,017.12
1919.....	1,561,537.49	1,191,146.37	370,391.12	758,156.19	88,499.09	669,657.10
1918 and prior years.....	15,144,212.92	5,706,725.59	9,437,487.33	52,148,138.86	28,339,898.58	23,808,240.28

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued					
	Civil War			Spanish-American War		
	Total	Living veterans	Deceased veterans	Total ⁵	Living veterans ⁵	Deceased veterans
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$8,183,440,651.35			\$3,534,217,494.02	\$2,758,583,026.34	\$775,634,467.68
1954.....	4,088,872.02	\$1,634.67	\$4,087,237.35	141,174,701.50	87,964,515.79	53,210,185.71
1953.....	4,712,635.48	2,580.00	4,710,055.48	147,343,455.30	94,364,939.03	52,978,516.27
1952.....	5,133,033.42	5,736.00	5,127,297.42	144,288,695.40	94,518,871.21	49,769,824.19
1951.....	6,929,961.24	14,175.50	6,915,785.74	149,623,986.91	100,750,070.25	48,873,916.66
1950.....	6,822,533.67	24,045.64	6,798,518.03	156,157,851.89	107,731,178.08	48,426,673.81
1949.....	7,888,393.60	49,374.69	7,839,018.91	162,583,055.76	114,820,995.07	47,762,060.69
1948.....	9,019,255.26	94,490.63	8,924,774.63	165,097,808.52	126,906,930.64	38,190,877.88
1947.....	9,035,038.44	124,841.17	8,910,197.27	145,129,800.42	108,351,317.77	36,778,482.65
1946.....	10,416,916.73	203,041.19	10,213,875.54	139,341,879.66	107,734,893.98	31,606,985.68
1945.....	11,873,097.83	328,846.77	11,544,251.06	142,797,472.04	111,313,837.15	31,483,634.89
1944.....	13,895,224.39	546,898.88	13,348,325.51	125,055,898.69	100,595,494.34	24,460,404.35
1943.....	16,553,415.09	870,564.63	15,682,850.46	122,988,548.48	99,457,260.43	23,531,288.05
1942.....	19,525,453.16	1,340,514.75	18,184,938.41	125,674,152.90	102,692,905.36	22,981,247.54
1941.....	23,173,436.95	2,049,976.78	21,123,460.17	127,357,083.20	105,273,998.31	22,083,084.89
1940.....	27,790,252.93	3,158,998.10	24,631,254.83	127,427,375.83	106,203,201.30	21,224,174.53
1939.....	33,178,751.64	4,622,304.21	28,556,447.43	125,297,729.98	105,065,718.76	20,232,011.22
1938.....	39,233,134.65	6,448,253.46	32,784,881.19	118,183,018.33	98,850,424.84	19,332,593.49
1937.....	46,595,957.96	8,967,519.20	37,628,438.76	114,924,124.83	96,618,456.10	18,305,668.73
1936.....	55,636,809.27	12,298,487.29	43,338,321.98	108,584,105.11	91,872,486.05	16,711,619.06
1935.....	63,529,532.72	16,144,255.36	47,385,277.36	77,753,295.20	66,252,826.14	11,500,469.06
1934.....	69,814,723.13	20,051,397.35	49,763,325.78	55,614,111.88	47,933,272.10	7,680,839.78
1933.....	98,272,576.43	31,300,417.78	66,972,158.65	125,305,652.48	109,016,660.00	16,288,992.48
1932.....	107,865,760.88	37,958,493.14	69,907,267.74	113,758,457.43	99,118,249.74	14,640,207.69
1931.....	121,993,750.46	45,952,130.16	76,041,620.30	102,256,479.96	88,997,801.76	13,258,678.20
1930.....	125,784,933.43	46,086,774.40	79,698,159.03	83,750,721.24	71,369,072.55	12,381,648.69
1929.....	143,594,291.68	57,119,891.76	86,474,399.92	76,845,704.28	65,461,824.31	11,383,879.97
1928.....	149,668,976.19	69,710,306.28	79,958,669.91	70,674,419.27	60,058,722.71	10,615,696.56
1927.....	166,493,208.58	81,665,502.37	84,827,706.21	57,232,828.30	47,716,422.69	9,516,405.61
1926.....	171,605,623.27	85,735,598.99	85,870,024.28	30,223,218.67	24,233,115.04	5,990,103.63
1925.....	186,208,394.36	95,455,326.21	90,753,068.15	25,098,500.89	19,728,876.36	5,369,624.53
1924.....	202,999,955.16	107,377,798.96	95,622,156.20	21,139,863.45	16,118,296.53	5,021,566.92
1923.....	238,924,931.94	130,616,234.36	108,308,697.58	17,886,821.28	14,083,567.00	3,803,254.28
1922.....	236,151,244.32	133,105,620.62	103,045,623.70	11,639,340.73	9,698,181.14	1,941,159.59
1921.....	246,584,639.64	141,413,236.45	105,171,403.19	6,171,569.82	4,424,397.09	1,747,172.73
1920.....	202,586,306.04	112,335,359.85	90,250,946.19	4,624,098.68	3,023,119.18	1,600,979.50
1919.....	212,211,890.76	119,463,920.53	92,747,970.23	3,878,189.13	3,008,785.41	869,403.72
1918 and prior years.....	5,087,647,618.63			61,333,476.58	47,252,342.13	14,081,134.45

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone retirement acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued*

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued								
	Regular Establishment			Unclassified	World War I				
	Total ^a	Living veterans ^b	Deceased veterans		Total World War I	Living veterans			
						Total	Service-connected disability compensation	Non-service-connected disability pension	Emergency officers' retirement pay
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$693,560,432.59	\$511,762,141.56	\$181,798,291.03	\$16,513,425.54	\$10,634,207,218.89	\$8,072,291,838.30	\$5,845,959,185.52	\$2,099,542,650.96	\$126,790,001.82
1954.....	58,169,825.59	42,073,497.70	16,096,327.89	-----	798,088,989.39	579,794,428.71	229,615,718.66	346,121,201.18	4,057,508.87
1953.....	58,826,563.72	42,293,135.43	16,533,428.29	-----	754,172,942.82	543,383,285.54	239,303,317.21	300,794,925.47	3,285,042.86
1952.....	54,647,337.18	37,727,129.36	16,920,207.82	-----	651,209,927.76	463,237,979.27	222,246,189.16	242,606,955.26	3,390,834.85
1951.....	55,739,519.07	36,718,259.91	19,021,259.16	-----	619,166,626.92	438,830,390.75	228,550,644.83	206,227,129.54	4,052,616.38
1950.....	49,036,979.47	34,689,279.27	14,347,700.20	-----	572,594,394.81	396,625,410.22	224,614,786.55	167,691,524.22	4,319,099.44
1949.....	39,762,086.56	28,565,746.18	11,196,340.38	-----	513,888,370.62	346,493,151.40	215,044,659.51	126,021,141.87	4,427,350.02
1948.....	29,605,457.97	23,378,857.17	6,226,600.80	-----	471,951,957.90	317,396,869.46	211,458,862.16	101,357,956.59	4,580,050.71
1947.....	29,155,523.78	22,567,016.71	6,588,507.07	-----	436,665,312.58	294,128,278.22	206,594,841.08	82,845,391.56	4,688,045.58
1946.....	24,060,817.38	17,998,285.73	6,062,531.65	-----	345,510,190.29	233,668,138.85	172,551,841.09	57,139,376.21	3,976,921.55
1945.....	24,899,762.34	18,737,740.79	6,162,021.55	-----	312,244,322.31	237,495,504.53	180,349,901.86	53,061,553.55	4,084,049.12
1944.....	23,206,833.51	16,902,171.97	6,304,661.54	-----	268,269,499.44	204,665,803.28	162,466,628.74	37,996,340.21	4,202,834.33
1943.....	22,812,363.79	17,162,826.52	5,649,537.27	-----	270,956,692.75	203,107,227.65	165,865,297.31	37,879,290.87	4,362,639.47
1942.....	19,293,923.49	15,623,585.08	3,670,338.41	-----	263,870,650.55	199,371,996.01	168,362,812.92	26,603,293.11	4,405,889.98
1941.....	17,669,292.84	14,382,840.09	3,286,452.75	-----	261,939,634.55	193,676,253.85	169,142,735.47	23,418,546.58	4,114,971.80
1940.....	15,811,766.25	12,728,872.47	3,082,893.78	-----	254,846,261.38	190,648,859.39	168,387,884.83	19,324,715.45	2,936,259.11
1939.....	11,839,643.30	8,929,468.26	2,910,175.04	-----	242,865,913.83	187,040,507.12	166,948,863.01	17,100,317.81	2,991,326.30
1938.....	11,514,617.36	8,868,735.83	2,645,831.53	-----	230,203,176.35	185,220,091.13	166,875,363.36	15,227,497.81	3,117,229.96
1937.....	11,414,103.92	8,947,027.17	2,467,076.75	-----	219,468,805.74	183,315,298.17	166,417,519.36	13,758,823.06	3,138,955.75
1936.....	9,710,465.11	7,434,834.45	2,275,630.66	-----	221,156,044.87	185,375,770.67	169,382,036.92	12,710,374.11	3,283,359.64
1935.....	9,237,599.82	7,341,495.86	1,896,103.96	-----	219,851,128.63	183,129,825.82	171,877,328.10	11,543,369.84	2,709,127.88
1934.....	7,832,600.47	6,223,411.08	1,609,189.39	-----	184,197,523.53	151,411,651.61	139,445,822.97	9,784,579.12	2,181,249.52
1933.....	6,400,478.06	5,241,451.38	1,159,026.68	-----	315,575,802.34	279,989,426.13	184,833,898.69	85,186,547.12	9,968,980.32
1932.....	5,966,519.43	4,860,875.59	1,105,643.84	-----	313,280,309.57	273,561,186.24	189,549,809.30	75,458,233.37	11,553,143.57
1931.....	5,269,558.41	4,279,663.04	989,895.37	-----	253,983,859.62	222,538,236.76	181,911,075.67	29,689,567.05	10,937,594.04
1930.....	4,696,831.38	3,802,089.76	894,741.62	-----	199,244,606.09	166,274,152.22	155,044,890.21	11,229,262.01	-----
1929.....	4,502,672.52	3,655,087.62	847,588.90	-----	188,946,539.58	157,897,356.50	153,101,697.74	-----	4,795,658.76
1928.....	4,095,763.23	3,255,566.50	840,196.73	-----	181,815,926.02	150,991,994.81	150,991,994.81	-----	-----
1927.....	3,818,070.22	2,958,571.78	859,498.44	-----	173,493,032.15	144,149,490.08	144,149,490.08	-----	-----
1926.....	3,655,799.32	2,713,805.36	941,993.96	-----	164,454,467.82	133,255,139.81	133,255,139.81	-----	-----
1925.....	3,350,284.66	2,471,169.57	879,115.09	-----	129,615,490.14	104,141,275.72	104,141,275.72	-----	-----
1924.....	3,321,179.22	2,417,027.52	904,151.70	-----	115,515,563.51	98,103,147.27	96,103,147.27	-----	-----
1923.....	3,532,595.71	2,569,043.11	963,552.60	-----	125,619,186.05	107,067,474.56	107,067,474.56	-----	-----
1922.....	3,401,172.47	2,485,436.80	915,735.67	-----	123,374,188.31	106,798,612.10	106,798,612.10	-----	-----
1921.....	3,456,191.46	2,501,808.01	954,383.44	4,978.13	121,330,447.80	103,744,827.57	103,744,827.57	-----	-----
1920.....	3,604,038.60	2,522,774.08	1,081,264.52	-----	103,159,449.67	82,032,490.76	82,032,490.76	-----	-----
1919.....	3,701,782.83	2,619,732.40	1,082,050.43	-----	11,331,374.62	6,554,822.72	6,554,822.72	-----	-----
1918 and prior years..	46,540,408.16	34,113,772.01	12,426,636.15	16,508,447.41	348,608.58	175,483.40	175,483.40	-----	-----

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued								
	World War I—Continued			Total World War II	World War II				
	Deceased veterans				Living veterans				
	Total	Service-connected	Non-service-connected		Total ^a	Service-connected	Non-service-connected	Retired reserve officers ^b	Army of the Philippines (Public Law 301)
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$2,561,915,380.59	\$1,408,196,109.78	\$1,153,719,270.81	\$10,756,987,460.95	\$8,621,478,773.99	\$8,108,119,656.51	\$162,105,675.80	\$325,452,919.17	\$25,800,522.51
1954.....	218,294,560.68	48,941,587.83	169,352,972.85	1,335,188,687.83	1,046,158,311.99	1,001,373,374.62	39,684,090.14	*88,979.39	5,189,826.62
1953.....	210,789,657.28	51,977,403.37	158,812,253.91	1,347,767,378.58	1,047,333,229.94	1,007,417,842.53	34,935,882.03	*1,264.63	4,980,770.01
1952.....	182,971,948.49	52,784,785.19	130,187,163.30	1,228,565,426.71	959,725,253.90	928,373,937.38	26,842,529.76	2,747.83	4,506,038.93
1951.....	180,336,236.17	55,138,593.10	125,197,643.07	1,202,734,111.66	958,170,859.08	931,698,955.93	22,461,800.59	*44,002.59	4,054,105.15
1950.....	175,968,984.59	57,032,465.78	118,936,518.81	1,223,182,423.61	984,459,266.41	886,698,780.91	18,942,369.27	74,411,125.32	4,406,990.91
1949.....	167,395,219.22	57,490,932.04	109,904,287.18	1,165,291,689.91	943,344,790.75	855,864,303.35	11,165,450.53	74,120,991.09	2,194,045.78
1948.....	154,555,088.44	53,117,951.58	101,437,136.86	1,143,095,116.15	967,182,937.28	890,068,634.93	5,123,434.30	71,634,916.70	355,951.35
1947.....	142,537,034.36	52,671,728.19	89,865,306.17	1,110,033,153.81	939,446,906.98	877,532,995.38	2,077,323.27	59,723,794.57	112,793.76
1946.....	111,842,051.44	47,661,164.16	64,180,887.28	694,241,537.17	549,864,478.56	515,411,505.00	719,949.04	33,733,024.52	
1945.....	74,748,817.78	50,019,402.78	24,729,415.00	238,427,837.87	178,302,832.91	167,975,339.72	152,846.87	10,174,646.32	
1944.....	63,603,696.16	52,316,597.13	11,287,099.03	61,668,427.78	44,657,375.15	43,102,931.69		1,554,443.46	
1943.....	62,849,465.10	51,600,113.69	11,189,351.41	6,590,881.65	2,820,617.72	2,589,141.75		231,475.97	
1942.....	64,498,654.54	53,817,353.17	10,681,301.37	200,788.22	11,913.32	11,913.32			
1941.....	65,263,380.70	55,458,891.49	9,804,489.21						
1940.....	64,197,401.99	56,799,064.01	7,398,337.98						
1939.....	55,825,406.71	51,436,165.79	4,389,240.92						
1938.....	44,983,085.22	42,359,416.32	2,623,668.90						
1937.....	36,153,507.57	34,301,524.70	1,851,982.87						
1936.....	35,780,274.20	34,542,723.57	1,237,550.63						
1935.....	33,721,302.81	33,068,638.75	652,664.06						
1934.....	32,785,871.92	32,785,871.92							
1933.....	35,586,376.21	35,586,376.21							
1932.....	36,719,123.33	36,719,123.33							
1931.....	31,445,622.86	31,445,622.86							
1930.....	32,970,453.87	32,970,453.87							
1929.....	31,049,183.08	31,049,183.08							
1928.....	30,823,931.21	30,823,931.21							
1927.....	29,343,542.07	29,343,542.07							
1926.....	31,199,328.01	31,199,328.01							
1925.....	25,474,214.42	25,474,214.42							
1924.....	19,412,416.24	19,412,416.24							
1923.....	18,551,711.49	18,551,711.49							
1922.....	16,575,576.21	16,575,576.21							
1921.....	17,585,620.23	17,585,620.23							
1920.....	21,126,958.91	21,126,958.91							
1919.....	4,776,551.90	4,776,551.90							
1918 and prior years.....	173,125.18	173,125.18							

See footnotes at end of table.

Fiscal year	Compensation and pension appropriations—Continued								
	Readjustment benefits (Public Law 346) ⁷						Adjusted serv- ice and de- pendent pay ⁸	Subsistence allowance (Public Law 16 and 894)	
	Total	Education and training			Readjustment allowances			World War II	Korean Conflict (Public Law 894)
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equip- ment, and fees ⁹	Unemploy- ment	Self-employ- ment			
Total to June 30, 1954..	\$41,742,465.63	\$8,643,236.67	\$3,853,059.15	\$975,431.24	\$24,428,212.64	\$3,842,525.93	\$61,634.03	\$1,249,310,172.16	\$11,669,332.16
1954.....	9,593.41	22,221,811.86	8,752,419.68
1953.....	14,521.38	40,156,693.26	2,765,551.02
1952.....	8,956.27	74,101,522.33	181,361.46
1951.....	6,576.73	135,172,873.95	.....
1950.....	8,342.42	213,615,519.67	.....
1949.....	13,643.82	262,196,009.87	.....
1948.....	*4,753,763.02	477,055.46	.....	.....	*5,230,818.48	.....	.....	265,298,233.50	.....
1947.....	9,117,326.65	*169,361.99	74,995.69	11,359.00	9,200,333.95	.....	.....	190,941,044.40	.....
1946.....	5,173,410.98	532,683.43	2,985,802.28	865,852.10	335,172.17	453,901.00	.....	37,993,446.70	.....
1945.....	32,205,491.02	7,802,859.77	792,261.18	98,220.14	20,123,525.00	3,388,624.93	7,046,348.66
1944.....	566,667.96
1943.....
1942.....
1941.....
1940.....
1939.....
1938.....
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1921.....
1920.....
1919.....
1918 and prior years.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone retirement acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued*

Fiscal year	Veterans miscellaneous benefits					Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund (World War II and Korean Conflict)
	Total	Statutory burials	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16 and 894)		Homes for paraplegics		
			Tuition	Supplies and equipment			
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$419, 514, 107. 74	\$96, 082, 554. 25	\$249, 800, 973. 69	\$40, 380, 054. 35	\$33, 250, 525. 45	\$65, 787, 830. 84	\$119, 265. 86
1954.....	31, 648, 702. 48	15, 992, 377. 41	9, 037, 461. 95	1, 282, 548. 87	5, 336, 314. 25	4, 963, 237. 47	37, 572. 48
1953.....	36, 715, 086. 79	16, 283, 332. 64	13, 287, 464. 09	1, 558, 892. 72	5, 585, 397. 34	18, 223, 613. 56	*25, 311. 19
1952.....	43, 388, 064. 67	13, 164, 197. 92	21, 236, 277. 43	2, 382, 903. 50	6, 604, 685. 82	1, 530, 362. 81	*102, 789. 67
1951.....	63, 825, 383. 07	13, 000, 967. 39	36, 972, 700. 62	4, 729, 579. 00	9, 122, 136. 06	579, 401. 59	*296, 282. 76
1950.....	77, 659, 447. 51	12, 908, 967. 34	51, 065, 837. 30	7, 610, 508. 69	6, 074, 134. 18	2, 174, 352. 16	*590, 492. 44
1949.....	86, 212, 747. 50	12, 681, 272. 00	62, 099, 801. 12	10, 903, 816. 58	527, 857. 80	6, 620, 035. 74	146, 586. 55
1948.....	80, 064, 675. 72	12, 051, 439. 55	56, 101, 431. 18	11, 911, 804. 99		9, 898, 579. 11	102, 187. 30
1947.....						21, 798, 248. 40	254, 648. 74
1946.....							479, 523. 34
1945.....							99, 978. 51
1944.....							13, 645. 00
1943.....							
1942.....							
1941.....							
1940.....							
1939.....							
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1922.....							
1921.....							
1920.....							
1919.....							
1918 and prior years.....							

Fiscal year	Readjustment benefits ⁷									Direct loans to veterans
	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)	Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)		Readjustment allowances (Public Law 346)		
		Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies, equipment, and fees ¹		4 percent gratuity	Other	Unemployment	Self-employment	
Total to June 30, 1954	\$19,046,743,726.05	\$9,986,397,906.83	\$3,887,877,098.31	\$490,360,955.53	\$382,579,209.35	\$402,993,578.22	\$119,736,809.48	\$3,187,712,449.32	\$589,085,719.01	\$358,677,447.67
1954	558,514,692.36	153,335,534.50	85,804,853.15	8,641,314.23	296,337,829.90	24,913,244.99	19,726,911.56	*243,597.24	*1,398.73	117,708,814.12
1953	733,128,902.07	378,641,470.30	184,389,245.81	18,530,478.85	86,241,379.45	46,355,683.52	19,486,768.46	*499,546.59	*16,577.73	92,759,838.08
1952	1,403,834,222.49	899,656,957.92	388,618,182.24	37,128,208.19		59,820,958.35	18,534,387.77	64,271.09	11,256.93	148,208,795.47
1951	2,041,827,097.40	1,363,078,577.22	523,446,279.01	56,815,741.31		69,226,255.41	20,881,797.37	7,794,156.88	584,290.20	
1950	2,792,589,648.90	1,829,111,963.32	682,039,504.41	64,576,905.82		38,975,349.74	19,695,438.90	124,577,368.44	13,613,118.27	
1949	3,253,491,687.62	1,869,482,777.55	735,360,304.10	99,018,787.58		27,912,525.56	12,124,942.62	443,531,993.71	66,060,356.50	
1948	3,245,247,925.75	1,624,752,489.70	769,644,853.15	104,009,552.70		57,181,968.32	7,172,378.68	557,601,928.15	124,884,755.05	
1947	3,636,584,127.44	1,550,965,476.13	496,245,115.72	75,164,855.40		73,486,133.08	2,006,463.02	1,167,589,391.05	271,126,693.04	
1946	1,351,525,422.02	317,372,660.19	22,328,760.72	6,475,111.45		5,121,459.25	107,721.10	887,296,483.83	112,823,225.48	
1945										
1944										
1943										
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1920										
1919										
1918 and prior years										

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—*Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone retirement acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued*

Fiscal year	Military and naval insurance		U. S. Government life insurance fund		National Service Life Insurance				Servicemen's indemnities
	Benefits	Transferred to U. S. Government life insurance fund	Benefits ¹⁰	Dividends	Appropriation		Trust fund		
					Benefits	Transferred to National Service Life Insurance fund	Benefits ¹⁰	Dividends	
Total to June 30, 1954.....	\$2,155,249,834.00	\$137,726,730.62	\$1,249,065,386.34	\$372,585,103.37	\$6,855,861.97	\$4,563,683,079.23	\$3,494,109,551.21	\$3,812,657,560.59	\$41,996,157.67
1954.....	4,228,719.03	817,744.34	63,184,724.65	89,001,840.20	997,530.83	72,659,187.91	475,311,601.36	211,977,216.64	23,542,060.30
1953.....	4,437,373.73	985,178.57	69,748,082.07	20,750,338.13	916,563.68	83,740,005.79	441,229,747.17	188,160,900.85	11,797,528.96
1952.....	4,487,136.56	691,119.35	68,766,095.99	15,186,700.43	976,753.15	203,452,863.41	457,714,965.25	556,362,478.82	6,656,568.41
1951.....	4,749,900.86	1,200,684.13	44,703,213.69	14,649,780.37	956,352.54	43,353,967.36	320,425,190.53	221,619,914.05	
1950.....	4,880,949.51	1,883,946.29	61,447,204.66	52,155,716.09	816,386.79	472,764,171.76	355,119,700.47	2,634,537,050.23	
1949.....	5,211,934.34	2,174,415.37	45,129,183.49	11,233,537.43	426,233.07	86,978,987.20	339,452,958.23		
1948.....	5,312,771.63	3,002,942.82	285,520,299.84	10,178,805.45	1,051,585.33	141,455,009.33	374,868,144.71		
1947.....	5,585,276.31	5,520,173.91	46,474,424.91	9,620,910.61	714,451.58	827,758,221.22	265,815,624.84		
1946.....	6,090,626.29	9,294,343.07	40,791,368.28	7,802,331.43		1,380,001,457.81	285,909,885.44		
1945.....	6,814,594.69	12,941,477.28	23,920,203.62	8,353,054.66		1,117,548,383.54	136,846,767.35		
1944.....	7,775,455.51	2,517,340.98	36,462,166.05	8,256,768.15		102,429,163.08	33,897,951.37		
1943.....	9,143,427.32	5,346,062.18	31,800,133.04	8,014,537.24		31,145,696.84	6,549,351.07		
1942.....	11,074,329.10	4,416,602.17	36,324,633.18	8,156,558.84		395,960.98	960,608.14		
1941.....	13,754,308.02	1,636,251.59	47,604,363.52	8,222,294.92			7,055.28		
1940.....	18,085,890.02	1,515,686.80	61,041,760.10	8,770,995.04					
1939.....	35,633,750.47	2,760,188.23	26,951,222.09	8,380,003.43					
1938.....	80,090,884.57	2,430,635.73	24,235,120.83	7,400,492.52					
1937.....	85,483,989.57	2,567,788.80	22,729,069.30	6,667,314.93					
1936.....	90,565,622.19	3,459,358.96	21,916,160.40	6,380,285.89					
1935.....	96,125,176.05	4,230,069.87	21,047,792.09	6,124,247.05					
1934.....	98,420,942.71	4,847,331.12	21,464,455.82	4,608,874.96					
1933.....	117,364,675.79	5,674,105.86	22,520,118.08	5,541,553.91					
1932.....	117,660,551.37	6,080,041.21	21,278,379.90	7,458,287.32					
1931.....	111,373,120.53	6,551,231.50	18,543,389.43	7,408,474.80					
1930.....	114,534,177.70	8,234,716.52	18,145,015.65	6,532,331.95					
1929.....	113,402,663.33	7,946,364.46	16,424,611.06	5,877,029.52					
1928.....	113,612,336.88	7,158,465.36	12,954,139.70	4,710,189.51					
1927.....	116,550,627.84	4,413,370.97	8,257,125.01	3,607,246.28					
1926.....	132,624,848.95	4,350,265.02	6,966,456.31	2,915,831.62					
1925.....	100,800,082.22	3,336,411.28	6,219,041.42	2,743,274.92					
1924.....	98,554,647.94	2,685,000.25	5,160,190.04	2,321,322.33					
1923.....	96,633,856.71	2,784,532.58	4,909,735.96	1,790,458.83					
1922.....	98,715,986.08	4,272,884.05	4,434,284.87	1,650,646.21					
1921.....	94,904,353.38		1,943,622.07	113,073.40					
1920.....	85,926,099.99		47,868.32						
1919.....	43,798,357.93								
1918 and prior years.....	840,389.88								

Fiscal year	Veterans special term insurance		Service disabled veterans insurance		Soldiers and sailors civil relief	Adjusted compensation			Supply fund
	Appropriation	Trust fund	Appropriation	Trust fund		Adjusted service certificate fund ¹¹	Adjusted service and dependent pay ⁸	Loans to veterans for transportation	
Total to June 30, 1954...	\$250,000.00	\$1,210,962.00	\$250,000.00	\$700,171.98	\$322,264.93	\$3,817,402,585.46	\$55,661,050.75	\$76,103.36	\$133,913,182.66
1954-----		805,454.47		529,842.56	*63,314.13	691,568.40			133,913,182.66
1953-----		384,267.33		149,864.56	*86,520.33	201,575.97	*786.84		
1952-----	250,000.00	21,240.20	250,000.00	20,464.86	*168,164.62	295,019.17	*422.19		
1951-----					*179,861.24	355,761.84	*1,071.34		
1950-----					*1,239,855.60	576,290.45	*93.22		
1949-----					377,213.24	614,120.94	*978.45		
1948-----					1,256,233.03	908,901.09	4,156.69		
1947-----					327,021.23	1,074,609.59	7,600.73		
1946-----					71,635.45	3,819,805.48	11,072.40		
1945-----					27,877.90	11,223,396.84	63,909.11		
1944-----						1,647,700.54	89,464.03		
1943-----						996,953.80	167,728.48		
1942-----						43,227,404.24	253,196.34		
1941-----						2,656,735.71	399,566.38		
1940-----						9,234,571.86	681,304.19		
1939-----						7,413,848.79	1,185,414.37		
1938-----						13,837,588.33	1,352,099.16		
1937-----						282,656,226.02	1,546,168.24		
1936-----						3,228,421,888.82	1,089,821.20		
1935-----						25,562,460.85	1,361,408.31		
1934-----						23,413,326.01	1,895,111.07	4,214.55	
1933-----						24,621,384.22	2,252,360.76	71,888.81	
1932-----						23,215,621.33	2,480,264.29		
1931-----						19,391,652.05	2,463,148.16		
1930-----						20,131,368.75	3,130,214.35		
1929-----						19,744,738.58	6,453,346.34		
1928-----						17,098,354.86	10,152,767.74		
1927-----						14,407,783.32	9,959,630.34		
1926-----						15,354,526.61	5,626,193.46		
1925-----						4,607,401.00	3,038,456.65		
1924-----									
1923-----									
1922-----									
1921-----									
1920-----									
1919-----									
1918 and prior years									

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 97.—Expenditures made by Veterans Administration, former Veterans Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Pension Bureau, for all wars and Regular Establishment, and annuities and refunds to civil employees under Civil Service and Canal Zone retirement acts, by appropriation and purpose—Continued

Fiscal year	General post fund	General post fund auxiliary account	Horatio Ward Fund	Personal funds of patients ¹²	Vocational rehabilitation (World War I) ¹³	Allotments and allowances	Marine and seamen's insurance	Civil-service retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Canal Zone retirement and disability fund to Aug. 31, 1934	Miscellaneous ¹⁴
Total to June 30, 1934.	\$7, 475, 457.98	\$748, 030. 42	\$21. 742. 33	\$220. 378, 223. 42	\$644, 865, 311. 47	\$582, 939, 670. 40	\$35, 078, 013. 20	\$249, 620, 791. 07	\$1, 158, 146. 76	\$3, 390, 215. 82
1954.	907, 968. 49			23, 659, 751. 31	*156. 09					70, 094. 79
1953.	774, 694. 10			22, 826, 171. 38	*77. 50	11, 461. 82				55, 629. 19
1952.	777, 090. 48			31, 153, 834. 86						131, 925. 44
1951.	658, 423. 57			39, 277, 653. 84	*53. 00					175, 822. 38
1950.	1, 324, 206. 93			19, 979, 249. 97		*15. 00				281, 279. 26
1949.	627, 825. 36			19, 088, 218. 08		*192. 37				255, 633. 89
1948.	328, 722. 97	1, 802. 65		14, 944, 270. 72	1, 498. 95	*96. 00				542, 610. 48
1947.	96, 381. 97	189, 974. 19		10, 888, 093. 93						599, 771. 55
1946.	30, 458. 73	285, 322. 09		8, 432, 535. 80	*231. 65					1, 629. 68
1945.	96, 462. 50	270, 931. 49		5, 939, 766. 93	*363. 94	*2, 346. 96				18, 066. 40
1944.	29, 155. 28			4, 501, 568. 23	*4, 737. 51	*3, 998. 78				7, 849. 79
1943.	34, 156. 86			3, 167, 695. 45	*3, 452. 55	*2, 641. 23				140, 072. 21
1942.	35, 906. 51			2, 827, 034. 06	*3, 641. 63	*2, 217. 06				25, 885. 59
1941.	37, 903. 71			2, 816, 117. 65	*3, 646. 83	*1, 365. 18				16, 310. 07
1940.	34, 727. 42			2, 354, 606. 63	*2, 916. 26	*504. 91				165, 714. 03
1939.	134, 132. 38			2, 166, 924. 42	*1, 657. 18	*335. 50				21, 111. 43
1938.	192, 438. 01			2, 241, 670. 31	*1, 084. 69	*1, 309. 11				40, 111. 61
1937.	459, 424. 97			2, 130, 479. 30	*9, 022. 38	*1, 226. 34				13, 112. 89
1936.	170, 525. 63			1, 982, 580. 55	*6, 267. 25	*633. 58				12, 712. 22
1935.	324, 142. 95		306. 55		*9, 192. 36	*605. 44				15, 507. 22
1934.	134, 432. 51		1, 599. 94		*7, 247. 29	2, 998. 70	94. 51	8, 519, 553. 38	86, 355. 31	2, 690. 45
1933.	52, 637. 62		2, 584. 60		*16, 825. 80	7, 798. 77		47, 656, 699. 54	527, 036. 97	492, 644. 71
1932.	213, 639. 03		17, 251. 24		*17, 109. 11	8, 732. 62		34, 837, 692. 05	351, 786. 93	4, 818. 00
1931.					*21, 747. 50	5, 070. 03	1, 500. 00	27, 470, 075. 06	192, 967. 55	101, 716. 55
1930.					*20, 224. 67	2, 366. 34		23, 982, 317. 41		65, 500. 80
1929.					*2, 923. 87	*3, 707. 41	1, 500. 00	18, 126, 498. 81		60, 969. 35
1928.					233, 724. 49	*60, 952. 21		16, 062, 570. 07		4, 477. 81
1927.					2, 206, 256. 01	*187, 637. 52		14, 752, 459. 90		21, 341. 53
1926.					25, 840, 481. 60	*21, 200. 66	*33, 583. 69	13, 394, 643. 51		12, 153. 00
1925.					60, 486, 084. 93	10, 045. 26	1, 500. 00	10, 182, 218. 24		13, 535. 10
1924.					106, 961, 887. 06	13, 082. 95	4, 100. 00	9, 027, 883. 26		*251. 16
1923.					149, 432, 896. 78	*273, 582. 36	9, 525. 50	8, 552, 197. 74		19, 769. 56
1922.					166, 051, 141. 22	4, 982, 113. 22	249, 075. 78	7, 740, 992. 48		
1921.					99, 064, 693. 21	23, 774, 032. 06	56, 911. 66	6, 391, 456. 93		
1920.					34, 651, 973. 53	53, 568, 637. 08	514, 881. 79	2, 913, 532. 59		
1919.					66, 952. 75	392, 882, 494. 33	7, 706, 896. 57			
1918 and prior years.						108, 240, 494. 84	26, 565, 511. 88			

¹ Includes 1954 appropriations for general operating expenses, medical administrative and miscellaneous operating expenses, maintenance and operation of hospitals, contract hospitalization, maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities, outpatient care, and maintenance and operation of supply depots; administration, medical, hospital and domiciliary services, 1952-53; salaries and expenses, 1918-51; administrative facilities; emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Veterans Administration), 1942-47; increase of compensation, 1920-24; printing and binding, 1924-49; administrative expenses, adjusted compensation, 1924-25; administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936-37; penalty mail, 1945-48; Federal tort claims, 1948-50; and grants to Republic of Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans, 1950-54. Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services are included beginning with fiscal year 1932, and State and Territorial homes beginning with fiscal year 1934.

² Includes transfers of \$4,701,909,809.85 from appropriation to the following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$137,726,730.62 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; \$4,563,683,079.23 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund; \$250,000 from the veterans special term insurance fund appropriation to the veterans special term insurance fund; and \$250,000 from the service-disabled veterans insurance fund appropriation to the service-disabled veterans insurance fund.

³ Includes transfers of \$73,476,932.25 from appropriations to following trust funds from which the expenditures are made: \$817,744.34 from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the U. S. Government life insurance fund; and \$72,659,187.91 from the national service life insurance appropriation to the national service life insurance fund.

⁴ Includes \$436,623,691.97 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the following fiscal years: 1946, \$7,500,000; 1947, \$135,250,000; 1949, \$90,000,000; 1950, \$100,000,000; 1951, \$42,573,691.97; 1952, \$40,000,000; and 1953, \$21,300,000. Also includes expenditures for grants to Republic of Philippines for construction and equipping of hospitals, and for major alterations, improvements, and repairs.

⁵ Includes expenditures under Public Law 314, 78th Cong.

⁶ Expenditures for "Retired Reserve officers" were included under "Regular Establishment, living veterans" prior to fiscal year 1943.

⁷ Readjustment benefits are shown under "readjustment benefits appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation".

⁸ Adjusted service and dependent pay is shown under "adjusted service and dependent pay appropriation" and also under "compensation and pensions appropriation".

⁹ Counseling fees of \$69,195 were paid from "compensation and pensions appropriation" and \$4,933,263 from "readjustment benefits appropriation." Beginning with fiscal year 1948 counseling fees are included under "administration and other benefits."

¹⁰ Beginning with fiscal year 1949, a change was made in the reporting of expenditures from the U. S. Government life insurance and national service life insurance trust funds from a net to a gross basis, resulting in an understatement in the historical data for prior years in varying amounts. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the net figures and what the figures would have been on a gross basis have been added in a lump sum to the 1948 figures. The 1948 U. S. Government life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$295,699,105.29 include actual net expenditures of \$69,983,376 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$225,715,729.29. The 1948 national services life insurance trust fund expenditures of \$374,868,144.71 include actual net expenditures of \$304,932,876.97 for 1948 and a cumulative adjustment for prior years of \$69,935,267.74.

¹¹ Represents payments made on "adjusted service certificate" and accounts reimbursed to the U. S. Government insurance fund on account of loans made from that fund on certificates. Actual expenditures for fiscal year 1942 were \$1,659,220.95 and the balance represents an adjustment due to a change in the method of reporting to conform with Executive Order 8512.

¹² Includes "funds due incompetent beneficiaries".

¹³ Includes \$78,060.93 vocational rehabilitation special fund.

¹⁴ Includes emergency relief (transfers from WPA); prepaid and hazard insurance; rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters; replacement of personal property sold; unapplied balances of assigned Armed Forces leave bonds; working funds; and private laws for relief.

*Credit.

NOTE:—Expenditures reflect the net amount of vouchers approved for payment rather than the amount of checks issued and differ from amounts reported to the Bureau of the Budget and Treasury Department in accordance with Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1-A, revised, by the amount of payment and collection vouchers in transit between the Veterans Administration and regional disbursing offices at the close of the fiscal year.

TABLE 98.—*Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State*

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Total expenditures ¹	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1954, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1954							
		Total living and deceased veterans						World War II	
								Living veterans	
		Total		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Total living veterans	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	\$4,472,265,902	3,368,399	\$2,450,517,692	2,590,411	\$1,838,328,426	777,988	\$612,189,266	1,676,995	\$1,046,158,312
Foreign countries.....	87,059,287	66,768	63,367,539	21,014	17,263,281	45,754	46,104,258	11,766	8,110,014
United States Territories and possessions.....	42,441,846	22,058	18,444,550	16,616	13,807,638	5,442	4,636,912	7,225	5,688,532
Total, United States.....	\$4,342,764,769	3,279,573	2,368,705,603	2,552,781	1,807,257,507	726,792	561,448,096	1,658,004	1,032,339,766
Alabama.....	101,828,915	66,981	51,647,935	51,407	38,857,020	15,574	12,790,915	31,165	21,382,885
Arizona.....	31,396,512	20,490	17,636,619	16,702	14,501,254	3,788	3,135,355	9,555	7,288,542
Arkansas.....	65,661,176	44,054	34,797,471	33,896	26,656,502	10,158	8,140,969	18,077	12,742,484
California.....	359,685,178	258,889	195,712,184	201,256	151,502,879	57,133	44,209,305	121,079	77,283,151
Colorado.....	55,432,017	31,530	25,260,576	24,907	19,934,658	6,623	5,325,918	15,269	10,432,759
Connecticut.....	50,059,829	44,520	29,113,375	36,618	23,094,931	7,902	6,018,414	26,596	14,581,648
Delaware.....	8,428,889	6,229	4,397,322	5,103	3,535,306	1,126	862,016	3,716	2,319,638
District of Columbia.....	99,071,202	26,639	19,350,535	21,558	15,106,574	5,381	4,243,961	13,966	8,128,890
Florida.....	107,865,478	80,879	64,113,549	63,499	50,762,527	17,380	13,351,022	35,486	24,606,921
Georgia.....	102,049,133	66,634	50,087,262	49,312	36,120,329	17,322	13,966,933	31,405	20,462,420
Idaho.....	16,434,432	12,347	9,010,831	10,049	7,218,592	2,298	1,792,239	6,146	3,912,131
Illinois.....	209,030,179	153,117	106,359,172	115,233	77,908,573	37,884	28,450,599	75,883	45,383,809
Indiana.....	92,094,035	72,007	52,717,061	53,805	38,942,156	18,202	13,774,905	32,729	20,796,519
Iowa.....	69,095,414	47,888	35,712,373	36,042	26,983,878	11,346	8,728,495	21,360	14,195,481
Kansas.....	55,121,997	37,010	27,573,281	27,616	20,231,955	9,394	7,341,326	16,814	10,726,424
Kentucky.....	87,579,137	72,811	55,098,890	55,336	41,270,474	17,475	13,828,416	33,415	22,423,480
Louisiana.....	74,626,063	56,636	42,019,340	42,649	30,956,657	13,987	11,062,683	25,933	16,783,301
Maine.....	24,741,711	20,090	14,971,510	15,072	11,084,811	5,018	3,886,699	9,458	6,185,049
Maryland.....	56,436,567	43,980	32,330,919	32,628	23,619,850	11,352	8,711,069	21,207	13,413,793
Massachusetts.....	166,155,655	145,306	99,188,679	118,166	78,683,206	27,140	20,505,473	83,500	49,235,975
Michigan.....	143,440,060	125,379	87,144,965	102,151	69,584,843	23,228	17,560,122	73,392	45,797,856
Minnesota.....	97,307,163	71,462	50,411,781	57,982	40,110,355	13,480	10,301,426	36,599	20,955,029
Mississippi.....	65,035,357	44,507	33,969,094	34,186	25,372,827	10,321	8,396,267	18,911	12,535,015
Missouri.....	108,299,491	82,401	60,513,270	61,206	44,511,037	21,195	16,002,233	35,553	22,393,225
Montana.....	17,434,470	13,205	9,607,871	10,667	7,685,720	2,538	1,922,151	6,311	3,851,227

Nebraska.....	36,538,083	23,738	17,200,781	18,399	13,094,149	5,339	4,106,632	11,263	6,988,803
Nevada.....	4,840,397	3,744	2,611,912	3,168	2,186,821	576	425,091	1,959	1,121,762
New Hampshire.....	14,204,807	11,946	8,577,872	9,034	6,327,275	2,912	2,250,597	5,674	3,397,376
New Jersey.....	111,685,266	108,515	69,167,776	86,935	53,296,664	21,580	15,871,112	65,166	35,434,932
New Mexico.....	24,475,794	16,115	12,843,484	12,512	9,782,893	3,603	3,060,591	8,108	5,722,557
New York.....	385,393,549	331,684	218,093,102	265,148	168,239,657	66,536	49,853,445	195,520	111,205,052
North Carolina.....	100,194,464	67,459	51,401,658	49,237	36,719,540	18,222	14,682,118	31,047	20,961,645
North Dakota.....	18,219,784	10,347	7,245,055	8,305	5,635,637	2,042	1,609,418	5,578	3,328,339
Ohio.....	199,820,187	181,888	126,921,117	147,134	100,687,564	34,754	26,233,553	100,319	60,558,036
Oklahoma.....	71,444,272	54,057	41,024,369	41,598	31,051,499	12,459	9,972,870	23,313	15,460,274
Oregon.....	43,812,414	32,668	24,375,967	25,426	18,963,284	7,242	5,412,683	14,470	9,248,265
Pennsylvania.....	281,983,252	229,273	161,003,744	177,363	121,750,544	51,910	39,253,200	121,039	74,271,858
Rhode Island.....	23,883,509	20,982	13,838,877	16,832	10,730,950	4,150	3,107,927	12,280	6,943,185
South Carolina.....	47,961,157	34,994	26,343,784	23,883	17,470,362	11,111	8,873,422	13,865	9,060,185
South Dakota.....	20,871,476	11,072	8,197,730	8,326	6,093,797	2,746	2,103,933	4,460	2,854,466
Tennessee.....	104,951,046	69,173	53,936,558	50,854	39,315,155	18,319	14,621,383	30,001	20,905,963
Texas.....	249,408,034	184,950	139,952,945	146,658	109,083,913	38,292	30,869,932	97,356	65,719,016
Utah.....	22,879,680	13,044	9,369,413	10,421	7,225,096	2,623	2,144,317	7,329	4,559,575
Vermont.....	10,968,791	7,693	6,024,505	5,776	4,524,970	1,917	1,499,535	3,372	2,291,051
Virginia.....	83,198,987	58,813	43,384,827	42,209	30,218,173	16,604	13,166,654	27,117	17,201,229
Washington.....	71,021,359	51,457	38,111,485	40,713	29,973,727	10,744	8,137,758	24,138	15,498,434
West Virginia.....	53,358,340	41,761	31,394,288	31,120	22,843,856	10,641	8,550,432	19,293	12,882,760
Wisconsin.....	86,741,224	64,007	44,956,742	49,919	34,479,017	14,088	10,477,725	28,796	17,271,995
Wyoming.....	10,687,816	5,902	4,070,746	4,765	3,214,989	1,137	855,757	3,016	1,720,335

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—*Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued*

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1954, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1954											
	World War II											
	Living veterans						Deceased veterans					
	Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Retired Reserve officers		Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	1,628,952	\$1,005,563,201	43,038	\$39,684,090	5	*\$88,979	295,641	\$289,030,376	270,660	\$273,756,034	24,981	\$15,274,342
Foreign countries.....	11,609	8,004,266	157	105,748			37,006	39,777,652	33,875	39,692,910	131	84,742
United States Territories and possessions.....	6,722	5,289,154	503	399,378			1,332	1,387,618	1,182	1,283,091	150	104,527
Total, United States.....	1,610,621	993,269,781	47,378	39,178,964	5	*\$88,979	257,303	247,865,106	232,603	232,780,033	24,700	15,085,073
Alabama.....	30,155	20,553,362	1,010	829,523			6,466	6,366,018	5,798	5,935,792	668	430,226
Arizona.....	9,206	7,008,301	349	280,241			1,554	1,532,887	1,412	1,442,102	142	90,785
Arkansas.....	17,332	12,136,165	745	606,319			4,092	3,977,908	3,786	3,790,872	306	187,036
California.....	117,215	73,998,134	3,863	3,285,017	1	(2)	18,498	17,876,492	18,626	16,850,200	1,872	1,026,292
Colorado.....	14,982	10,190,305	287	262,454			2,445	2,404,282	2,197	2,256,605	248	147,677
Connecticut.....	26,067	14,140,890	529	440,758			2,746	2,622,032	2,523	2,485,107	223	136,925
Delaware.....	3,575	2,195,634	141	124,004			393	382,571	355	361,817	38	20,754
District of Columbia.....	13,543	7,780,255	423	348,635			1,356	1,424,291	1,206	1,340,275	150	84,016
Florida.....	34,250	23,571,200	1,236	1,035,721			5,760	5,501,852	5,086	5,107,238	674	394,614
Georgia.....	30,448	19,676,186	957	790,234			6,665	6,514,002	5,919	6,059,654	746	454,348
Idaho.....	5,966	3,759,706	180	152,425			1,013	944,557	891	872,415	122	72,142
Illinois.....	73,129	43,157,245	2,754	2,226,564			12,274	11,863,325	11,194	11,211,272	1,080	652,053
Indiana.....	31,855	20,048,956	874	747,563			6,057	5,861,924	5,484	5,499,515	573	362,409
Iowa.....	20,773	13,693,756	587	501,725			4,179	4,016,416	3,859	3,810,358	320	206,058
Kansas.....	16,357	10,339,048	457	387,376			3,440	3,319,576	3,135	3,140,790	305	178,786
Kentucky.....	32,547	21,694,818	868	728,662			6,954	6,641,864	6,246	6,197,633	708	444,231
Louisiana.....	24,964	15,981,007	969	802,294			5,010	4,920,886	4,490	4,597,195	520	323,691
Maine.....	9,163	5,946,540	295	238,509			1,742	1,692,523	1,604	1,603,842	138	88,681
Maryland.....	20,567	12,885,974	639	527,819	1	(2)	3,489	3,467,320	3,107	3,239,674	382	227,646
Massachusetts.....	81,926	47,963,896	1,574	1,272,079			8,421	8,105,424	7,730	7,675,660	691	429,764
Michigan.....	71,659	44,397,218	1,738	1,400,638			8,016	7,683,545	7,188	7,179,817	828	503,728
Minnesota.....	35,801	20,285,711	798	669,318			4,798	4,499,803	4,340	4,207,586	458	292,217
Mississippi.....	18,227	11,978,482	684	556,533			4,260	4,089,648	3,819	3,805,688	441	283,960

Missouri.....	34,607	21,697,929	948	795,296			7,068	6,700,847	6,459	6,340,556	609	360,291
Montana.....	6,125	3,695,753	186	155,474			965	887,180	849	816,880	116	70,300
Nebraska.....	10,928	6,706,256	335	282,547			1,994	1,809,228	1,821	1,758,529	173	110,699
Nevada.....	1,908	1,081,848	51	39,914			204	185,147	175	168,756	29	16,391
New Hampshire.....	5,526	3,279,001	148	118,375			955	946,942	879	899,448	76	47,494
New Jersey.....	63,996	34,473,880	1,170	961,052			6,622	6,291,441	6,036	5,934,729	586	356,712
New Mexico.....	7,917	5,565,538	191	157,019			1,819	1,780,437	1,647	1,669,219	172	111,218
New York.....	190,042	106,827,296	5,477	4,377,756	1	(3)	21,697	20,911,378	19,688	19,675,686	2,009	1,235,692
North Carolina.....	29,867	19,969,377	1,180	992,268			7,369	7,223,293	6,636	6,733,294	733	489,999
North Dakota.....	5,454	3,225,191	124	103,148			874	794,561	789	737,040	85	57,521
Ohio.....	98,153	58,759,564	2,166	1,798,472			11,552	11,108,434	10,227	10,319,276	1,325	789,158
Oklahoma.....	22,541	14,837,712	772	622,562			5,201	5,018,140	4,764	4,754,921	437	263,219
Oregon.....	14,050	8,892,261	420	356,004			2,360	2,191,656	2,099	2,048,604	261	143,052
Pennsylvania.....	117,472	71,393,392	3,567	2,878,466			18,084	17,222,355	16,588	16,288,921	1,496	933,434
Rhode Island.....	11,962	6,679,832	318	263,353			1,354	1,253,198	1,245	1,228,864	109	64,334
South Carolina.....	13,314	8,615,713	551	444,472			3,853	3,850,989	3,450	3,587,218	403	263,771
South Dakota.....	4,332	2,744,868	128	109,598			964	899,385	882	848,774	82	50,611
Tennessee.....	29,015	20,012,014	986	893,949			7,194	6,984,339	6,535	6,558,584	659	425,755
Texas.....	94,348	63,201,675	3,006	2,517,341	2	(3)	16,603	16,039,073	14,885	15,022,687	1,718	1,016,386
Utah.....	7,199	4,440,399	130	119,176			1,119	1,093,965	981	1,010,436	138	83,529
Vermont.....	3,233	2,181,042	139	110,009			675	655,895	623	625,216	52	30,679
Virginia.....	26,281	16,469,127	836	732,102			5,996	5,820,779	5,395	5,433,960	601	386,819
Washington.....	23,327	14,831,950	811	666,484			3,506	3,284,214	3,132	3,070,637	374	213,577
West Virginia.....	18,556	12,266,335	737	616,425			4,616	4,419,878	4,181	4,131,478	435	288,400
Wisconsin.....	27,809	16,466,984	987	805,011			4,642	4,317,561	4,306	4,110,041	336	207,520
Wyoming.....	2,952	1,672,055	64	48,280			389	365,645	336	335,172	53	30,473

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1954, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1954—Continued							
	World War I							
	Living veterans							
	Total living veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Emergency officers' retirement	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	670,333	\$579,794,428	250,637	\$229,615,718	417,869	\$346,121,201	1,827	\$4,057,509
Foreign countries.....	6,455	5,859,947	1,499	1,547,700	4,954	4,306,035	2	6,212
United States Territories and possessions.....	6,777	5,682,844	386	459,926	6,389	5,218,649	2	4,269
Total, United States.....	657,101	568,251,637	248,752	227,608,092	406,526	336,596,517	1,823	4,047,028
Alabama.....	16,542	14,270,841	4,697	4,407,435	11,814	9,789,609	31	73,797
Arizona.....	5,346	5,466,470	2,369	2,975,042	2,956	2,450,675	21	40,753
Arkansas.....	13,054	11,252,563	4,353	4,109,409	8,644	7,083,184	27	59,970
California.....	53,992	48,834,277	23,362	22,956,259	30,353	25,266,609	277	611,409
Colorado.....	6,691	6,661,123	3,553	3,957,374	3,099	2,626,450	39	77,299
Connecticut.....	6,952	6,215,174	3,647	3,387,190	3,285	2,780,246	20	47,738
Delaware.....	818	754,700	232	225,458	583	504,132	3	5,110
District of Columbia.....	4,942	4,438,367	2,344	2,121,790	2,546	2,199,407	52	117,170
Florida.....	20,478	18,543,497	6,238	6,664,840	14,150	11,679,885	90	198,772
Georgia.....	13,974	12,352,435	5,301	5,015,532	8,617	7,217,585	56	119,318
Idaho.....	2,948	2,477,950	882	815,393	2,064	1,658,726	2	3,831
Illinois.....	29,419	23,999,988	11,235	8,769,498	18,092	15,031,321	92	199,169
Indiana.....	15,477	12,820,427	6,833	5,491,225	8,619	7,273,986	25	55,216
Iowa.....	11,456	9,883,031	3,607	3,366,505	7,842	6,500,558	7	15,908
Kansas.....	8,210	6,971,410	2,879	2,451,271	5,312	4,478,086	19	42,053
Kentucky.....	16,801	14,102,646	7,161	6,082,340	9,618	7,966,164	22	54,142
Louisiana.....	13,135	11,267,048	3,351	3,253,486	9,768	7,977,125	16	36,437
Maine.....	4,019	3,548,744	1,317	1,275,709	2,688	2,239,809	14	35,166
Maryland.....	8,007	7,313,735	3,254	3,278,219	4,718	3,956,876	35	78,640
Massachusetts.....	24,403	21,987,067	11,250	10,746,095	13,071	11,042,891	82	198,081
Michigan.....	20,042	16,474,890	7,790	6,407,944	12,216	9,982,881	36	84,065
Minnesota.....	16,762	15,438,934	7,602	7,798,356	9,129	7,571,529	31	69,049
Mississippi.....	13,106	11,102,474	5,689	5,021,642	7,403	6,049,294	14	31,538
Missouri.....	19,875	16,787,934	8,008	6,771,127	11,814	9,902,373	53	114,434
Montana.....	3,428	3,035,743	1,457	1,379,509	1,966	1,645,808	5	10,426
Nebraska.....	5,270	4,486,913	1,789	1,568,121	3,474	2,904,446	7	14,346

Nevada.....	894	769,763	348	309,725	543	454,531	3	5,507
New Hampshire.....	2,440	2,155,222	915	889,404	1,514	1,242,852	11	22,966
New Jersey.....	14,224	12,041,048	5,428	4,634,666	8,743	7,286,865	53	119,517
New Mexico.....	3,380	3,145,857	1,477	1,598,480	1,899	1,537,546	4	9,831
New York.....	47,477	40,208,670	17,998	15,589,386	29,329	24,296,205	150	323,078
North Carolina.....	13,712	11,952,601	4,002	3,957,704	9,671	7,903,970	39	90,927
North Dakota.....	2,053	1,788,214	958	859,476	1,093	925,153	2	3,585
Ohio.....	33,472	28,600,318	14,190	12,192,001	19,210	16,249,477	72	158,840
Oklahoma.....	14,797	12,493,966	4,468	4,048,074	10,310	8,406,240	19	39,652
Oregon.....	8,217	7,106,991	3,142	2,891,046	5,051	4,161,071	24	54,874
Pennsylvania.....	40,683	34,474,197	15,015	13,221,099	25,563	21,021,953	105	231,145
Rhode Island.....	3,205	2,761,496	1,255	1,118,325	1,945	1,631,199	5	11,972
South Carolina.....	7,893	6,536,564	2,733	2,258,616	5,127	4,207,764	33	70,184
South Dakota.....	2,974	2,491,023	1,161	972,352	1,812	1,515,852	1	2,819
Tennessee.....	16,326	14,085,321	5,477	5,167,261	10,821	8,849,791	28	68,269
Texas.....	37,559	32,744,235	11,547	11,377,201	25,936	21,202,782	76	164,252
Utah.....	2,064	1,817,668	1,027	957,160	1,037	860,508		
Vermont.....	1,844	1,722,778	735	778,948	1,106	936,038	3	7,792
Virginia.....	10,706	9,113,795	3,760	3,282,269	6,908	5,746,489	38	85,037
Washington.....	11,469	9,872,638	3,784	3,566,361	7,657	6,247,353	28	58,924
West Virginia.....	8,918	7,404,394	2,507	2,213,467	6,396	5,152,370	15	38,557
Wisconsin.....	16,399	13,438,804	6,080	4,980,596	10,282	8,372,939	37	85,269
Wyoming.....	1,248	1,057,693	515	447,706	732	607,853	1	2,134

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1954, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1954—Continued							
	World War I—Continued						Korean conflict	
	Deceased veterans						Living veterans	
	Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Total living veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	344,120	\$218,294,561	56,954	\$48,941,588	287,166	\$169,352,973	113,426	\$81,999,023
Foreign countries.....	4,950	3,404,938	1,498	1,267,071	3,452	2,137,867	157	214,969
United States Territories and possessions.....	2,372	1,552,483	293	276,902	2,079	1,275,581	1,830	1,633,971
Total, United States.....	336,798	213,337,140	55,163	47,397,615	281,635	165,939,525	111,439	80,150,083
Alabama.....	6,730	4,389,718	1,258	1,088,734	5,472	3,300,984	1,981	1,630,246
Arizona.....	1,371	906,431	392	351,816	979	554,615	725	590,648
Arkansas.....	4,326	2,836,295	911	785,978	3,415	2,050,317	1,135	968,780
California.....	23,302	14,677,759	4,676	4,057,282	18,626	10,620,477	9,552	7,964,616
Colorado.....	2,826	1,882,650	782	702,145	2,044	1,180,505	1,206	997,484
Connecticut.....	3,861	2,449,559	690	586,732	3,171	1,862,827	1,495	895,841
Delaware.....	481	295,250	66	57,649	415	237,601	308	220,593
District of Columbia.....	2,238	1,466,184	561	497,520	1,677	968,664	671	424,298
Florida.....	7,624	4,745,781	1,261	1,067,253	6,363	3,678,528	2,148	1,712,573
Georgia.....	7,623	4,929,294	1,428	1,220,638	6,195	3,708,656	1,638	1,259,890
Idaho.....	871	551,738	160	134,853	711	416,885	447	309,071
Illinois.....	19,651	12,198,958	2,706	2,308,042	16,945	9,890,916	4,812	3,278,330
Indiana.....	8,304	5,208,782	1,394	1,207,364	6,910	4,001,418	2,082	1,582,575
Iowa.....	5,432	3,422,028	867	715,946	4,565	2,706,082	1,679	1,274,178
Kansas.....	3,844	2,443,023	718	596,755	3,126	1,846,268	983	791,226
Kentucky.....	7,084	4,633,666	1,341	1,177,397	5,743	3,456,269	2,110	1,717,337
Louisiana.....	6,929	4,491,165	1,244	1,077,988	5,685	3,413,177	2,061	1,563,620
Maine.....	2,314	1,487,508	384	336,199	1,930	1,151,309	784	540,778
Maryland.....	5,511	3,442,778	791	674,041	4,720	2,768,737	1,520	1,087,672
Massachusetts.....	14,428	9,235,316	2,184	1,918,671	12,244	7,316,645	5,837	3,275,614
Michigan.....	11,372	7,069,255	1,475	1,253,398	9,897	5,815,857	4,624	3,459,267
Minnesota.....	6,762	4,363,149	1,302	1,118,400	5,460	3,244,749	2,691	1,777,671
Mississippi.....	4,622	3,117,103	1,086	981,337	3,536	2,135,766	1,136	955,930
Missouri.....	10,079	6,348,209	1,711	1,445,466	8,368	4,902,743	2,468	1,823,399
Montana.....	1,090	687,691	179	156,167	911	531,524	396	259,619
Nebraska.....	2,341	1,476,064	402	338,021	1,939	1,138,043	926	622,324

Nevada.....	233	138,869	31	29,012	202	109,857	87	62,858
New Hampshire.....	1,362	862,798	229	190,374	1,133	672,424	394	235,090
New Jersey.....	11,190	6,868,682	1,332	1,126,515	9,858	5,742,167	3,989	2,434,504
New Mexico.....	1,210	811,409	294	259,469	916	551,940	508	397,577
New York.....	34,800	21,658,850	4,409	3,788,189	30,391	17,870,661	12,453	7,472,089
North Carolina.....	8,037	5,216,731	1,210	1,040,756	6,827	4,175,975	2,272	1,759,110
North Dakota.....	894	587,054	156	138,341	738	448,713	435	288,405
Ohio.....	16,439	10,312,282	2,478	2,123,076	13,961	8,189,206	6,370	4,432,162
Oklahoma.....	5,087	3,220,147	918	774,751	4,169	2,445,396	1,699	1,334,825
Oregon.....	3,165	1,998,110	597	511,714	2,568	1,486,396	836	601,089
Pennsylvania.....	25,742	16,150,228	3,469	2,974,708	22,273	13,175,520	8,035	5,446,108
Rhode Island.....	2,066	1,283,056	242	206,748	1,824	1,076,308	729	400,902
South Carolina.....	5,488	3,565,755	876	761,217	4,612	2,804,538	1,012	842,946
South Dakota.....	1,339	872,322	250	212,954	1,089	659,368	488	326,503
Tennessee.....	7,619	4,979,395	1,594	1,384,197	6,025	3,595,198	1,885	1,608,378
Texas.....	15,312	9,678,705	2,772	2,349,270	12,540	7,329,435	5,836	4,955,501
Utah.....	1,075	695,526	192	172,368	883	523,158	569	433,249
Vermont.....	873	578,084	207	176,313	666	401,771	252	173,046
Virginia.....	7,142	4,555,796	1,140	960,660	6,002	3,595,136	1,952	1,544,808
Washington.....	4,502	2,775,271	775	651,177	3,727	2,124,094	1,943	1,375,672
West Virginia.....	4,306	2,805,163	677	576,471	3,629	2,228,692	1,549	1,266,231
Wisconsin.....	7,397	4,660,709	1,265	1,066,790	6,132	3,593,919	2,509	1,614,854
Wyoming.....	504	306,844	81	66,753	423	240,091	222	157,596

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1954, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1954—Continued									
	Korean conflict—Continued									
	Living veterans—Continued					Deceased veterans				
	Service-connected		Non-service-connected		Total deceased veterans		Service-connected		Non-service-connected	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	112,514	\$81,346,959	912	\$652,064	29,360	\$30,663,241	29,201	\$30,569,721	159	\$93,520
Foreign countries.....	157	214,969			271	297,545	271	297,545		
United States Territories and possessions.....	1,819	1,627,597	11	6,374	1,097	1,211,107	1,095	1,209,583	2	1,524
Total, United States.....	110,538	79,504,393	901	645,690	27,992	29,154,589	27,835	29,062,593	157	91,996
Alabama.....	1,955	1,611,448	26	18,798	973	1,027,915	967	1,025,136	6	2,779
Arizona.....	720	586,358	5	4,290	246	263,881	244	263,017	2	864
Arkansas.....	1,128	964,531	7	4,249	534	502,415	531	500,231	3	2,184
California.....	9,472	7,908,323	80	56,293	2,337	2,790,079	2,313	2,775,955	24	14,124
Colorado.....	1,202	994,085	4	3,399	266	288,417	265	288,026	1	391
Connecticut.....	1,489	891,276	6	5,565	172	183,146	171	182,657	1	489
Delaware.....	307	219,723	1	870	39	42,438	38	42,226	1	212
District of Columbia.....	666	418,733	5	5,565	161	199,759	160	198,553	1	1,206
Florida.....	2,128	1,698,065	20	14,508	802	902,728	801	902,410	1	318
Georgia.....	1,624	1,250,096	14	9,794	1,022	1,090,316	1,018	1,087,871	4	2,445
Idaho.....	445	307,776	2	1,295	63	60,048	67	59,657	1	391
Illinois.....	4,757	3,242,150	55	36,180	1,104	1,149,511	1,097	1,146,267	7	3,244
Indiana.....	2,061	1,567,237	21	15,338	583	567,719	587	565,950	1	1,769
Iowa.....	1,673	1,269,909	6	4,269	326	339,618	324	338,583	2	1,035
Kansas.....	974	785,702	9	5,524	373	423,283	369	420,993	4	2,290
Kentucky.....	2,097	1,708,414	13	8,923	891	863,293	887	860,905	4	2,388
Louisiana.....	2,045	1,550,791	16	12,829	743	744,845	741	744,675	7	3,170
Maine.....	782	539,078	2	1,700	193	176,452	190	174,325	3	2,127
Maryland.....	1,508	1,078,708	12	8,964	459	502,575	456	501,279	3	1,296
Massachusetts.....	5,805	3,254,882	32	21,732	581	622,187	578	620,981	3	1,206
Michigan.....	4,587	3,434,136	37	25,131	719	736,769	718	736,557	1	212
Minnesota.....	2,671	1,760,957	20	16,714	453	465,824	455	463,933	3	1,891
Mississippi.....	1,131	953,956	5	2,974	562	560,870	562	560,870		
Missouri.....	2,455	1,811,845	13	11,554	852	853,099	846	850,010	6	3,089
Montana.....	395	258,769	1	850	80	81,218	79	80,827	1	391

Nebraska.....	922	618,459	4	3,865	177	205,803	177	205,803	-----	-----
Nevada.....	86	62,008	1	850	19	25,329	19	25,329	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	389	232,540	5	2,550	117	113,593	117	113,593	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	3,967	2,417,932	22	16,572	485	506,800	485	506,800	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	506	396,727	2	850	195	202,952	195	202,952	-----	-----
New York.....	12,341	7,402,724	112	69,365	1,462	1,502,383	1,456	1,496,507	6	5,876
North Carolina.....	2,242	1,737,783	30	21,327	972	958,222	968	955,492	4	2,730
North Dakota.....	429	284,581	6	3,824	110	110,524	109	110,035	1	489
Ohio.....	6,339	4,409,094	31	23,068	1,059	1,030,243	1,051	1,026,372	8	3,871
Oklahoma.....	1,688	1,325,841	11	8,984	674	710,886	672	709,973	2	913
Oregon.....	831	598,094	5	2,995	207	224,013	206	223,695	1	318
Pennsylvania.....	7,950	5,386,132	85	59,976	1,486	1,445,697	1,483	1,443,839	3	1,858
Rhode Island.....	722	394,103	7	6,799	110	114,054	110	114,054	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	995	828,377	17	14,569	612	638,286	610	636,803	2	1,483
South Dakota.....	485	324,378	3	2,125	110	111,704	109	111,223	1	481
Tennessee.....	1,873	1,600,264	12	8,114	960	942,873	954	939,670	6	3,203
/ Texas.....	5,784	4,915,598	52	39,903	1,881	1,985,179	1,867	1,974,967	14	10,212
Utah.....	567	431,954	2	1,295	110	119,929	110	119,929	-----	-----
Vermont.....	248	170,476	4	2,570	60	56,900	60	56,900	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1,939	1,534,974	13	9,834	1,001	1,048,320	996	1,044,530	5	3,790
Washington.....	1,929	1,364,604	14	11,068	453	552,948	449	550,862	4	2,086
West Virginia.....	1,530	1,251,298	19	14,933	699	636,355	693	632,818	6	3,537
Wisconsin.....	2,479	1,593,183	30	21,671	447	429,948	443	428,310	4	1,638
Wyoming.....	220	156,321	2	1,275	32	40,243	32	40,243	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—*Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued*

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1954, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1954—Continued									
	Regular Establishment				Spanish-American War				Civil War	
	Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Living veterans	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Grand total.....	63, 115	\$42, 073, 498	18, 613	\$16, 096, 328	63, 315	\$87, 964, 513	82, 054	\$53, 210, 186	1	\$1, 635
Foreign countries.....	977	858, 461	1, 157	1, 055, 957	1, 655	2, 214, 467	2, 325	1, 540, 852		
United States Territories and possessions.....	492	415, 748	249	231, 039	292	386, 543	386	251, 531		
Total, United States.....	61, 646	40, 799, 289	17, 207	14, 809, 332	64, 368	85, 363, 506	79, 343	51, 417, 903	1	1, 635
Alabama.....	1, 152	814, 044	463	394, 062	566	757, 258	887	581, 634		
Arizona.....	588	519, 622	137	126, 384	479	622, 400	410	262, 556		
Arkansas.....	872	632, 419	274	230, 746	758	1, 030, 255	784	505, 565		
California.....	7, 379	5, 227, 450	2, 135	1, 890, 425	9, 218	12, 140, 690	10, 098	6, 504, 732		
Colorado.....	1, 066	932, 437	208	190, 413	669	883, 098	775	496, 238		
Connecticut.....	863	459, 327	151	135, 477	711	930, 807	895	582, 000		
Delaware.....	138	96, 274	21	19, 689	123	164, 101	176	112, 519		
District of Columbia.....	1, 044	872, 226	373	316, 548	926	1, 229, 571	1, 187	795, 165		
Florida.....	1, 901	1, 392, 733	589	536, 709	3, 480	4, 497, 900	2, 453	1, 576, 086		
Georgia.....	1, 493	977, 871	564	492, 576	802	1, 063, 713	1, 402	912, 982		
Idaho.....	238	174, 869	56	48, 639	268	353, 263	251	163, 962		
Illinois.....	2, 151	1, 278, 841	555	471, 801	2, 956	3, 950, 292	3, 858	2, 500, 327		
Indiana.....	1, 410	900, 659	358	296, 147	2, 102	2, 834, 423	2, 439	1, 579, 921		
Iowa.....	689	444, 521	169	140, 232	900	1, 174, 027	1, 036	684, 581		
Kansas.....	617	426, 436	212	186, 219	983	1, 304, 149	1, 215	780, 099		
Kentucky.....	1, 466	927, 996	488	379, 484	1, 539	2, 090, 694	1, 737	1, 121, 989		
Louisiana.....	971	616, 518	307	269, 643	549	726, 170	948	605, 662		
Maine.....	384	239, 646	143	124, 631	425	567, 882	525	343, 704		
Maryland.....	1, 035	698, 721	367	317, 877	856	1, 131, 280	1, 416	914, 838		
Massachusetts.....	2, 357	1, 414, 104	606	545, 278	2, 064	2, 761, 893	2, 858	1, 851, 561		
Michigan.....	2, 033	1, 129, 831	338	284, 796	2, 058	2, 718, 932	2, 483	1, 603, 143		
Minnesota.....	928	597, 882	181	160, 040	995	1, 328, 088	1, 147	732, 843	1	1, 635
Mississippi.....	672	494, 941	263	229, 373	361	483, 467	571	373, 933		
Missouri.....	1, 318	875, 643	360	305, 439	1, 986	2, 622, 317	2, 400	1, 541, 402		
Montana.....	228	127, 304	48	35, 465	298	401, 564	316	206, 425		
Nebraska.....	395	271, 657	101	91, 681	544	722, 705	620	399, 139		
Nevada.....	102	57, 147	13	9, 579	126	165, 291	104	64, 739		
New Hampshire.....	222	141, 260	70	66, 606	304	398, 327	359	231, 911		

New Jersey.....	1,651	888,330	365	315,543	1,900	2,491,263	2,774	1,800,423	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	312	256,391	103	88,323	202	257,410	222	143,341	-----	-----
New York.....	4,830	2,922,214	1,099	915,757	4,855	6,413,395	7,017	4,590,147	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	1,405	988,171	501	421,727	801	1,058,013	1,271	820,035	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	121	65,268	27	30,317	117	153,665	121	78,315	-----	-----
Ohio.....	2,983	1,744,261	537	453,154	3,981	5,340,099	4,586	2,985,643	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	977	674,981	302	232,554	808	1,030,800	1,026	656,207	-----	-----
Oregon.....	740	462,954	166	133,599	1,161	1,541,202	1,217	787,400	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	3,671	2,354,135	841	723,534	3,924	5,185,331	5,295	3,442,586	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	310	208,819	110	89,303	308	416,548	472	307,516	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	701	479,483	299	259,371	411	550,020	833	544,634	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	157	91,558	54	44,626	237	316,059	213	135,588	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	1,317	913,268	495	402,718	1,323	1,799,513	1,788	1,161,242	-----	-----
Texas.....	3,768	2,791,661	1,264	1,099,111	2,134	2,864,334	3,019	1,936,817	-----	-----
Utah.....	262	154,539	68	71,935	195	257,353	215	140,624	-----	-----
Vermont.....	134	100,355	41	36,083	174	237,740	222	146,741	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1,355	940,175	603	515,930	1,075	1,413,127	1,779	1,177,583	-----	-----
Washington.....	1,392	868,486	310	236,648	1,763	2,347,027	1,830	1,172,059	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	727	453,181	215	172,615	633	837,290	698	454,471	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	1,038	591,287	227	186,469	1,175	1,558,976	1,236	801,562	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	133	87,393	30	24,026	145	189,842	159	104,613	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Number of living and deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension benefits, including certain retirement pay, on June 30, 1954, and expenditures for these benefits during fiscal year 1954—Continued								Military and naval insurance (disability and death benefits)	National service life insurance (death benefits)	Service-men's indemnity
	Civil War		Indian Wars				Mexican War				
	Deceased veterans		Living veterans		Deceased veterans		Deceased veterans				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			
Grand total.....	6,892	\$4,087,237	226	\$337,014	1,298	\$802,647	10	\$4,690	\$4,228,719	\$397,905,010	\$23,542,060
Foreign.....	33	19,833	4	5,423	12	7,481	-----	-----	33,084	14,008,331	167,890
United States Territories and possessions.....	3	1,462	-----	-----	3	1,672	-----	-----	6,699	1,924,213	727,932
Total, United States.....	6,856	4,065,942	222	331,591	1,283	793,494	10	4,690	4,188,936	381,972,466	22,646,238
Alabama.....	51	29,121	1	1,746	3	1,849	1	598	61,334	7,124,584	579,307
Arizona.....	22	13,672	9	13,582	48	29,544	-----	-----	80,364	2,234,858	150,780
Arkansas.....	137	81,436	-----	-----	11	6,604	-----	-----	61,603	4,617,667	251,674
California.....	565	349,609	36	52,695	198	120,209	-----	-----	398,044	29,461,134	1,743,160
Colorado.....	87	53,361	6	7,757	16	10,557	-----	-----	122,757	3,863,940	206,159
Connecticut.....	67	39,419	1	1,164	10	6,781	-----	-----	35,255	5,211,754	235,176
Delaware.....	15	8,624	-----	-----	1	925	-----	-----	6,134	690,666	45,576
District of Columbia.....	41	25,523	9	13,222	25	16,491	-----	-----	38,355	1,840,601	151,533
Florida.....	131	75,837	6	8,903	21	11,429	-----	-----	84,340	7,087,946	517,260
Georgia.....	39	23,229	-----	-----	6	3,936	1	598	60,286	7,662,179	583,880
Idaho.....	28	16,668	2	1,308	11	6,627	-----	-----	27,555	1,731,037	83,713
Illinois.....	392	236,224	12	17,313	49	30,309	1	144	228,013	22,286,481	1,101,868
Indiana.....	419	238,035	5	7,553	37	22,377	-----	-----	104,609	9,798,973	638,892
Iowa.....	184	112,597	8	12,640	20	13,023	-----	-----	59,578	6,765,794	344,350
Kansas.....	267	162,001	9	12,310	43	27,125	-----	-----	46,642	5,302,169	298,423
Kentucky.....	299	175,915	5	8,321	21	11,607	1	598	89,030	7,777,094	520,773
Louisiana.....	39	24,168	-----	-----	6	3,314	-----	-----	44,576	5,345,742	402,016
Maine.....	100	60,956	2	2,712	1	925	-----	-----	16,661	2,573,745	126,906
Maryland.....	84	49,409	3	4,649	26	16,272	-----	-----	69,589	5,292,362	382,329
Massachusetts.....	218	128,113	5	7,553	28	17,594	-----	-----	158,612	13,056,688	702,524
Michigan.....	262	158,796	2	4,067	38	23,818	-----	-----	94,376	14,512,183	931,515
Minnesota.....	101	58,961	6	11,116	33	20,806	-----	-----	124,807	8,108,912	384,747
Mississippi.....	42	24,724	-----	-----	1	616	-----	-----	54,532	4,472,628	290,065
Missouri.....	402	232,823	6	8,519	33	19,816	1	598	146,401	9,624,149	655,897
Montana.....	17	10,378	6	10,263	22	13,794	-----	-----	33,735	1,803,308	92,895
Nebraska.....	86	51,540	1	1,746	20	13,177	-----	-----	36,862	3,478,510	208,683
Nevada.....	3	1,428	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,966	381,306	24,014
New Hampshire.....	42	24,432	-----	-----	7	4,315	-----	-----	17,337	1,532,685	108,770

New Jersey.....	111	67,944	5	6,587	33	20,279			91,293	12,437,563	622,070
New Mexico.....	17	10,625	2	3,101	37	23,504			44,147	2,395,337	147,968
New York.....	393	232,351	13	18,237	68	42,579			342,525	34,927,939	1,770,153
North Carolina.....	67	39,217			5	2,893			75,057	8,811,741	622,018
North Dakota.....	9	4,486	1	1,746	7	4,161			15,893	1,776,212	112,870
Ohio.....	544	320,319	9	12,778	36	23,118	1	360	174,212	19,189,850	1,102,314
Oklahoma.....	146	91,077	4	6,653	23	13,850			101,745	6,277,504	268,276
Oregon.....	103	61,906	2	2,783	24	15,999			85,715	3,947,153	177,782
Pennsylvania.....	404	231,811	11	18,885	57	36,391	1	598	247,916	29,679,888	1,490,619
Rhode Island.....	34	18,642			4	2,158			17,386	2,087,977	127,440
South Carolina.....	21	11,761	1	1,164	5	2,626			50,454	4,563,514	417,462
South Dakota.....	37	22,655	10	14,188	29	17,653			17,787	1,741,690	128,334
Tennessee.....	248	141,723	2	2,712	15	9,093			124,890	8,297,724	584,862
Texas.....	118	71,126	5	9,166	92	57,825	3	1,106	187,436	20,024,021	1,112,810
Utah.....	11	6,274	2	2,712	25	16,064			18,949	1,998,275	106,186
Vermont.....	46	25,832							15,885	1,062,224	47,819
Virginia.....	65	37,345	4	5,039	18	10,871			78,125	7,941,730	625,224
Washington.....	105	64,537	8	11,470	38	22,081			72,110	6,090,203	394,937
West Virginia.....	102	59,253			5	2,697			40,490	5,781,225	446,356
Wisconsin.....	124	72,537	2	3,101	15	8,939			68,992	8,339,795	537,245
Wyoming.....	11	7,522	1	2,130	12	6,864			12,576	861,806	40,608

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Law 16 and 894)					Readjustment benefits				
	Number of trainees *	Subsistence		Tuition	Supplies and equipment	Total	Education and training (Public Law 346)			
		World War II	Korean conflict				Number of trainees *	Subsistence allowance	Tuition	Supplies and equipment
Grand total.....	23,867	\$22,221,812	\$8,752,420	\$9,037,462	\$1,282,549	\$588,514,692	288,415	\$153,335,534	\$85,804,853	\$8,641,314
Foreign countries.....	6	5,313	1,246	1,671	*130	3,325,315	2,437	2,175,913	510,563	169,728
United States Territories and possessions.....	204	99,807	145,392	35,928	9,068	11,016,848	1,893	1,114,669	319,724	43,096
Total, United States.....	23,657	22,116,692	8,605,782	8,999,863	1,273,611	574,172,529	284,085	150,044,952	84,974,566	8,428,490
Alabama.....	782	767,748	255,358	300,714	28,587	21,699,459	7,835	6,304,660	3,128,509	199,226
Arizona.....	216	188,933	81,641	64,363	19,787	2,860,277	1,070	602,443	328,808	65,494
Arkansas.....	725	764,816	164,984	223,504	13,805	10,931,973	6,431	5,162,959	1,556,865	48,624
California.....	1,483	1,408,531	522,142	614,649	147,370	47,797,873	21,916	7,640,929	6,621,185	1,037,355
Colorado.....	498	475,412	173,729	208,985	28,841	7,746,200	3,251	2,397,760	1,280,227	142,776
Connecticut.....	215	175,160	87,767	57,890	11,804	5,472,713	3,188	712,965	607,697	65,158
Delaware.....	21	8,672	16,628	6,152	930	818,553	340	66,485	34,227	4,438
District of Columbia.....	149	201,548	60,745	84,314	14,774	7,530,958	4,635	1,121,352	1,542,904	216,370
Florida.....	491	451,857	215,276	240,074	35,519	17,436,161	8,999	6,183,517	2,496,170	189,715
Georgia.....	529	595,601	128,589	179,426	20,953	21,505,713	12,196	8,359,307	2,180,456	228,809
Idaho.....	221	233,339	66,553	69,618	10,911	2,419,049	1,225	854,446	359,746	21,354
Illinois.....	583	530,240	251,528	299,249	43,879	23,929,083	12,200	4,428,857	3,834,363	394,633
Indiana.....	526	564,688	123,373	205,790	24,902	12,430,115	6,618	4,037,051	2,470,066	301,519
Iowa.....	493	465,905	212,593	197,878	23,193	10,854,867	5,446	4,877,949	1,925,219	130,894
Kansas.....	291	304,003	64,131	101,230	6,965	5,937,003	3,302	2,290,220	972,724	52,609
Kentucky.....	604	725,711	125,230	189,598	13,826	8,971,503	3,949	3,132,962	1,043,995	76,429
Louisiana.....	370	342,532	126,575	139,075	18,743	13,785,616	6,314	4,626,298	1,369,111	105,300
Maine.....	83	44,781	58,071	27,802	6,212	1,731,004	744	261,080	111,355	20,714
Maryland.....	174	72,484	65,021	27,252	4,850	5,004,963	3,802	850,542	730,914	57,069
Massachusetts.....	713	547,189	281,640	333,667	50,415	16,296,263	8,167	2,300,571	2,443,740	279,632
Michigan.....	837	790,002	273,525	289,115	41,131	14,849,517	8,076	2,886,152	2,430,974	310,070
Minnesota.....	741	587,381	280,230	238,139	26,485	13,687,709	7,286	3,937,042	1,794,204	164,117
Mississippi.....	555	544,021	188,021	189,442	16,435	13,602,277	6,076	5,315,061	1,832,224	158,008
Missouri.....	951	1,083,847	223,308	394,369	46,404	17,666,521	7,857	5,775,574	3,019,281	191,862
Montana.....	126	131,264	40,342	29,913	3,731	2,649,312	1,473	1,101,200	514,034	20,664
Nebraska.....	360	387,711	126,477	97,675	8,041	7,448,836	3,467	3,192,663	795,823	30,144
Nevada.....	17	14,010	8,096	2,297	1,492	321,524	196	70,694	52,041	6,979
New Hampshire.....	107	103,998	33,699	41,390	7,272	1,504,694	708	307,153	119,927	10,052
New Jersey.....	350	239,916	147,046	116,422	15,713	10,131,981	7,678	953,105	1,750,217	197,162
New Mexico.....	97	86,341	37,925	29,447	6,404	2,904,067	1,082	588,288	243,638	50,445
New York.....	1,493	1,237,911	694,434	896,015	107,436	44,292,814	26,765	6,564,548	10,062,890	1,033,038

North Carolina.....	565	416,888	276,003	148,231	24,658	17,895,676	7,151	6,112,455	1,645,864	119,627
North Dakota.....	229	312,048	69,965	75,057	9,679	5,322,853	1,878	2,626,341	863,768	42,472
Ohio.....	1,036	955,368	424,498	321,244	53,562	17,660,819	11,519	3,272,656	3,040,765	330,459
Oklahoma.....	725	735,777	237,091	253,070	28,310	13,148,511	4,459	3,277,649	1,458,388	148,100
Oregon.....	145	139,771	38,337	68,414	14,174	5,338,561	2,609	1,426,342	989,750	123,783
Pennsylvania.....	1,203	989,376	588,418	587,709	66,397	31,254,670	18,275	6,289,973	4,780,046	357,554
Rhode Island.....	145	138,891	66,803	49,645	7,964	2,905,556	949	389,798	255,631	30,747
South Carolina.....	209	178,450	80,343	53,632	9,024	10,042,127	4,650	3,392,491	1,124,936	68,114
South Dakota.....	78	72,752	34,955	23,073	3,857	3,225,177	1,326	1,157,898	417,101	18,742
Tennessee.....	707	760,376	186,800	290,456	25,138	14,707,279	5,169	4,103,951	1,724,340	164,172
Texas.....	1,743	1,495,171	726,763	654,679	116,614	36,695,399	14,898	9,898,212	4,976,237	555,990
Utah.....	83	68,882	50,261	36,223	9,904	5,250,047	1,920	1,257,733	809,978	166,670
Vermont.....	81	67,366	31,053	28,603	3,736	1,317,205	521	374,949	168,606	5,785
Virginia.....	423	361,959	144,760	118,473	24,473	9,152,288	4,442	2,646,156	1,237,486	120,486
Washington.....	349	296,916	148,996	90,860	24,484	9,331,310	3,690	1,860,926	1,197,649	165,047
West Virginia.....	426	388,415	111,960	88,943	14,471	3,963,042	2,085	882,659	346,961	55,723
Wisconsin.....	649	608,658	228,515	203,540	28,200	11,307,926	5,405	3,511,344	2,045,633	125,557
Wyoming.....	60	54,076	25,584	12,557	2,156	1,426,485	847	659,646	237,893	18,803

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98. *Estimated distribution of selected expenditures and number of beneficiaries, by State—Continued*

[Fiscal year 1954]

State	Readjustment benefits						Administration and other benefits	Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans	Housing for paraplegics
	Education and training allowance (Public Law 550)		Loan guaranty (Public Law 346)		Readjustment allowance (Public Law 346)					
	Number of trainees †	Amount	4 percent gratuity	Other	Unemployment	Self-employment				
Grand total	217,494	\$296,337,830	\$24,913,245	\$19,726,912	*\$243,597	*\$1,399	\$904,920,873	\$51,043,061	\$4,963,238	\$5,336,314
Foreign countries.....	321	469,111	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,143,864	2,996,199	8,965	-----
United States Territories and possessions.....	4,418	9,501,741	37,477	266	*125	-----	9,837,182	-----	155,094	39,133
Total, United States.....	212,755	286,366,978	24,875,768	19,726,646	*243,472	*1,399	891,939,827	48,046,862	4,799,179	5,297,181
Alabama.....	7,880	11,041,445	148,376	883,262	*5,559	*460	18,876,439	452,050	67,200	68,200
Arizona.....	1,119	1,670,902	73,967	120,068	*1,405	-----	7,890,254	95,102	43,080	50,454
Arkansas.....	3,043	3,928,830	85,709	149,421	*425	*10	13,515,100	215,724	68,695	34,160
California.....	17,813	27,112,061	3,298,833	2,116,899	*29,389	-----	69,466,553	11,203,040	470,726	739,772
Colorado.....	2,458	3,601,707	265,020	63,835	*5,076	*49	16,814,864	400,075	50,995	79,484
Connecticut.....	2,908	3,453,591	557,288	79,488	*3,449	*25	9,183,595	353,026	62,314	60,000
Delaware.....	386	436,679	172,372	104,679	*327	-----	2,397,862	21,632	9,600	9,162
District of Columbia.....	2,699	4,333,019	300,199	-----	15,722	1,392	64,341,846	5,391,804	54,192	9,997
Florida.....	5,346	7,315,176	472,004	785,037	*5,458	-----	15,245,997	2,069,598	115,097	252,804
Georgia.....	8,021	9,609,057	360,853	770,856	*3,289	*336	19,179,495	1,885,566	71,913	88,270
Idaho.....	766	1,116,962	35,377	32,010	*846	-----	2,726,381	24,670	20,775	10,000
Illinois.....	10,549	14,080,880	863,508	332,038	*5,196	-----	51,177,247	2,308,554	196,787	318,078
Indiana.....	3,922	5,247,556	300,233	76,963	*3,273	-----	14,657,547	655,383	111,870	60,832
Iowa.....	2,584	3,546,414	250,694	124,424	*452	*275	13,949,754	415,684	63,990	29,455
Kansas.....	2,032	2,356,701	156,401	108,869	*521	-----	15,205,032	217,303	35,200	30,615
Kentucky.....	3,376	4,572,655	114,742	37,458	*6,738	-----	13,115,840	688,254	134,390	128,998
Louisiana.....	5,066	7,236,016	207,697	241,936	*742	-----	12,111,400	144,357	89,450	56,641
Maine.....	849	1,061,981	55,321	222,312	*1,759	-----	5,132,567	2,068	30,400	19,984
Maryland.....	2,654	2,248,195	743,335	376,355	*1,447	-----	12,982,421	77,250	60,140	66,987
Massachusetts.....	6,360	7,862,727	2,078,615	1,348,665	*17,687	-----	31,508,966	3,657,377	155,032	218,603
Michigan.....	5,548	7,954,896	488,521	816,916	*38,012	-----	23,033,556	1,160,163	210,662	109,250
Minnesota.....	5,291	6,809,141	653,083	332,254	*2,132	-----	22,585,147	673,866	105,600	92,359
Mississippi.....	3,933	6,041,009	150,213	107,505	*1,357	*386	11,532,090	45,550	75,181	56,021
Missouri.....	5,397	7,840,586	527,759	324,574	*13,115	-----	16,320,439	1,423,845	119,616	81,425
Montana.....	778	969,734	43,474	241	-----	*35	3,003,179	23,002	15,995	*77
Nebraska.....	2,581	3,314,528	100,783	15,278	*383	-----	7,413,140	47,767	33,600	50,000
Nevada.....	137	169,308	22,557	-----	*55	-----	1,465,349	3,241	3,190	-----
New Hampshire.....	573	762,132	110,430	196,466	*1,466	-----	2,210,565	3,057	33,495	29,973

New Jersey.....	3,892	4,275,858	1,341,295	1,635,578	*21,234	18,020,444	338,254	134,288	222,500
New Mexico.....	1,322	1,895,901	116,101	9,939	*245	5,891,224	64,312	16,000	9,138
New York.....	16,224	20,499,953	3,612,635	2,540,004	*20,199	80,041,235	2,099,419	462,857	427,709
North Carolina.....	7,268	9,585,984	272,509	164,106	*4,668	18,075,870	2,234,447	111,064	101,153
North Dakota.....	990	1,674,136	65,023	51,310	*197	3,237,613	1,858	20,681	20,000
Ohio.....	8,055	9,776,246	1,054,766	197,388	*11,461	31,077,126	1,434,403	228,432	277,242
Oklahoma.....	4,921	7,364,887	378,151	522,589	*1,253	8,362,180	716,396	89,407	101,636
Oregon.....	1,857	2,624,645	78,921	95,650	*530	9,402,950	113,748	41,575	68,267
Pennsylvania.....	13,118	16,645,021	1,925,720	1,274,611	*18,249	54,564,728	881,211	334,046	294,530
Rhode Island.....	1,190	1,765,083	169,410	298,710	*3,823	4,587,762	54,400	54,400	808
South Carolina.....	3,694	4,888,321	135,502	434,748	*1,491	5,931,704	59,698	62,390	68,575
South Dakota.....	1,131	1,561,802	51,565	18,389	*105	6,980,232	393,832	30,150	21,907
Tennessee.....	5,704	8,029,628	478,572	211,125	*4,509	25,453,821	253,839	115,194	214,129
Texas.....	13,529	18,814,030	1,299,693	1,154,435	*3,198	43,369,947	4,575,901	233,488	262,800
Utah.....	2,042	2,934,823	59,158	31,163	*478	5,690,056	226,480	24,000	22,004
Vermont.....	488	578,137	62,084	127,935	*291	2,318,915	34,380	17,100	-----
Virginia.....	3,814	4,692,440	299,841	158,369	*2,291	20,527,321	608,593	71,757	159,457
Washington.....	3,548	5,070,328	299,866	739,534	*2,040	16,233,346	31,777	84,765	110,170
West Virginia.....	1,976	2,478,970	82,444	127,877	*11,592	10,980,245	42,283	57,600	49,022
Wisconsin.....	3,545	5,032,505	428,971	165,168	*1,147	19,993,538	276,970	92,800	98,303
Wyoming.....	378	484,392	26,177	209	*635	4,156,845	53	8,000	16,324

¹ Excludes \$810,309,086 consisting of \$517,380,133 for insurance expenditures; \$15,992,377 for statutory burials; \$117,708,814 for direct loans to veterans; \$891,568 or adjusted service certificate fund; \$133,913,183 for supply fund, \$907,968 for general post fund; \$23,659,751 for personal funds of patients; and \$55,292 for miscellaneous items.

² Includes undistributed credit of \$88,979 for Retired Reserve Officers.

³ The amount of the "Reserve officers' retirement" cases have not been allocated by

State. All but 5 cases are now paid by the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force in accordance with Executive Order 10122 dated Apr. 14, 1950. The net credit of \$88,979 chargeable to this program consists primarily of reimbursements for prior years.

⁴ Average for fiscal year.

*Credit.

TABLE 99.—*Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet*¹

ASSETS		June 30, 1954 ²	June 30, 1953 ²	Increase (decrease)
Current assets:				
Cash	-----	\$3,374,522,721.85	\$541,126,926.20	
Accounts receivable	-----	27,376,690.15	38,235,630.57	
Interest receivable	-----	217,752.73	138,897.54	
Inventories—stores, equipment, and property pending sale transfer or salvage	-----	36,786,500.77	45,010,171.52	
Total current assets	-----	3,438,903,665.50	624,511,625.83	\$2,814,392,039.67
Other assets:				
Direct loan mortgages receivable	-----	298,393,954.36	207,457,832.83	
Guaranteed and insured loan payments receivable—net	-----	61,004,692.44	50,204,232.59	
Investments in bonds, debentures and notes of U. S. Treasury	-----	6,517,013,000.00	6,554,883,000.00	
Advance to veterans canteen service	-----	2,256,515.00	2,256,515.00	
Acquired security or collateral—real property	-----	11,388,287.54	10,283,871.35	
Trust property	-----	1,956,604.08	1,781,032.78	
Livestock	-----	100,577.43	135,374.52	
Total other assets	-----	6,892,113,630.85	6,827,001,859.07	65,111,771.78
Fixed assets: ³				
Land, buildings and plants	-----	827,760,959.41	786,441,563.77	
Construction and betterments in process	-----	152,662,432.16	165,422,763.20	
Leasehold improvements	-----	420,819.54	396,453.22	
Equipment	-----	133,508,177.05	122,599,343.01	
Total fixed assets	-----	1,114,352,388.16	1,074,860,123.20	39,492,264.96
Deferred charges:				
Advances to Government of Philippines for hospital construction and supplies	-----	2,052,523.31	200,000.00	
Advances to Federal Supply Service for supplies	-----	234,544.58	8,031.11	
Advances to employees for travel expenses	-----	156,320.12	66,809.01	
Advances for bidding at public sales—loan guaranty	-----	78,416.41	-----	
Total deferred charges	-----	2,521,804.42	274,840.12	2,246,964.30
Total assets	-----	11,447,891,488.93	8,526,648,448.22	2,921,243,040.71
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	-----	16,575,349.55	51,066,021.49	
Accrued services—other than personal ⁴	-----	18,952,226.13	-----	
Accrued salaries and wages	-----	21,077,770.35	19,066,521.75	
Accrued travel expenses—employees ⁵	-----	510,797.85	343,383.07	
Accrued interest—U. S. Treasury	-----	3,083,335.19	1,796,040.82	
Reimbursements due agent cashiers	-----	94,077.15	84,537.19	
Undeposited and uncollected general fund receipts	-----	2,720,475.84	2,923,556.50	
Employees payroll allotments for United States savings bonds	-----	463,092.45	448,139.42	
Federal, State, and Territorial income taxes withheld from employees	-----	18,003,383.11	19,013,091.19	
Federal Insurance Contributions Act tax	-----	1,169,695.74	704,137.06	
Total current liabilities	-----	82,650,203.36	95,445,428.49	(12,795,225.13)
Bonds, debentures and notes payable to U. S. Treasury—direct loan program	-----	363,741,272.00	267,090,023.00	96,651,249.00
Trust accountability:				
Adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement (less loans on pledged certificates)	-----	4,143,683.78	4,181,883.76	
Funds of patients and incompetent beneficiaries	-----	53,366,635.67	50,045,636.72	
Borrowers' tax and insurance, undistributed collections and suspended credits	-----	4,862,393.50	2,825,000.53	
Suspense items	-----	388,452.03	1,358,340.69	
Accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes—general post fund	-----	2,252,034.82	2,100,100.76	
Rental maintenance and repairs of quarters	-----	7,389.93	3,942.46	
See footnotes at end of table.				

TABLE 99.—*Veterans Administration comparative consolidated balance sheet*¹—Continued

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL—continued			
Trust accountability—Continued			
Unapplied balances of armed forces leave bonds.....	June 30, 1954 ² \$10.70	June 30, 1953 ² \$108.61	
Unapplied deposit fund collections.....	29,122.64		
Total trust accountability.....	65,049,723.07	60,515,013.53	\$4,534,709.54
Capital:			
Trust capital.....	5,204,278.77	5,406,646.72	
Insurance fund capital.....	6,548,288,299.71	6,605,574,208.71	
Net worth—general.....	4,328,920,493.28	1,488,268,549.79	
Net worth—supply fund.....	45,702,080.09		
Surplus—direct loan program.....	8,335,138.65	4,348,577.98	
Total capital.....	10,936,450,290.50	8,103,597,983.20	2,832,852,307.30
Total liabilities and capital.....	11,447,891,488.93	8,526,648,448.22	2,921,243,040.71

¹ Contingent liabilities in respect to the guaranty or insurance of loans are not shown.² Excludes insurance program assets (other than cash, investments, and accounts receivable for over-payments), and veterans canteen service assets and liabilities.³ Fixed assets are valued at cost where available, or at the appraisal value.⁴ Accrued services—other than personal, does include travel expenses, supply fund.⁵ Accrued travel expenses—employees, does not include travel expenses, supply fund.TABLE 100.—*Direct loan comparative balance sheet*

ASSETS			
Cash.....	June 30, 1954 \$80,310,924.38	June 30, 1953 \$68,367,219.27	Increase
Accrued interest receivable.....	217,752.73	138,897.54	
Accrued rents on property owned.....	70.00		
Vendee accounts receivable.....	209,418.56	77,683.17	
Loans receivable from veterans for homes.....	298,162,302.66	207,365,462.54	
Veterans' liability.....	22,233.14	14,677.12	
Acquired security or collateral-real property ¹	197,225.24	95,692.69	
Total assets.....	379,119,926.71	276,059,642.33	\$103,060,284.38
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Trust and deposits liabilities:			
Borrowers tax and insurance.....	3,449,170.32	2,218,605.88	
Suspended credits.....	490,892.32	583,833.05	
Undistributed collections.....	20,118.23	22,561.60	
Total trust and deposit liabilities.....	3,960,180.87	2,825,000.53	
Accrued interest—U. S. Treasury.....	3,083,335.19	1,796,040.82	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable—U. S. Treasury.....	363,741,272.00	267,090,023.00	
Total liabilities.....	370,784,788.06	271,711,064.35	99,073,723.71
Surplus.....	8,335,138.65	4,348,577.98	3,986,560.67
Total liabilities and capital.....	379,119,926.71	276,059,642.33	103,060,284.38

¹ Includes \$24,206.19 as of June 30, 1954, and \$11,510.67 as of June 30, 1953, which represent real property in process of acquiring title.TABLE 101.—*Direct loan program—statement of surplus*

[Fiscal year 1954]

Balance at beginning of the fiscal year.....		\$4,348,577.98
Credits:		
Interest on loans.....	\$10,032,449.39	
Interest on vendee accounts.....	6,521.47	
Rental income.....	1,504.50	
Gains on sale of real property.....	13,691.33	
Miscellaneous income.....	11,755.02	
		\$10,065,921.71
Charges:		
Property expense.....	5,126.58	
Sales expense.....	7,289.23	
Loan closing fees.....	485,196.83	
Interest expense.....	5,561,950.82	
Other general expense.....	19,797.58	
		—6,079,361.04
Net credit for the fiscal year.....		3,986,560.67
Balance at end of the fiscal year.....		8,335,138.65

TABLE 102.—General post fund comparative balance sheet

ASSETS		June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Increase
Cash.....		\$899,056.64	\$823,474.96	
Interest receivable.....		12,140.05	23,265.05	
Investments in bonds of U. S. Treasury.....		2,866,000.00	2,666,000.00	
Trust property, equipment and supplies.....		1,956,604.08	1,781,032.78	
		<u>5,733,800.77</u>	<u>5,293,772.79</u>	<u>\$440,027.98</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Accounts payable.....		22,647.55	16,575.65	
Reimbursements due agent cashier.....		315.52	324.47	
Total liabilities.....		<u>22,963.07</u>	<u>16,900.12</u>	
Trust accountability for trust property and allocations for general and specific purposes.....		2,252,034.82	2,100,100.76	
Trust capital.....		3,458,802.88	3,176,771.91	
Total liabilities and capital.....		<u>5,733,800.77</u>	<u>5,293,772.79</u>	<u>440,027.98</u>

TABLE 103.—General post fund—Statement of trust capital

[Fiscal year 1954]			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....			\$3,176,771.91
Credits:			
Interest on investments.....	\$75,079.26		
General donations.....	303,008.67		
		\$378,087.93	
Charges: Allocations of general donations.....		96,056.96	
Net credit for the fiscal year.....			282,030.97
Balance end of fiscal year.....			3,458,802.88

TABLE 104.—Adjusted service certificate fund comparative balance sheet ¹

ASSETS		June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	Increase (decrease)
Cash.....		\$19,991.61	\$40,450.37	
Repayments receivable (less collections in transit).....		1,134,265.62	1,156,890.72	
Accrued interest receivable.....		91,587.94	101,417.48	
Investments in U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....		4,643,000.00	5,113,000.00	
Total assets.....		<u>5,888,845.17</u>	<u>6,411,758.57</u>	<u>(\$522,913.40)</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Trust liabilities—adjusted service certificates held for loans or pending settlement.....		7,122,469.05	7,196,900.56	
Less: Loans—secured by pledged adjusted service certificates.....		—2,979,522.34	—3,015,680.43	
		4,142,946.71	4,181,220.13	
Adjusted service certificates held for other heirs.....		737.07	663.63	
Total liabilities.....		4,143,683.78	4,181,883.76	(38,199.98)
Trust capital.....		1,745,161.39	2,229,874.81	(484,713.42)
Total liabilities and capital.....		<u>5,888,845.17</u>	<u>6,411,758.57</u>	<u>(522,913.40)</u>

¹ Unhypothecated certificates outstanding are not included in statement of liabilities.

TABLE 105.—Adjusted service certificate fund—Statement of trust capital

[Fiscal year 1954]			
Balance at beginning of the fiscal year.....			\$2,229,874.81
Credits:			
Interest on investments.....	\$191,090.46		
Interest on repayments receivable.....	1,379.64		
Revisions of loans and certificates effected.....	469.25		
		\$192,939.35	
Charges:			
Unhypothecated certificates redeemed.....	175,127.48		
Revisions of repayments receivable effected.....	655.74		
Compromise settlements of receivables by the Department of Justice.....	1,869.55		
Transfer to miscellaneous receipts (surplus).....	500,000.00		
		—677,652.77	
Net debit for the fiscal year.....			—484,713.42
Balance at end of the fiscal year.....			1,745,161.39

TABLE 106.—*VA supply fund balance sheet*

[Fiscal year 1954]

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$12,452,051.71
Accounts receivable.....	6,793,426.25
Advance payments on undelivered supplies and equipment.....	45,112.23
Outstanding balance on undelivered orders capitalized July 1, 1953.....	424,152.16
Inventories.....	34,383,234.43
Deferred charges.....	205,585.36
Total assets.....	54,303,562.14
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
Accrued salaries and wages.....	10,565.38
Accrued transportation and service costs.....	390,325.13
Accounts payable.....	7,239,285.67
Accounts payable due appropriations for special purchases.....	104,818.99
Accounts payable due H&DF appropriation.....	866,486.88
Total liabilities.....	8,601,482.05
Authorized capital.....	54,249,236.37
Less current year reduction.....	8,000,000.00
Net capital June 30, 1954.....	46,249,236.37
Less operating deficit.....	547,156.28
Net worth.....	45,702,080.09
Total liabilities and capital.....	54,303,562.14

TABLE 107.—*VA supply fund—Statement of surplus*

[Fiscal year 1954]

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$54,249,236.37
Credits:	
Income on sales.....	\$1,437,619.93
Cash discount on purchases.....	594,420.84
Contributions and donations.....	1,621,708.86
	\$3,653,749.63
Charges:	
Service and Reclamation Division, unreimbursed expense.....	180,845.96
Transportation costs.....	2,477,976.84
Salary costs—Film rental (New York).....	7,975.90
Testing and inspection costs (CO).....	460,595.63
Inventory writeoffs and adjustments.....	479,570.63
Donations of excess property at depots.....	593,940.95
	—4,200,905.91
Net charges for fiscal year.....	—547,156.28
Repayment of capital and surplus to U. S. Treasury.....	—8,000,000.00
Balance at the end of fiscal year.....	45,702,080.09

TABLE 108.—*New hospitals, major additions, and conversions to existing hospitals*
[Projects completed ¹—Fiscal year 1954]

Location	Number of beds and type	Con- structed beds	Receiv- ing and recovery beds	Total cost ²	Date con- struction completed
Total.....	7,652	7,571	81	\$132,162,634	-----
New hospitals and additions, total.....	7,103	7,028	75	130,561,959	-----
New hospitals, total.....	6,904	6,829	75	127,265,365	-----
Illinois: Chicago (research).....	524 GM&S	516	8	13,168,000	Sept. 14, 1953
Massachusetts: Brockton.....	956 NP	948	8	19,881,711	Oct. 12, 1953
Michigan: Ann Arbor.....	495 GM&S	488	8	8,457,345	July 6, 1953
Missouri: St. Louis.....	495 GM&S	487	8	7,968,068	Nov. 2, 1953
New York: New York.....	1,252 GM&S	1,238	14	20,781,717	Apr. 19, 1954
North Carolina: Salisbury.....	981 NP	973	8	17,010,141	Aug. 15, 1953
Ohio: Cincinnati.....	495 GM&S	488	8	8,162,857	Mar. 26, 1954
Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh.....	749 GM&S	742	7	14,049,233	Mar. 31, 1954
Do.....	957 NP	951	6	17,786,293	Aug. 10, 1953
Bed additions, total.....	199	199	0	3,296,594	-----
Texas: Houston.....	199 NP	199	0	3,296,594	Sept. 30, 1953
Conversions, total.....	549	543	6	1,600,675	-----
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	241 TB	239	2	840,825	Aug. 31, 1953
Massachusetts: West Roxbury.....	{ 153 PARA 155 GM&S }	{ 153 151 }	{ 4 }	759,850	Aug. 17, 1953

¹ Completion refers only to major general construction contracts—minor construction and landscaping may remain to be accomplished.

² Total estimated cost of construction as of 6/30/54.

NOTE.—NP=Neuropsychiatric; GM&S=General medical and surgical; TB=Tuberculosis; Para=Paraplegic.

TABLE 109.—*New hospitals, major additions, and conversions to existing hospitals*¹
[Projects under construction as of June 30, 1954]

Location	Number of beds and type	Date con- struction started	Value of construction contracts awarded	Value of work in place ²	Percent complete
Total.....	1,826	-----	\$27,567,990	\$24,578,724	-----
New hospitals and additions, total.....	1,464	-----	26,963,865	24,188,102	-----
New hospitals, total.....	961	-----	18,661,261	17,472,358	-----
California: Sepulveda.....	961 NP	Sept. 11, 1952	18,661,261	17,472,358	93
Bed additions, total.....	503	-----	8,302,604	6,715,744	-----
Texas: Dallas.....	503 GM&S	Apr. 7, 1952	8,302,604	6,715,744	81
Conversions, total.....	362	-----	604,125	390,622	-----
Michigan: Dearborn.....	362 TB	Dec. 16, 1953	604,125	390,622	67

¹ Comparison of total bed statistics in tables 97, 98, and 99 cannot be made with the VA official constructed bed statistics since construction may have been completed prior to June 30, 1954, but the beds not officially opened for the reception of patients by the Department of Medicine and Surgery until after June 30, 1954.

² Includes value of Government—furnished material and work performed by purchase and hire.

NOTE.—NP=Neuropsychiatric; GM&S=General medical and surgical; TB=Tuberculosis.

TABLE 110.—*New hospitals, major additions, and conversions to existing hospitals*

[Projects authorized, not under construction, as of June 30, 1954]

Location	Number of beds and type	Location	Number of beds and type
Total ¹	5,374	Ohio: Cleveland.....	500 GM&S
New hospitals and bed additions, total.....	4,936	Do.....	1,000 NP
New hospitals, total.....	4,000	Bed additions, total.....	936
California: San Francisco.....	1,000 NP	California: Long Beach.....	² 678 GM&S
District of Columbia: Washington.....	500 GM&S	Texas: Houston.....	258 NP
Kansas: Topeka.....	1,000 NP	Conversions, total.....	438
		Missouri: Jefferson Barracks.....	438 NP

¹ Adjusted to reflect programs as revised.² To replace temporary structures.

NOTE.—NP=Nuropsychiatric; GM&S=General medical and surgical; TB=Tuberculosis.

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